

THE THEATRE OF THE WHOLE WORLD: SET FORTH BY THAT Excellent Geographer Abraham Ortelius.

LONDON,
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Februar Greeke, and Latine. 1606.





TO THE
MOST HIGH,
MOST MIGHTY,
AND MOST HAPPY
PRINCE, IAMES BY THE
GRACE OF GOD, KING
OF GREAT BRITAINE,
FRANCE AND IRELAND, DEFENDER OF THE
FAITH, &c.

IOHN NORTON

HIS MAIESTIES MOST
HVMBLE AND
FAITHFVLL SERVANT CONSECRATETH
THESE IMMORTALL LABOVRS OF ABRAHAM
ORTELIVS, TRANSLATED INTO
ENGLISH.

et & m



THE LIFE OF ORTELL,

COSMOGRAPHER TO PHILIP THE

SECOND, LATE KING OF SPAINE,

written first in Latine by Francis Sweert of Antwerpe, his familiar and lowing friend, and now translated into English by W.B, as great a lower of his learning





He stocke of the ORTELS flourished not long since, and lived in good state and credit at Auspurg in Bayern, (Augyslam vindelicorum, the Latines called it.) From that samily came WILLIAM ORTELL, who about the yere of our Lord 1466 lest his native country, and seated himselie in Antwerpe, (at that time one of the samous of the world) where he did many notable things worthily deserving great commendation: among which that is most memorable, that of his owne proper cost and charges he caused a goodly crosse of free stone to be set you without the Emperours gate; in that place where the maletactours are vsually woont to be executed and put to death. Beneath this crosse, at the base or soot

of the same, stood Mary and John, and beside them, a little farther off, hung the two theeues; the one upon the right hand and the other vpon the left, vpon their seuerall gibbets. This William died vpon the seuenth day of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord God 1511, and was buried in the cloifters of the Franciscane Friers in Antwerpe, leauing his sonne LEUNARD ORTELL sole Executor, and heire, not only of his goods and substance, but also of his vertues and good qualities: For they report that he was a man fo deuout and religious, that it was an hard matter to finde him from his booke, ferious meditation on heavenly matters. This Leonard maried ANNA HER-WVAYERS, and by her had iffue two daughters, and one some named ABRAHAM, (whose life we heere purpose to describe) borne vpon the second day of Aprill, in the yeere of our Lord God 1527. Hee was even in his child-hood of fingular towardnesse, great capacity and passing quicke conceit, and, that which is very strange in youth, hee was never given to the reading of any trifles or idle vanities. Wherefore his father purposing to make him a scholar, began first himselse to instruct him prinarly at home in his ownehouse in the Latine and Greeke tongues: (For the old man was very learned in both these languages.) But see how these good purposes were soon croffed by the vntimely death of his most louing and kinde father! who departing this life, in the yeere of Christ 1535, left this his fonne to be further informed and taught abroade by strange schoolemasters, whose care and diligence to profit him, whatsoeuer their learning were, was nothing so great and painfull: notwithstanding euen under these he made such profit in the Artes and sweall sciences, that he was not much inseriour to the best of his degree and time: For, as I faid before, no vaine pleafure, or triales, pastimes (which commonly are the ouerthrow of many yongue men) could euer with-draw him from his ferled purpose, or alienate his minde from his booke. Yet his greatest delight and commendation confisted in the knowledge of the Mathematicall sciences, which for the most part he studied and practised without an instructor, or teacher, atteining, only by his owne paines and industrie, to the great admiration of others, egen to the understanding of the greatest and deepest mysteries of the fame. In the thirtieth yeare of his age, having many great matters in his head, and loathing to live idly at home in his owne natiue country, he began to entertaine a conceipt of trauelling into diuers and fundry forreine parts and countries of the world. To Frankford upon the Main, by reason of the great Marts or Faires, there held at two feuerall times euery yere, he went very often. In the yeere of our Lord 1575, he went with Iohn Viujan of Valence, a Marchant, but a great louer of learning, and Hierome Scoliers of Antwerp, to Leige, Trier, Tungren and Mentz : of which journey and peregrination of theirs, there is at this day a booke of his exitant in print, wherein he hath learnedly described the particulars observed by them. In the yeere of Christ 1577, with Immanuel Demetrius of Antwerpe, hee trauelled beyond the Seas, into England and Ireland. Italy, that nource of great wits, that worker of strange woonders, that mother of reuerend antiquities and ancient monuments, hee visited thrise. The third time that he went thither, which was in the yeere 1578, he went in company of George Honfnayle of Autwerp, who was so excellent a painter that he was greatly esteemed and beloued of the illustrious princes, Albert and Villiam, Dukes of Bayern: of Ferdinand, Duke of Austrich; yea and of Rudolphus himselfe, at that time Emperour of the Germanes. But this his confort, to the great greefe of his friends and fuch as loued his fingular qualities, left his life at Prage in Bohemia, vpon the thirteenth of Ianuary in the yeere of our Lord, 1600. This man was woorthy of longer life, if the Fates would respect men for their great parts and excellent vertues. But so it is, that Death, like as the fythe in Haruest, cutteth downe, without distinction, aswell the yongue as old. There was nothing either in Germanie or in France, that was woorth the feeing, that this our authour had not feene and viewed with a cenforious and iudicious eie. At length, having ouercome so many tedious and toilsome travels, he returned againe to Antwerpe his natiue soile. There and then he began to apply himselfe to benefit succedent ages, to write of

those countries by him viewed and seene, to set out in Charts and Mappes divers places both of Sea and Land vnknowen to former ages, to describe the tracts and coasts of the East and West, South and North neuer spoken of nor touched by Ptolemey, Pliny, Strabo, Mela or any other historiographer whatsoeuer: and lastly to bend all his forces to the framing of that his THEATER, which now is beheld and read with fuch admiration and applause of all men : in which worke of his he was so generally well liked and approued of all, that Philip the Second, that renowmed King of Spaine, graced him with the honour and title of The Kings Cosmographer. He wrot also his GEOGRAPHICALL TREASURE, a very learned and pleasant worke, in which the ancient names or appellations, (yea and oft times the new, by which they are now called and knowen at this day,) of Mountaines, Hils, Promontories, Woods, Ilands, Hauens, People, Cities, Townes, Villages, Seas, Baies, Creekes, Straights, Riuers, &c. are at one view instantly to be seene. Moreouer, out of ancient coines, for the benefit and delight of such as are louers and studious of antiquities, he set out The HEADS OF THE GODS AND GODDESSES, which afterward were illustrated with an historical narration or discourse done by Francis Sweet the yonger. In the yeere of Christ 1596, he fetforth THE IMAGE OF THE GOLDEN WORLD, that is, A treatise describing the life, Maners, Cuttomes, Rites and Religion of the ancient Germans, collected and gathered out of divers and fundry old writers of both languages. By these his labours and trauels he hath gotten and purchased vnto himselie an immortall name and creditamongst the learned of all sorts. In company he was of an excellent discreete cariage, passing courteous, merry and pleasant. Such was his singular humanity, that it was strange to see how he did winne and retaine the loue and fauour of all men wherefoeuer he became. His enemies he chofe rather to ouercome with kindnesse, orto contemne them then to reuenge himselse of their malice. He did so much hate vice, euen in his owne kindred, that he rather reuerenced vertue in his enemies and strangers. Vaine questions, and subtill disputations of diminity, or matters of religion, as dangerous and pernicious, hee did alwaies greatly detelt and abhorre. A deepe in-fight and found judgment in any kinde of matter, he preferred before glofing eloquence and quaint termes. Present aduersity and daungers he alwaies endured with more patience then seare of fuch as were commung on and neere at hand: and those which were bitter, more easily then fuch as were doubtfull and vncertaine of euent. He was a man which in his life time did fet as little by himfelfe as any man could: For he neuer fet his minde much vpon the wealth of this world, or ought of those things in the same, having alwaies in memory thathis learned poefie CONTEMNO ET ORNO, MENTE, MANY, I fcorne and trimme, with puinde, with hand. For furely this man was led with some heavenly spirit, which did so with-draw his minde from those earthly cogitations, that he neuer tooke any thing in his life more vnkindly then when he was drawne from his bookes, which he alwaies preferred before all other things in the world beside. These great learned men sollowing were his familiar friends, and fuch as he did greatly loue and reuerence. In Spain Benedictus Arias Montanus, that great linguist and graue Divine; and the reverend father Andrew Schotte, borne in Antwerp, a learned lesuite. In Italy, Fidwiw Visious, Franciscus Superantins, and Iohannes Sambucus. In Germany, Gerard Mercator, that samous Cofmographer, Ianes Monaw, Marke Velser, Ioachim Chamberlin, Ionsa Grutterus of Antwerp, and a mod Milius. In France, Petrus Pilharus, and others. In the Low-countries, Iuflus Lipfius, Leuinus Toronius, Nicolaus Rockoscius, Cornelius Prunius, Balthsfar Robianus, Ludmicus Perezius, Iohannes Brantius a civillian, recorder to the state of Antwerp, Iohannes Bochius, secretarie to the same city, Francis Raphalengius, Christopher Plantine, John Moret, Philip Gally, Otho Venius that samous painter, and Francis Sovert the yonger. In England, Hunfrey Lloyd, the only learned courtiour of his time, and Wilham Candon, now Clarenceus, the painfull and indicious antiquary of our land. With all thefe and many other he was familiarly acquainted. To these he wrot often and from these he often received most kinde and souing letters. He was a greatstudent of antiquities, and searcher out of rare and ancient things. He had at home in his house, Images, Statues, Coines of Gold, Siluer and copper both of the Greeks, Romans and others: Shelfishes brought from India and our Antipodes: Marble of all kinde of colours: Torteiles shelles of such wonderfull bignelle, that tenne men, fitting round in a circle, might eate meat out of them at once : Others againe so little and narrow, that they were skarce so bigge as a pinnes head. His Library was so maruellously well fored with all sort of Bookes, that his house might juilly have beene termed, A shoppe of all manner of good learning, vnto which men flocked from divers places, like as in former times they did to Plato's Academy, or Aristotle's Lyceum. This Ernest and Abert, returning conquerour from the battaill at Hulsten, with other great Princes, and men of all sorts, came in troops to see and behold. While he was thus bushed, and having now lived about threeskore and eleven yeeres, he fell ficke in Iune in the yeere of our Lord 1598, and growing euery day worfe and worfe, at length, he yeelded to nature and died vpon the 28 day of the same moneth. The Physicians affirmed that he died of an vicer of the reines, which Hippocrates writeth will hardly euer be cured in old men. He was of stature tall and slender; the haire of his head and beard was of a yealow colour. His eies were gray, and his forehead broad. He was very courteous and affable. In ferious bufin effes he was very graue and fober, but without any fhew of arrogant difdaine : in mirth and ieiting he was as pleasant, yet with that moderation, that all was guided by the rules of Chris flian piety and modesty. This deceased bachelour, Anna Ortell, a virgine his sister, who liued not long after this her brother Abraham, (for she died in the yeere of Grace 1600) caused to be buried and intombed in Saint Michaels, the Abby of the Pramonstratenses in Antwerp. He might well want the honour of a gorgeous and costly tombe, who by the generall confent of all men, had for his rare and fingular vertues deferued an enerlafting fame and reputation. Francis Sweert, the yonger, gathered together the mournefull verses of those poets and friends of his, which did bewaile his death, fet them foorth, and dedicated them to the State and citizens of Antwerp. Influence Lipfius, at the initant requelt of his heires, and for a perpetuall memorial of their constant love and friendship wrote that Epitaph which is in capitall letters ingrauen vpon his tombe.



LIVS CITIZEN OF ANT-

werpe, and Geographer to Philip the fecond, King of Spaine, to the courteous Reader.

Eeing, that as I thinke, there is no man, gentle Reader, but knoweth what, and how great profit the knowledge of Hiltories doub bring to those which are ferious students therein; I doe reverily between and personde my selfe., that there is almost no man, be it that the meaning the sum and entere so little an entrance into the same, and touched them never so lightly, that is signorant how necessary, for the winderstanding of them argist, the knowledge of Se o GR acy of the strip that the strip the threst win soft man, and now without unfle called that the same strip that there is no some and now without mild caste called through of the same strip that the wind strip the same strip that the same strip to the same strip that the same strip

mistaken and otherwise understood then they ought to bee .: Which thing commet to passe in many discourses : but especially in the expeditions and voyages of great Kings , Captaines and Emperours : in the divers and fundry shiftings of Nations from one place to another: and in the traveils and peregrinations of famous men, made into fundry countreys. But feeing that this is a matter which even experience it selfe doeth teach we to be true, there is no reason why I should stand long op on the proofe of the same. This so necessary a knowledge of Geography, as many worthy and learned men have testified may riery easily be learn'd out of Geographicall Charies or Mappes. And when we have acquainted our selves somewhat with the rule of these Tables or Mappes, or have attained thereby to some reasonable knowledge of Geography, what some We shall read, these Chartes being placed, as it were certaine glasses before our eyes, will the longer be kept in memory, and make the deeper impression in vs: by which meanes it commeth to passe, that now we do seeme to perceive some fruit of that which we have read. I omit here, that the reading of Hiltories doeth both feeme to be much more pleasant, and in deed so it is, when the Mappe being layed before our eyes, we may behold things done, or places where they were done, as if they were at this time present and in doing. For how much we are holpen, when as in the Holy Scripture, we read of the iourney of the Ifraelites, which they made from Egypt, through the Red Jea and that Jame huge Wilderneffe, into the Land of promife, when as looking opon the Mappe of Palettina, we doe almost as well see it as if we were there, I thinke any student in Divinitie, or that Hiltory hath oft made triall. Which things being fo, how much those which are students and louers of Hiltories are combred, hindred and flayd, yea, & many times, even while they are in their race and continued course, drawne backe, it is an easie matter to conceive, when either the description of all countreys cannot be gotten, or if they may be gotten, they are dearer then that enery mans money will reach and attaine unto especially those that are but poore, or none of the wealthiest. For there are many that are much delighted with Geography or Chorography, and especially with Mappes or Tables contayning the plotts and descriptions of Countreys, fuch as there are many now adayes extant and every where to be sold: But because that either they baue not that, that should buy them: or if they have so much as they are worth, yet they will not lav it out, they neglect them neither do they any way fatisfie themselves. Others there are who when they have that which will buy them, would very willingly lay out the money, were it not that by reason of the narrownesse of the roomes and places, broad and large Mappes cannot so be opened or spread, that every thing in them may easily and well be seene and discern'd. For that I may speake that which is the trueth, those great and large Geographical Maps or Chartes, which are folded or rowld up, are not so commodious : nor, when any thing is peraduenture read in them, so easie to be look d opon. And he that will in order hang them all along upon a wall, had need have not only a very large & wide house, but even a Princes gallery or spacious Theater. This I having oft made triall of, I began to bethinke my felfe, what meanes might be found to redreffe these discommodities, which I hase floken of, and either to make them somewhat leffe, or, if possibly it might bee, to take them all cleane away. And at length me thought it might be done by that meanes which we have observed and set downe in this our booke, to which I earnefly wish that every student would affoord a place in his Library, among it the rest of his bookes.

But that thou mayeft the better understand, what it is that wee have done in this our Theater, and what it is that thou must exspect and looke for in the same_; I thinke it not amisse in sew wordes briefly here to declare unto thee. First

my purvofe was to represent unto thy view whatsoever heretosore thou had st, or new hast, in any Geographical or Chorographicali Chartes here and there lately or long fince fet out that ever came to my handes, or were possibly to bee gotten for loue or money. Of all countreys whose descriptions are set out in Geographical Tables , we have selected one (for of some there are divers) which in our indocument feemed to bee the best and most exact : Which, notwithstanding that it were, by the first draught of the Authour somewhat large and broad, we have brought into that small forme, as might agree with this our worke, and that the whole Mappe might be conten'd in one leaf .: or, which sometime thou shalt observe we have done, as thou may It fee, that in one leafe many might bee contein'd and expressed : yet so as nothing, no neuer so small a thing, is either omitted or altered that was to bee found in the greater : except it be this, which oftentimes thou shalt finde, that the names of places and other things, which in the first Copies could hardly be read, in the four Mappes we have so expressed that they may perfectly be read of any man. And sometime, where occasion did serve, or need require, and the place would permit, unto the moderne and ufuall names of certaine places, wee have added the ancient names mentioned by old writers, but now vulgarly unknowne. Which, as we doubt not, we have done with the good leave and liking of the Authours themselves: so I hope it will be a thing very well pleasing to all such as are readers and students of old Histories and Antiquities. In those Mappes, which have their Authours names written open them , we have, as I faid, altered nothing at all, excepting two or three of the Marine tracks of the Low-countreys, which the Sea hath much changed fince the time that their descriptions were first fet foorth: As for examples sake, in Flaunders, over against Zeland, net farre from the towne Wateruliet, where by the goodnesse and great benefit of Almighty God, long after that the description of this Country was first set out, the Maine-land was much enlarged and had gotten an advantage of the Sea : wee there have altered the forme of that Mappe, according as the place is found to be at this day. The description of which plot of ground we obteined of Master Marke Laurine, the Lord and owner thereof, a braue gentleman, greatly renowned both for the noble flocke from whence bee is deficusded, as also for his wisdome and great experience. But in other Mappes, which had no name of the Authour subscribed unto them, we were somewhat more bold : for in these, in some places, at our discretion, where we thought good, wee have altered some-things, some things we have put out, and otherwhere, if it seemed to be necessary, we have put in. Of some Countreys alfo, that we might, as much as in vis did lye, make op our just number and fill op our ranke, we have made some Mappes of our owne, that there might as few Mappes be wanting as possibly might be. . In the abridgement and bringing of those Mappes, which had as I faul the names of the Authours added onto them into a leffer forme, we have ofed that faithfulneffe and diligence, that We hope to deferue thankes not onely of the Reader, but also even of the Authours themselves, or at least we have dealt so in them, that no man need be asham d of these of ours whatsoever they be; yea he may aswell acknowledge and take this little one of ours, for his owne, as that greater one first jet out by himselfe. For wee have endenoured to the ottermost of our power in this our worke, if it were possible, to deferue thankes of the Authours, if not, jet by no meanes to displease them : Not to follow or imitate that bad custome of some men in these our dayes, who, that they may seeme to the world to fet foorth some new thing, doe nothing els but alter the workes and labours of other men, and oftentimes, out of those which are good, to select that which is not good, and to sell it commonly for the best : Sometimes by adding something at their pleafure, and in some places againe taking out and detracting something and withall either by concealing the right Authors names, or fetting to their owne, or feyning a name of some one or other, they thinke to please the vulgar sort with nouelties, that that their worke may fell the better; and they may rake money together they care not how: For we were not mooned to undertake this labour by any conetous defire of getting much by it, but even of a willing and forward minde that wee had to helpe and further those that had a love and affection to these studies, not any whit respecting the gayning of any vaine glory and commendation by other mens labours. For what need we to make new Mappes, when as the old Mappes of other men, now extant, would serve our turne. ? Some there are peraduenture, which will looke to finde in this our I heater more descriptions of particular Countreys, (for enery man naturally, for the love that he beareth to his native foile, would, I doubt not , wish that it were here severally described among it the rest:) but let them know, that those which are here missing are not left out and omitted, either by our negligence, or for that we were lothe to be at that cost and charges : but because that eis ther we never law any luch, or at leastwayes for that there never came any luch to our hands. If there be any man, which either hath any fuch, or knoweth where there may be had, him we would earneftly entreate, that he would be the meanes to helpe Us Vito them, affuredly promising him, that we will, at our owne coft and charges, not without great thankes to him, and a most honourable mention of his name, cause them to be cut and imprinted apart and by themselves, that hereafter they may be inserted into this our Booke, either in their owne place, elsewhere, as any man shall like best.

Of the Order also by as here observed in the placing of these ow Mappes, I thinke it not amisse, sentle Reader, so speake a Word or two, and to acquaint thee with our purpose. **: that if peradutante there be any man, which doot his his the they ongot to have been placed otherwise, we may either latisse him, if we may, or ele excuse our seleus, who is all, I that can be looked for at our hands. First of all, we present two top view and Vinited all Mappes of the whole world: Then, the source reads are the selection of the selection of the world in the selection of the selection

tongue,

tonque, (to wit, H. mgarv, Transfyluania, Polonia, Scandia, and Rutsia.) Thus batting finished Europe, we come visto the lithmus or Straight land, which is betweene the head of the River Transis and the North sea., which is in deed the
bound of Europe and Atta: from two selection of Asia. Which, stere we have while held, we less, and so passed of Damiara,
by the Streights, or narrow piece of the Mainland, which rumneth betweene the Bay of Arabia, and the gulfe of Damiara,
(Subouts hacus) made by the outers showing the Mailand, stere, from thence passing through Egypt and Barbary we
came crost to the Streights of Gibballar, which we croffed, and all englis came bound agains to our owne native country from
whence we first set some and country;, passing out of one into another, orderly as the lay and were situate one by another, onerskipping none, at list returneth safely and opportunity from whence he stril set growth.

fenerall Nations and Constreys, passing out of one into another, orderly as they lay and were situate one by another, onerskipping some, at last returneth safety and toyfully from whence he first set footeth.

Thus farre of the Mappes themselsens: Now her we sheet a word or two of the backfide of the same. Because we thought
it would be a thing nothing pleasing to the Reader or Beholder, to see the backfide of the leanes altogether have and empty
we determined there to make a certaine briefe and short declaration and Historical discourse of enery Mappe., in the same
amen and order as we said we observed in the Mappes themselses; omitting nor conceasing any mans name, that we had occassion to cose. No revouer to these also we have added a Table of the names of all the suthours, that ever wee knew what,
out of which, those that are so distiposed, man steeds a more ample and larger discourse and description of the searcall Countrys
bandled by them. Where fore the shuedens of Geography shall have bere, in the Authours thus named in order, and in the
(atalogue of the Authours of the Geographicall Tables or Mappes, which we have set before this our worke, and lastly in
these Lables themselves, a certaine shoppe, as it were, surviviles with all kinde of instruments necessary required in such
the business, out of which, if peraduenture steer may seeme any thing wanting, in his indepenent, either to the similing of
any Books of that argument, or more fuller descriptions of any Countrys what governer, very easily, or in deed without any la-

bour at all he may fee, from whence it may by and by be fetched.

The fe things they are which I thought good to admonish the Reader of. It remains the now, that wee doe entreate enery man, to take the our labour and entertaine it, with no other minds then it was by rus both begunne and finished, and at length fet out and simprinted. Farewell, and wish well to Francis Hogenberg, Ferdinand, and Ambros (Arlen, by whose skilful hands and extraordinary great paines and diligence abnost all these Mappes were engrauen and cut.

From Antwern this prefent veere 1570.

THE



THE FIRST TABLE.

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of America, the learned of our age have made that a fourth part, and the huge Continent wnder the South pole, a fifth. Gerardus Mercator the Prince of moderne Geographers in his neuer-futficiently-commended univerfall Table or Map of the whole world, divides this Circumference of the earth into three Continents: the first he calles that, which the Ancients divided into three parts, and from whence the holy Writ beares record, that mankinde had their first originall, & first was seated: the second, is that which at this present is named America or the VVest Indies: for the third, he appoints the South maine, which some call Magellanica, as yet on very few coasts thorowly discouered. That this orbe or masse of the earthly Globe containes in circuit, where it is largest, 5400 German or 21600 Italian miles, antiquity hathtaught, & late Writers have subscribed to their opinion. And these so manifold portions of earth (fayth Plinie in the 11. booke of his Naturall historie) year ather, as some have termed them, the pricke or center of the world (for so small is the earth in comparison of the whole frame of the world) this is the matter, this is the seat of our glorie. Here we enion

CAIVS PLINIUS 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 books of his Natural history.

PTOLEMEY OF ALEXANDRIA.

EVSTATHIVS.

yet printed.

RAPHAEL VOLATERANYS.

ABILTEDE A ISMAEL, in the Arabian tongue.

ARESTOTELES DE MVNDO written and dedicated to Ale-S. ISIDORE of SIVILL in Spaine. xander the Great. MICHAEL of VILLANOVA, in his Commentary upon Ptolemey. STRABO in 17. books. ZACHARIAS LILIYS VICENT. Solinvs Polyhiston. HIERONYMYS GIRAVA in the Spanish tongue. Pomponius Mela. ALEXANDER CITOLINVS, in his Typocofmia or Patern of the DIONYSIVS APHER and his Expositor. World written in the Italian tongue. VINCENTIVS BELVACENSIS in the Mirrour of Histories the Apvisivs in his booke of the World. fecond booke. DIODORYS SICVLYS in his fine former books. GVILIELMYS POSTELLYS Barentonius. MARTIANVS CAPELLA. S'. IOHN MANDEVILL and his companion in his trauels. PAVLYS OROSIVS in the beginning of his History. Operious of Frivly. ÆTHICVS and another of that name furnamed Sofitsta, not MICHAEL NEANDER of Soraw. GAVDENTIVS MERVLA in his 5. booke of memorable things. IVLIVS the Oratour called by Cassodore, PRIMVS. BEROSVS described the antiquitie of the World. ANTONIVS AVGVSTVS (if the title be true) fet downe the Iournals of the Romane empire. Sextus Avienus, the sea-coasts. STEPHANUS, the cities. VINIVS SEQUESTER, in an Alphabeticall order, the Rivers, Fountaines, Lakes, Woods, Hilles, and Nations thereof. By new Writers, as

honours, here we exercife authoritie, here we bunt after riches, here men turmoile and tire themfelues, here we moue and maintaine civill diffensions, and by mutuall slaughter make more roome vpon the earth. And to let passe the publike tumults of the world, this in which We force the borderers to giue place and remoue farther off, and where we incroch by stelth upon our neighbors lands: as he that extends his lands & lord/hips farthest, and cannot abide that any should seat themselves too neere his nose, How great, or rather how small a portion of earth doth he enioy? Or when he hath glutted his auarice to the full, How little shall his dead carcase possess? Thus far Plinie. The situation of this earth and sea, the disposition of the seuerall regions, with their inlets and gulfs, the maners and inclinations of the

of the World.

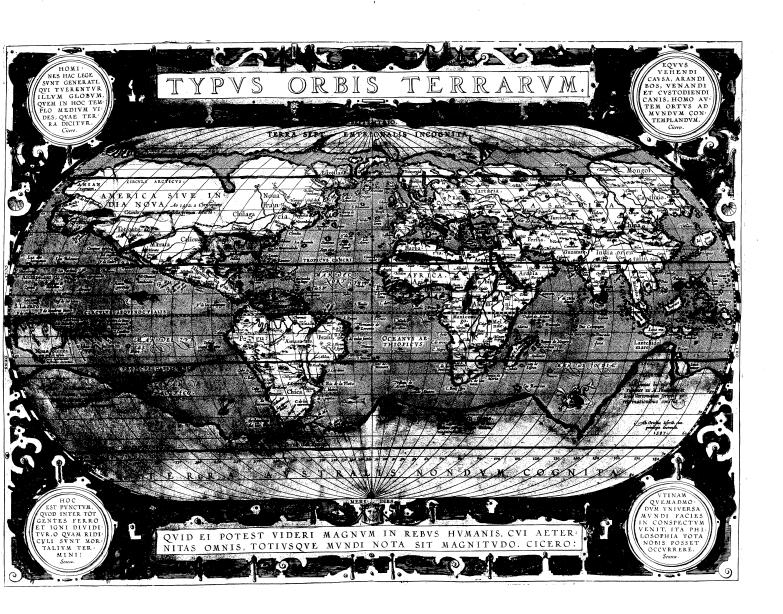
Wolfgangus Lasius, and

people, and other memorable and note-worthy matters are described by men of ancienter times, such as follow:

IOANNES HONTERYS; and HIERONYMYS OLIVERIVS: both in verie. BARTHOLIMVS in the eighth booke of Austria. SEBASTIAN MUNSTER, that learned Divine, diligent Historian, painfull Hebrician and Linguist, well studied in all maner THOMAS PORCACCIVS: both in the Italian tongue. of learning, and vnto whom the learned Student is fo much

FRANCISCUS MONACHI, in his Epistle to the Archbishop of Panormus. Andreas Theyerys, Franciscys Belleforestivs, and PETRVS HEYNSIVS, in French : but this latter also in Dutch rythmes or verse. LAVRENTIVE ANANIENSIS, in the Italian tongue. ANTONIVS PINETVS, in French : and he hath withall fet forth many Tables and Mappes (as the title (heweth) of Countries, Cities and Townes, aswell of Europe, as of Afrike, Asia and America. IVLIVE BALLINVE, hath put forth the Plots and drafts of the most famous Cities of the whole world, with a briefe historical discourse, written in the Tuscane tongue. The same is done by GEORGIVS BRYNO, in Latine, but much more beautifully and BENEDICTY'S BORDONIVS, hath described all the Ilands of the World. So also hath

GVALTERYS LYDOVICYS in his Mirrour or Looking-glaffe



of nations inferiour to neither of the other. The North and Westerne sides hereof are

the Nurse of the victorious and conquering people of an other nations of the world, most beautifull and farre surpassing the rest: and so it is sometimes compared to Asia and Africa, not for his greatnesse and compasse, but for his might and power. Certaine it is, that this part, being most plentifully inhabited, is for multitude

is divided from Asia, according to the opinion of Glarean. And thus it beares the shape of a Peninsula (which signifies a place of the earth almost dissoyned and cut from the Continent, and so well neere on every side environed with waters) as in the Table it selfe is ma-

nisest. The head hereof Rome, was whileme conqueresse of the earth. The regions thereof (as they are now called) are Spaine, France, Germanie, Italie, Slauonia, Greece, Hungarie, Poland with Lithuania, Moscouia, or more significantly Russia; and that Peninsula which conteineth Norway, Sweden, and Gotland. Among the Isles thereof the first place is due to Britany conteining England and Scotland; then followes Ireland, Groenland, Frisland, and Island: all situate in the maine Ocean. In the Mediterransea it hath Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica, Candia, Maiorica, Minorica, Corfu, Negro-

pont; and others of lesse note, the particular names and situations whereof are to be seene in the Table. This our Europe, besides the Roman Empire reverenced of all the world, hath in all (if you adde those four eteene, which Damianus à Goes reckens vp only in Spaine) eight

and twentie Christian Kingdomes: whereby you may estimate the worthinesse of this region. It is a place out of measure fruitfull: and the naturall disposition of his aire is very temperate. For all kindes of Graine, for Wine, and abundance of Woods, it is infe-

rior to none, but comparable to the best of the others. It is so pleasant, and so beautified with stately Cities, Townes and Villages, that for the courage and valour of the people and seuerall nations, although it be lesse in quantitie and circuit, yet might it well be ac-

counted, and indeed of all ancient Writers hath it euer beene accounted superiour vnto the other parts of the World: most renowmed also hath it beene both in regard of the Macedonian Empire, and the great command and power of the Romans. The praises thereof you may reade in Strabo, who in his third booke, and seuen bookes sollowing, hath most learnedly and excellently described it. Peruse also other ancient Ge-

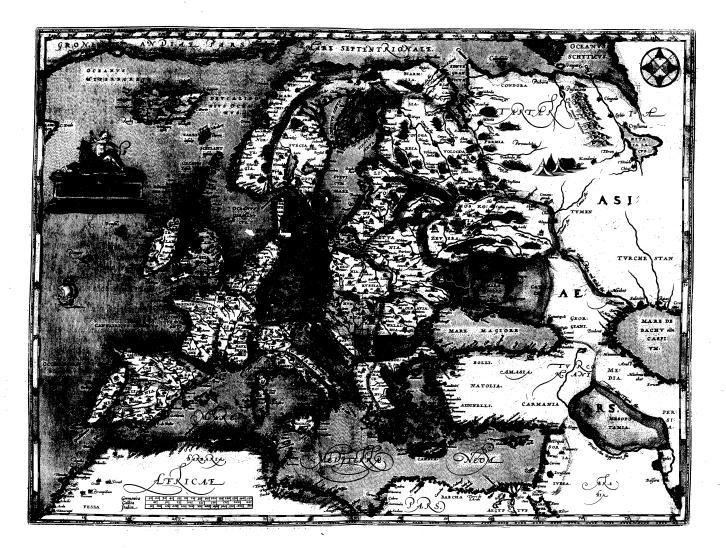
denoured to paint it out in his colours. But Pius the second, Christopher Cella and An-

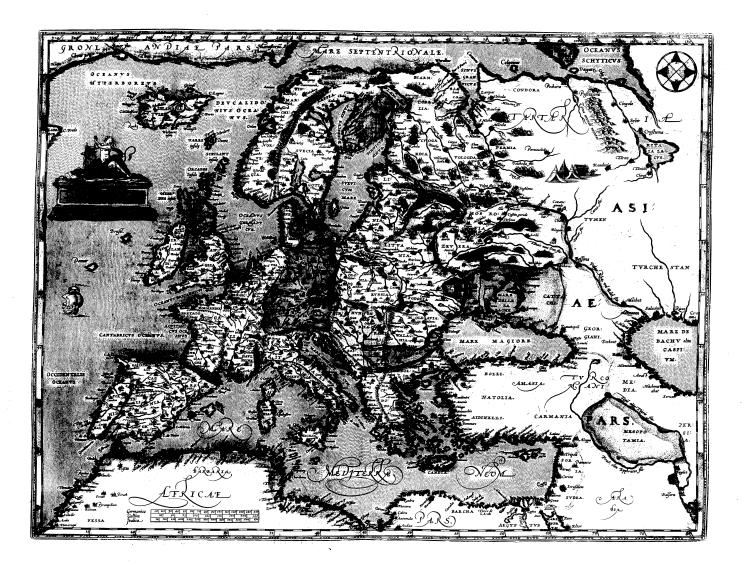
ographers. Of late Writers, amongst other things by the way, Volateranus, Sebastian Munster, Dominicus Niger, Georgius Rithaimerus, in their Geographies, haue en-

the river Tanais (commonly called $\mathcal{D}on$) and by the Ishmus or straight of the maine land, which is from the head or fountaine of this river directly vnto the North Ocean; it

Then Eastward by the Ægæansea (now called Archipelago) by the Euxin sea (named at this present Mar Maggiore) by the lake of Maotis (now termed Mar delle Zabacche) by

bathed by the Ocean; the South coast is disjoyned from Africa by the Mediterranean sea.







other name, but the Date-bearing region) is bounded Weltward by the Atlantick Ocean;

Arabians is called Zanzibar.

miles distant from Ægypt; and the sandie Deserts of Libya embrace it on the South. LIBYA the third part, is named in the Arabian tongue Sarra, which word fignifies a Defert. It beginnes East from Nilus,

Northward by mount Atlas ; it stretcheth East as farre as the citie Eloacat, which is an hundred

and thence runneth West as farre as the Atlantick sea; Numidia lies to the North of it, and the Land of Negros to the South. Now followeth the fourth part, which they call NIGRITARVM terra, either from the inhabitants, which

are of a blacke colour, or from the river Niger, that runneth thorow the countrey. It is confined North by Libya; South by the Æthiopick Ocean; West by Gualata; and East by the Kingdome of Gaoga. And here we are to note, that according to this their division all Africa is included within the Mediterran, Atlantick, and Æthiopick seas and

the river Nilus; wherefore Egypt and Ethiopia are accounted parts of Asia, which we notwithstanding thinke more properly to belong to Africa: For the true Æthiopia containes at this day Presbyter Iohns Empire, which by all late

Writers is ascribed to Africa. We therefore with Ptolemey judge that it ought to be bounded by the Mediterran and

them, who do more curiously search into the secrets of nature.

scorcheth no more, than about the Streight of Magellan (if we measure the heat of the place, according to the position of the heavens and distance from the Equinoctiall line) where notwithstanding the people are reported to be

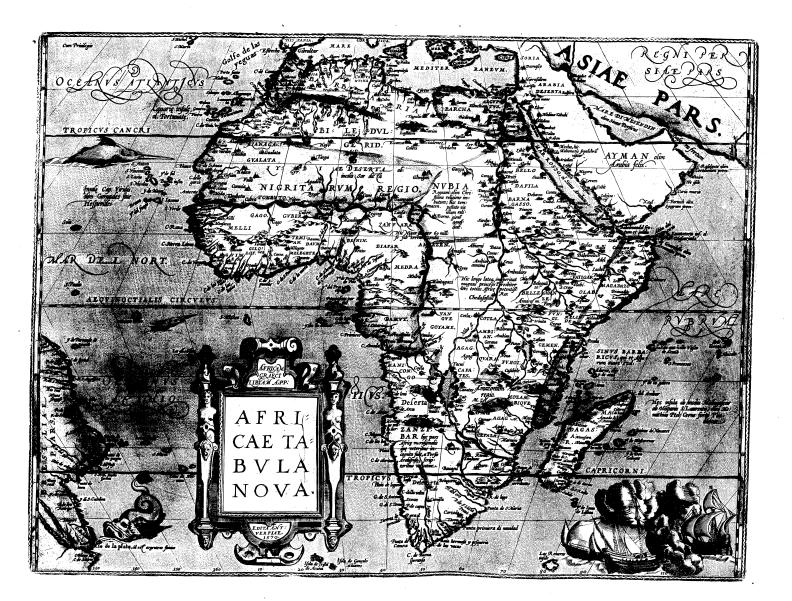
At the forefayd Cape of good hope the inhabitants are exceeding blacke; which we thought in no wife to omit, because all men suppose the cause of blacknesse to be heat, and the nearenesse of the Sunne; wheras here the Sunne

maruellous white. But if we will needs ascribe this blacknesse to the scorching heat of the Sun, let vs consider, what makes the Spaniards and Italians looke so white, whenas they are equally diffant from the Equinoctiall with the inhabitants of the forefayd Cape; namely the one towards the South, and the other towards the North. Presbyter Johns people are of a browne colour; in Zeilan and Malabar the inhabitants are coale blacke, yet all in one & the same distance from the æquator, and under the very same parallele of the heavens. * And on the contrary, why did Herodotus and Pindarus describe such as inhabited the same climate with themselues, namely Colchis, to be of a blacke colour, and curled haire? Herodotus in his Thalia makes the Indians blacke like the Æthiopians: which the experience of our times confirmeth. I know Herodotus will have the cause hereof to be the seed of the parents, which he fayth is not white, as that of other people, but blacke. To whom Postellus also subscribeth, and impute th the originall of this blacknesse vnto Chams curse. Against which opinion I haue nothing to allege. Let the trueth of the matter rest vpon the authours credit. But this a man may thinke more strange; that in all America there were no blacke people found besides a few, only in one place called by them Quareca. What then is the efficient cause of this colour? Is it the drinesse of the heauen, or of the earth? Is it perhaps some hidden propertie of the soile? Or a kind of qualitie inherent to the nature of men? Or is it all these vnited in one? But these things we leaue to be considered by

This portion of the world is called by the Greeks Libya, and by the Latines Africa, because it is not molested with extremity of colde : or (if we may credit Insephus) from Afer one of Abrahams posteritie. Another derivation of the name you have let downe by John Leo in the beginning of his first booke of the Description of Africa, who deriveth it from the Arabick theme Faraka, signifying to dissione or separate; because it is dissioned from Europe by the Mediterran sea; from Asia, as he saith, by the river Nilus, or rather as the best authours have taught, by the Arabian gulfe called of the Greeks working strawn, Mare rubrum the red sea : of the Hebrewes and iam-suff, mare algosum vel iuncosum the sedgie sea : of the Arabians the neere inhabitants Bahci 'Ikulzom the fea alkulzom. Vpon the like reason doth Iul. Cæsar Scaliger thinke that Sicilia was so called of Seco which signifieth, to cut, for that this Island was thought of the ancients to have beene a portion cut from the maine Continent, and sometimes to haue beene ioined to Italie. Others, after their maner, nullo digno autore, nullo solido & certo argumento, do fetch the name of Africa from Africus a king of bleffed Arabia, whom they affirme to have brought colonies hither and to have first inhabited the same. The principall islands of this part (for here to expresse all by name, we thinke it not necessarie, because they are

ranza or of good hope, and failing about Africa, came to Calicut in East India. This Southern part by the Persians and

Ocean seas, rather than by any river whatsoever; and so it hath the forme of a Peninsula, being joyned to Asia by an Ishmos or small neck-land, which lies betweene the Mediterran sea and the gulfe of Arabia. The South part hereof was vnknowen to our ancestours, till the yeere 1497, whereas Vasco de Gama first doubling the Cape de buona spe-



the commodious opportunitie of molt large Empires for the fearching out of new Regions, then also the infatiable auarice of mankinde, leaving nothing vnattempted for the attaining of Golde and Silhier, wherewith these Countries incredibly abound; I have often wondered, how it could so long have been

Secula feris, quibus Oceanus

hidden from our World. Some there are which suppose that this Continent was described by Plato vnder the name of Atlas: my felfe also am of opinion, that Plutarch speaking of the face in the bodie of the Moone, makes mention thereof vnder the name of a Maine continent. Some thinke that Seneca rauftht with a Poeticall furie, presaged the discouerie hereof in these Propheticall verses in the very end of the 2. Act. of Medea: – venient annis

Vincula rerum laxet & ingens Pateat tellus, Typhilg, nouos Detegat Orbes.

Nec fit terris vitima Thyle. Like to those Sibyllin verses, which (as Iacobus Nauarchus writeth) were found at the foot of the promontoric of the Moone (commonly called Rochan de Sinna) vpon the Ocean sea-shore, ingrauen vpon a soure-square pillar, in the time of Don Emmanuel King of Portugal, to this or the like purpose:

Voluentur faxaliteris & ordine rectis.

Cum vide as Occidens Orientis opes.

In English thus : Ganges, Indus, Tagus, erit mirabile visu,

Merces commutabit suas vterque sibi.

ancient Nauigatours, I have declared in my The faurus Geographicus, speaking of OPHIR.

Howbeit, that these verses are not ancient, but grauen in our times; nor part of Sibylles Prophesies, but counterfait; I was aduertifed (being in hand with the fecond edition of this my Theatrum) from Rome, by Cafar Orlando a Civilian, in his letters, out of some printed works of Gaspar Vareriue, in which since that I my selfe have read the same. And afterward I found it confirmed by

which this fained Prophetic lay hid. Wherefore being all fet at meat, in comes his Bailiffe with newes, that his Labourers had by chance digged up a stone engrauen with letters. They all immediatly runne forth, they reade it, they admire it, they highly esteeme it, and are ready to adore it, &c. See how apt Caiado was to delude his friends. Marinaus Siculus in his Chronicle of Spaine writes, that there was found in Gold-mines an ancient piece of coine with August us Cafars image vpon it, and for the more confirmation of the matter, that it was sent by the Archbishop of Confance to the Pope. But I am of opinion, that it was there lost by the same familie which first found it. Iosephus Acosta in his booke De Natura nous orbis indeuours by many reasons to proue, that this part of America was originally inhabited by certaine Indians, forced thither by tempestuous weather ouer the South sea which now they call Mare del Zur. But to me it feemes more probable, out of the historie of the two Zeni, gentlemen of Venice (which I have put downe before the Table of the South sea, and before that of Scandia) that this New world many ages past was entred you by fome islanders of Europe, as namely of Groenland, Island; and Frisland; being much neerer thereunto than the Indians, nor distoyned thence (as appeares out of the Map) by an Ocean so huge, and to the Indians so vnnauigable. Also, what else may we coniecture to be fignified by this word Norumbega (the name of a North region of America) but that from Norway, fignifying a North land, some Colonie in times past hath hither beene transplanted? But why in mine opinion the maine Ocean was neuer failed by

All this part of the World, (except the North tract thereof, whose Coasts are not yet discouered) hath in these last times beene failed round about. From North to South it stretcheth in forme of two Peninsulæ or Demi-isles, which are seuered by a very narrow Ishmosor neck-land. The Northermost of the two conteineth New Spaine, the prouince of Mexico, the countrey of Florida

Amil. Resende in his Antiquities of Portugale: namely, that in the time of Don Emmanuel King of Portugale, one Hermes Catado of

the same countrey, caused them to be ingrauen and buried in the earth: and when he supposed that the marble began to corrupt with the moisture of the ground; pretending some cause of recreation, he inuites his friends to a countrey-house of his, necre vinto

In English thus : Then shall huge lands appeare,

Long hencethose yeeres will come,

When th'Ocean shall diffolue

Natures fast bonds and barres.

New worlds; nor Thyle then Shall bound the paths of men.

Typhis shall then detect

The Portugals and Indians (a thing admir'd) Shall truck their wares, on either part defir'd.

When West the treasures of the East shall see.

The stone with mystick letters, row'ld shall bee,

and New-found-land. But the Southermost (which the Spaniards call Terra firms) containes Perú and Brasil. A description of all which regions the studious in Geography may reade in Leuinus Apolonius, in the Decads of Peter Martyr, and in Maximilianus Transiluanus, who writ all in Latine. Also to this purpose you have many things worthy the observation in the Jesuites Epistles, and in Masseim his story of the Indies. Postellus also promiseth Discourses of West-Indie-matters: and so doth Fredericus Furius

These that follow have purposely written of America, but all in their mother-languages, and for the most part in Spanish; but

FRIER MARCO DE NIZZA. FERNANDO ALARCHON. AMERICO VESPVIIO.

PEDRO CIEÇA DE LEON. Gonsalvo Fernando de Oviedo. FRANCIS XERES. IOHN VERARZANO.

FERNANDO CORTEZ. PETER ALVARADO. DIEGO GODOYA.

the better halfe of them are translated into Italian.





a shorter cut from East to West, he came at length vnto them by this sea: in one of which isles called Machian, he was slaine in a skirmish. The course of his

voyage to the illes of the Moluccos, whereunto the Portugals viually failed from Welt to East; and intending to make thither

the first Table of our Theatre with the first of our Parergon or By-worke, and you shall see the difference.

voyage was this: Departing from Simil with fine ships, whereof one being his owne, was called by a name of good presage Vistoria, he came to the fortunate

coart of Peru. Dut Magellan in the yeere of our faluation 1520, having paffed the freight by him found, and called after his owne name (which it hitherto retaineth, for euery common Mariner calles it The Streight of Magellan) with an heroick and Herculean courage entred this sea, which uncertaine it is, whether any shippe before his had ever stemmed. For meditating a

concerning the ille Atlantis; whose sea heaffirmes to be vnnauigable by reason of the slime or oaze remaining of the same illes inundation. But concerning the ship called La Vistoria learne thus much : it is not sayd amille : Bare names oft times things named doe refemble : Manifest it is by this ship, which under this happy name, the first voyage that euer she made, was the only ship that caried away the victory of sailing quite ouer the maine Ocean, for so many ages before. For departing from Spaine, by the Streight of Magellan, to the Molnecos, thence having doubled the Cape of Buona Esperança, and returned, whence she first put forth, she was the first of all ships and in all ages, that ever circumpassed the whole earth. The same ship made out of Spaine a second voyage as farte as S. Domingo and home againe. Thither also she made a third voyage; but in her returne she was quite lost; neither was it ever knowen what became of her. Antiquiry would have thought the had been taken up into the skies, and placed among the Constellations, like another Argo. Nor had this propheticall verie of the pecreleile Poet beene vnfitly alleged in her commendation: Then comes another Tiphys, another gold-fleeced Argo. Let Plinie now cease to maruell, that out of a small hemp-seed should grow that, which was of force to cary vp and downe the globe of [his] earth. We in our age haue seene with the very fame thing this world of jours, much greater than his nauigated round about. Ours, I say : which that you may more perfectly understand, do but compare

And here, I (appoie, I shall not bestow my labour altogether in vaine, by adding certaine particulars not commonly knowen, concerning the first discourty hereof. Which by all our late Writers is not vnworthily ascribed to Christopher Columbus. For in the yere 1492, he was the first man that laid it open, & made ir knowen, and communicated the vie and benefit thereof to the Christian world. Howbeit I finde, that the North part of America (which lieth neerest vnto Europe, and to some of our European illes, namely, Groenland, Island, and Frisland; and is called Estotiland) was long since discoucred by certaine Frislandish fishers, driven by tempelt upon that coast: and afterward about the yere 1390, that it was revisited anew by Anionie Zeno, a gentleman of Venice: and that by the authority of Ziehmi, then King of the faid ille of Frifland, a Prince in those times very valiant, and ouer all that sea, for his warres and victories most renowmed. Concerning this his expedition there are extant in Italian certaine Collections or briefe extracts drawen by Francis Marceline out of the letters of Nicolas and Antonic Zeno gentlemen of Venice, who lived in these parts. Out of which Collections I adde this that followes touching the description of this region. Estotiland (he saith) abounds with all things necessary for mankind. In the mids therof stands an exceeding high mountaine, from whenee issue four they were the said and the saith and the saith abounds with all things necessary for mankind. In the mids therof stands an exceeding high mountaine, from whenee issue four they were the said and the saith and th rivers that water the whole country. The inhabitants are witty, and most expert in all kind of handicrafts. A language and letters they have peculiar to themfelies. Howbeit in this Kings Library there are certeine Latine books, no whit vinderstood by them, which might perhaps before that time be there left by for order felies. fome of their European neighbors that had traffique with them. They have all kinds of mettall, but specially gold, wherewith they mightily abound. They relation, exercise trade of merchandize with the people of Greenland; from whence they fetch hides, pitch, & brimftone. The inhabitants say, that towards the South there are countries rich of gold, and replenisht with inhabitants. There are also many & great woods; out of which they have matter for the building of their America fhips and cities 3 whereof and of fortrefles there are great numbers. Of the loadstones vie in nauigation they are vtterly ignorant. They also make mention of and Scan-Drogeo, a region toward the South, inhabited by Canibals, and fuch as are delighted to eat mans flesh; for want whereof, they live with fishing, which they very much vie. Beyond this there are large countries and another New world; but the inhabitants are barbarous, and go naked : howbeit against the cold of Winter they arme themselues with beasts skinnes. These haue no kind of mettall: they live by hunting. For weapons they we long and sharp-pointed states and bowes. They make warres one vpon another. Gouernours they have, and lawes wherto they yeeld obedience. Southward of this place they live in a more temperate climate, having cities and idol-temples, wherin they facrifice living men, whose flesh they afterward devoure. These have the vie of gold and filter. Thus much concerning this tract of land, out of the foresaid collections or extracts; wherein this also is worthy the observation, that even then our European Pilots by meanes of the loaditone failed those seas. For I am of opinion, that there is not to be found in any history a more ancient teltimony touching the forcfayd vie of this stone. And these things I was the willinger to adiovne to this Table, because I see none of them that have written the histories of the But concerning the loaditone or lea-compasse you are to understand, that the first inventour therof was John Goia a citizen of Melfi, whom Alexander Sardus in his booke De innentoribus rerum calleth Flauins Campanus. For so write the Italians, and so much is confirmed by Antonie Panormitanus in this one verse of his: First Melfi Sailors taught, the loadsone how to vse, and that in the yere of our Saujor 1300. This Melfi called Amalphis in Latine, is a towne fituate upon the sca-shore of Lucania. Goropus ascribes the finding out of this secret to our Danes or Dutchmen; being persuaded hereunto, because the names of the 32. winds written vpon the compatle, are by all Pilots and Mariners, be they French, Spaniards, or of what nation foeuer, expressed in the Durch tongue; which

or Canary-illes; then to the Gorgones or Heiperides, now termed The illes of Cape verde; and thence to the Streight abouenamed : which when he had found and path thorow, he enters into this fea; where with a fresh and prosperous gale having sailed upon the maine 40. dayes together, and beholding nothing but

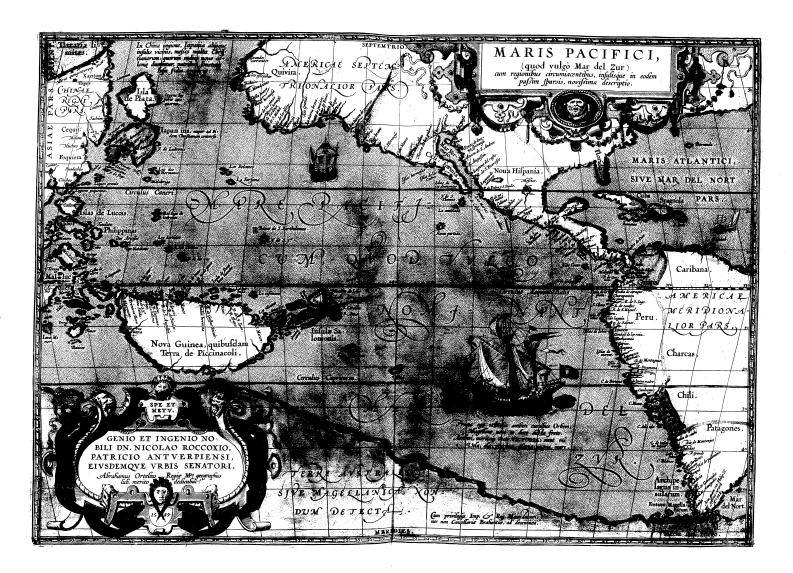
sea on all sides, and still the sea; when he had crossed the South tropick he descried two small barren and vnhabited isles; where notwithstanding, because they found good fishing, they stated two dayes & then departed, calling them the Vnfortunate isles. Now, they are known by the name of Tuberones, and the isles of S. Peter. Then he proceeds on his nauigation, & in the space of 3. moneths and 20. dayes, having sailed ouer this vast Ocean 2400. leagues, he attained at length to the Aquino ctiall, and thence to the defired Molneces. And because (as we have said) he had for the most part a prosperous & no tempestuous wind, he named this Pacificum or The peaceable sea, now called by the common Mariner, The South sea, or Mar del Sur. Those that have written of the New world, say, that this sea about those vn fortunate illes, is most exceeding deepe, and that neere vnto the coast of Persist yeeldeth pearles, and that there are in it 7449. isles, so that some in our times not vnsitly have called the Western part thereof Archipelagus or A sea thicke set with illes; seeing this, like the Ægean sea

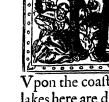
(which is planted all ouer with the Cyclades, the Sporades, and many other illands, and is called in the Italian tongue Archipelago) is also with illes most nota-

bly replenished. In the bottome of this sea Francis Vlloa and Antonie Digafetta do report, that there growes a weed of 14. or 15. sathoms high within the water; and that it rifeth out of the water to the height of some 4. or 5. fathom: so that sometimes you shall seeme not to saile thorow a sea, but rather thorow a greene medow. The place of Aristotie in his booke De Admirandis &c. doth not much disagree from this; where he writes of the Phanicians which inhabited Gadyre, that when they had failed a while without the pillars of Hercules, they arrived at certeine regions abounding with weeds and flime, which were overflow-

ed with the tides of the fea. The very fame affirmeth lornandes in the beginning of his Getish history; where he writes, that none could faile thorow the Ocean, being impassable in regard of weeds or turfs, and for that cause vnknowen. Yea Plinie and Antigonus out of Megasibenes have left recorded, that all the East Ocean growes full of woods. And that the scancere Portugale should be are Okes laden with mast, Polyhius reporteth in Asheneus. Also, that the Bay-tree growes in the Red sea, the same authour affirmes upon the credit of Pythagorus. Hereunto you may adde that of Theophrassus in his 4. booke of the history of Plants, cap. 7.8.9. and the testimony of Alianus, bb, 13. de Animal. cap. 3. and Strabo, lib. 16. and Plinie, lib. 2. cap. 103. lib. 6. cap. 22. and lib. 13. cap. 25. and Plu-

tarch in his naturall questions concerning the face in the orbe of the Moone. All these are in some fort confirmed by Places fables or histories in his Timans





nando Corlez: who with the great slaughter of his owne people, but farre greater of the inhabitants fighting for their liberty, conquered the same. It is a region rich of siluer and golde : for it hath very many rivers yeelding fands or graines of perfect gold. Vpon the coast of this countrey are many commodious fishings for pearle. Salt lakes here are divers, the water whereof through the heat of the Sunne is converted into excellent salt. Here is great abundance of Cassia fistula, and a kind of fruit in the Mexican language called Cacao, somewhat resembling an Almond: which is with them very highly esteemed; for hereof they make a kinde of drinke, to their owne taste most delicate. The seas and rivers belonging to this countrey abound mightily with fish. Their riversalso breed Crocodiles, whose flesh is food to the inhabitants. In these places this creature is for the most part aboue twenty foot long. It is a countrey very mountainous and befet here and there with most lofty and cragged rocks. So great is the diversity of languages in these regions, that one cannot understand another without an Interpreter. The principall Colonies to be seene in this Table, which in New Spaine have been planted by the Spaniards, are first Compostella, the seat of a Bishop, and of one of the Kings counsels. Colima, by another name called the city of the Purification. Guadalajara, a towne most famous, and head of the Kingdome of New Gallicia. Mechoacan, a Bishops sea also. Sacatula, the city of Angels, a mother-towne and a Bishoprick. Mexico, a Kingly city, or rather Queene of all the cities in the New world; situate vpon the banke

-Language of the community and conduct of the

of a lake, or rather of a fenne: yea the very ground-plot of this city is so fenny, that you cannot come thither, nor depart thence but ouer bridges and cawfeys. The lake adioyning is falt, being fix leagues long and fiue broad. Fishes it hath none, but very small ones; which more aptly may be called wormes than fishes: of whose putrefaction, which is there caused by the heat of Summer, the aire is sometimes so infected, that it is most vnholesome dwelling there: yet is it as much frequented with inhabitants and merchants, as any mart-towne in Europe. It is a large city; for in compasse it containeth about three leagues. The other lake adioining to this, is fresh water, and very plentifull of fish; wherein also stand many townes. There are likewise a great number vpon the banks of either lake. In this city (as Ierome Giraua reporteth) there was by Pope Paul the third established the seat of an Archbishop, in the yeere 1547. This citie was taken by the Spaniards 140 yeeres after the first foundation thereof; Montezuma at the same time being King, the ninth in number. A wonder, how in so sew yeeres it should grow to such largenesse and magnificence. The 1 sture, situation, and customes of this citie and of the territory adiacent, who defires more perfectly to know may read the relations of Former's Comment



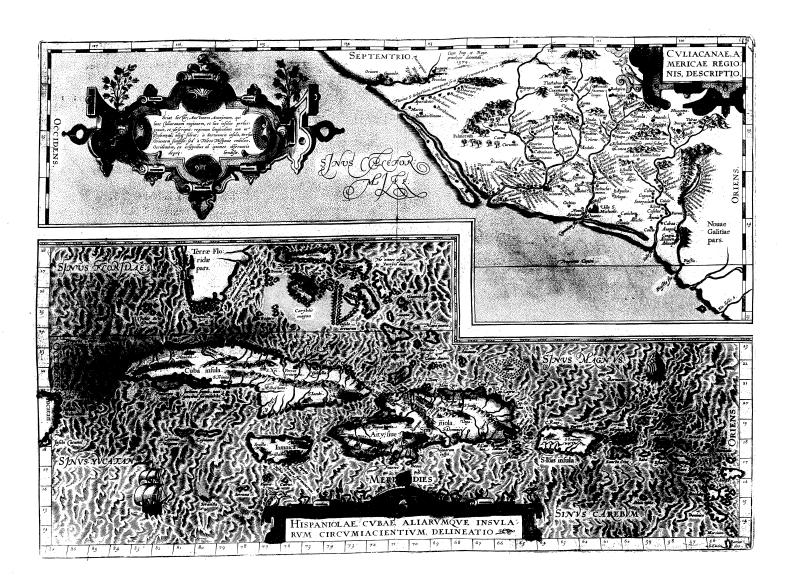
yeere 1530. In this region is one only colonie of Spaniards called, The towne of S. Michael. Villages here are very many, built by the inhabitants; all which before the Spaniards arrivall were at their owne libertie: yeelding obedience to no King or Gouernour. The region is indifferently furnished with things necessary. Out of the mountaines is digged great abun-

differently furnished with things necessary. Out of the mountaines is digged great abundance of silver. The inhabitants are addicted to war and robbery. They that dwell vpon the coast, employ most of their time in fishing; but the vplandish people live by hunting. They goe naked, covering only their privates with a piece of Cotton. They have many languages. They lodge for the most part in the open aire. They are a most beggerly nation.

_ CVBA and HISPANIOLA.

His Island of Cuba is so called by the naturall inhabitants; but by the Spaniards Fernandina, and Joanna; and (as Peter Martyr reports) Alpha and Omega. In length it extendeth East and West 300 Spanish leagues: containing in bredth fifteene, and in some places twenty of the said leagues. The land is very mountainous, but rich of gold, and excellent copper. Madder, which the Apothecaries, because it is very apt to die woolland leather, call Diers-madder, is heere found in great abundance. It is in all places beautified with thicke woods, with rivers and pooles of fresh water: albeit there are lakes naturally salt. The woods breed vp Hogges and Kine in great plentie: the rivers sometimes yeeld graines of gold. It containes fix colonies or townes of Spaniards: the principall whereof called Sant Fago, is the seat of a Bishop. But Hauana is the chiefe mart and hauen towne of all the Isle. Two wonderfull things Gonsaluo de Ouiedo describes in this Isle: one, a valley extended betweene two mountaines some three Spanish miles in length: (the Ancients would have named it, as in Gallia Narbonensi, now called Provence, The stony field) which bringeth forth round stones in so great abundance, that a man may lade whole shippes with them, being by nature framed so exactly round, that no Turner can amend them. The other is a mountaine not farre from the sea, whereout issueth a kind of Bitumen or Pitch in sogreat a quantity, that it runnes into the sea, and there floats farre and wide, according as it is carried by the waves or windes. This Pitch, they say, is very commodious for the calcking and braying of ships.

HISPANIOLA lies to the East of Cuba. This Isle by the first inhabitants was called Quisquaia, afterwards Haiti, and (ipanga likewise. But the Spaniards name it Hispaniola, and (of the principal city) San Domingo. The compasse hereof is 350 leagues. It is an Isle rich in Sugar, and it hath many Gold-mines. It is very strange that is reported concerning a little slie very common in this Island, called by the inhabitants Cucujo, and as big almost as one of the ioynts of a mans singer, having source wings, two very thin, and





thers write. Now they confine it with Quito on the North, and with Puerto de Plata on the South. It was thus named from a river & haven named Perú. At this present they divide

it, according to the fituation thereof, into three parts; into Sierras, Andes, and Plaines. The plaine countrey they call that which lieth next the fea; Sierras are the mountaines; and Andes a region beyond the mountaines toward the East. The head-city of this countrey of Perú is Lima, otherwise called La ciadad de les Reges, where the Kings seat, and

the Chancerie of the whole Kingdome remaines. Also it is the sea of an Archbishop, who under his jurisdiction

hath these Bishopricks following; Quito, Cusco, Guamanga, Arequipa, Paz, Plata, Trugillo, Guamico, Chacapoia, Puerto wiejo, Guajaquil, Popajan, Charchi, S. Michael, and S. Francis.

That this is the richest of golde of all the countreys in the world, besides many other, these sew arguments do euidently demonstrate. Francis Xeres writeth, that in Cusco there were houses, whose pauement, walles & rooses were couered quite ouer with plates of golde. Girana reports, that the inhabitants of the prouince Ancerna go to warres all armed in gold from head to toot: their habergions, their brest-plates, their leg & thigh harnesse, confull wholly of gold. The same authour affirmes, that out of certeine gold-mines neere Quito is digged more gold

than earth. Those that have written the storie of King Atabalipa, do agree in this, that he offered so much golde to the Spaniards for his ransome, as the roome wherein he was prisoner would containe. It was two and twenty

footlong, and seuenteene foot broad: this he offered to fill so high as he could reach upon the wall with his longest finger; or if they thought better (marke also the infinite quantitie of siluer in this region) he offered to fill it twife with filuer euen to the very roofe. It is also recorded, that the Spaniards at their first entrance vpon this countrey, shod their horses with gold and silver shoes.

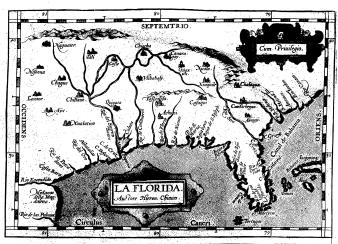
This region in times past was gouerned by Ingas (which word fignifieth Kings, or supreme Gouernours) of whom I finde this catalogue or pedegree in Simon Fernandez. The first was MANGOCAPA; him the Perunians denie to haue been borne of a man, supposing that he was made out of a certaine rocke, which is to be seene nere Cusco. This man of his wife Mama Guaco begat a sonne named SICHEROCA. He being more warlike than his father, subdued many bordering nations, and enlarged the limits of his Empire. Of his wife Mama Cura he had

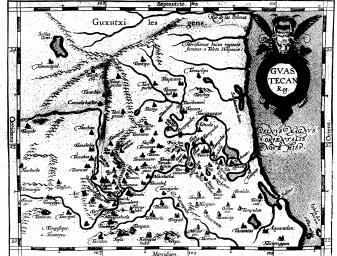
sonnes; concerning one of which named Yaguar Guacinga Iupangue, they report this story: Being a childe of three moneths old, he was conueyed away by a certain Cacique to be murdred; but while they were consulting whether they should kill him, or no; it came to passe that drops of bloud trickled from the insants weeping eyes: which they expounding as a matter prodigious, surceased their intent of murdering him. In the meane time being found by a stranger, and restored to his father, he proued a most valiant and warlike Prince; insomuch that he fubdued many bordering nations. He maried Mama Chiquia, of whom he had issue male VIRA COCHA, who succeeded him in his Empire, and inlarged it not a little. After him reigned PACHACOTI his sonne borne of his wife Mama Yunto Cayan. This Prince in martiall exploits surpassing all his ancestours, conquered diuers and fundry nations. He laid the first foundations of the Castle of Cusco. After death he left behind him for his heire TOPAINGAYVPANGVE begotten of his wife Mama Anabarque, who not only finished the castle that was founded by his father, but treading also in his warlike steps, he wan from his neighbours the kingdoms of Chili and Quito, annexing the same to his crowne. These common high wayes most admirable to the world, from Cusco to Charchas, and so to Chili, he was the first author of; which being all the way built of Chasqui (or as we terme them, woodden piles) he made the journey very short: for by the benefit hereof he marched with a company of speedy sootmen (a thing incredible in our eares) the space of 120 leagues in three dayes: (for before the Spaniards comming, the inhabitants neuer knew what beafts of carriage meant.) This King left behinde him a-

iffue LOCVCOPANGVE, the third Inga. This King thought it better to keepe that which his father had got, than with new conquests to augment his dominions. Being very aged he tooke to wife Mama Anauerque; which brought him forth a sonne, and successor, called MAYTACAPA. This successor of his joyned the province of

Cusco to his fathers Empire. Of his wife Mama Yacchidela he begat a sonne named CAPACYVPANCVE who atchieued nothing worthy of memory. He had also by his wife Mama Cagna, a sonne called I N G A R V C A. But neither did he in all his life any memorable act; faue that he tooke to wife Mama Micay, of whon he begat many







ment vpon him (for Gnaina Capa, as is aforefaid, had many wives and fonnes.) Mango deceasing, appointed for his heire luga X at a r m t o r a, who maried himselfe to Coio Cicci Varray daughter to Gnascar. This man before he was crowned with Imperiall diademe changed his name, and called himselfe MANGO CAPA PACHVII YVPANGVE. But he submitted himselfe to King Philip, and became his vassall. This was done in the yeere 1557. the fixth of Ianuary vpon the very fealt of the three Kings. Concerning these Ingas, and their memorable acts Pedro Cieça de Leon promised a peculiar volume : whether he hath performed it I know not. Sufficeth thus much to have been spoken of the Kings. Now let vs out of three worthy eye-witnesses adde somwhat concerning the nature and disposition of the people. Ierome Benzo of Millan, who lived many yeeres in those countries, in his booke of the New world dedicated to Pope Pius the fourth, writeth that the inhabitants of Perú are naturally indued with a more sharpe and subtile wit, than any other Indians subdued by the Spaniards. The same author (speaking of them in another place;) Marke my words (faith he:) I can by no meanes be induced to beleeue that which some report of them; namely, that they are addicted to thest, and that by their lawes, the least robberies deserue hanging. But who can imagine them to be theeues, whenas they are neither couetous nor rich, esteeming nothing more basethan filuer & gold? Of which, if they had a minde vnto the same, they might without controlment take as much as they would out of the Mines, like water out of the fountaine. Vnleffe perhaps they have learned of the Spaniards to play the thieues, who have planted their colonies in that country, &c. Bartholmew de las cafas a Spaniard of the order of Dominick, and Bilhop of Chiapa, a great city of the New world, in that volume which he entitled The destruction of the Indies, and dedicated to King Philip; he calleth them a peaceable, humble, gentle, and harmlesse nation: and in another place, a simple, plain-dealing people, void of all malice, most obedient and faithfull, not only to their owne naturall Princes, but also to Christians that have any command ouer them. And if there be any in all the world, then these are of a most quiet disposition, not given to brauling or tumults, nor greedy of reuenge. Frier Iodocus de Reijcke, by order a Franciscan, born in Mechilin, who in Quito a city of this region, erected the first monastery of his order, writeth in his letters (which I my selfe haue read) to the Guardian of the Franciscans at Antwerpe: All these Indians (saith he) thirst after the Gospell, and albeit they are barbarous, and without learning, yet nature hath taught them an excellent kinde of government, and behauior. Among them there was not a begger found, notwithstanding they are all poore in food and apparell. And a little after; With these people was found so great instice and integrity of life, that therein they excell even those which abound with books and learning. The same in another letter to the Friers of his order in Flanders: It is (faith he) a witty, bold, and warlike nation, giving vs hope of their easie conversion to Christianity, if they be not discouraged therefrom by the Spaniards auarice. These letters, I thinke are not printed: The very originals of them, according to his fingular humanity and fauor to these my studies were bestowed upon me by the worthy citizen Marfelar, Senatour of Antwerpe, being the faid Iodocus his kinsman by the mothers side. Also of this F. Iodocus mention is made by Ierom Benzo, & Pedro Cieça a Spaniard, in their stories of the VVest Indies.

FLORIDA.

This is part of North America. It is called by the name of Florida in regard of the feast of Eufter, which the Spa-niards call Pafeba Florida, because ypon that very day in the yeere of our Lord 1512, it was (as I reade in Gridua) vnder the conduct of John Ponce of Leon, first of all coasted, and discourred. Theuet (like himselfe) writes, that it was so called, because it was all greene and flourishing. By the inhabitants it was named Laquasa. The French haue more than once attempted to plant a colony here: but hitherto they were neuer able in regard of the Spaniards ill will, who oft expelled them from thence. It is inhabited by a fauage, forlorne, and beauty people. They liue vpon spiders, ants, lizards, serpents, and other venimous, and creeping things. The region is very fruitfull, and rich of gold. Concerning this country Lames Cole my nephew from the mouth of an eie-witneffe (as he faith) writes vnto me as followeth: The inhabitants are of a brownish colour; but the Kings wives are blacke by a kind of arte. The King hath power to giue, or rather to fell wiues to fuch as are defirous to marrie. A married woman being taken in adultery, the is for her incontinency from morning till night bound with her backe to a tree, her armes and legs stretched abroad, and sometimes she is beaten with rods. Their women within three houres after they are deliuered of childe, carry forth their infants, and wash them in the riuer. They have no hatchets, nor spades, but of stone. In stead of ploughes, they have certaine woodden pickaxes, wherewith they open the ground, and sowe a kinde of graine commonly called Turkish or Ginny-wheat, whereof they have yeerely two orthree crops. They have also Pheasants, &c. They sowein the moneths of May, June, and July; and reape within fix weeks after. Concerning this region reade the booke of Laques Morguez le moine.

GVASTECAN.

His also is a region of North America, and part of New Spaine. The inhabitants are poore. Along the sea-coasts, and the bancks of rinner than the state of the search of t and the bancks of rivers, they live for the most part of fish, but in the inland with Guinie-wheat, which they call Maiz. Otherwise they are a people gentle enough. The Spaniards haue planted two colonies here: the one is called Panuco, of the river that runneth by it; and the other S. Lames, of the vallies. Not farrefrom Panuco, neere the towne called Tamatao, stands an hill with two fountaines vponit; one whereof difgorgeth blacke pitch; and the other red, which is fealding hot.

The BRITTISH Iles.



HEEMPIRE OF GREAT BRITAIN included within the parallels 49. and 63. and the Meridians or longitudes 9 and 26. bounded upon the South by France, upon the East by Germany, upon the North & West by the Vast Ocean, distoined from the rest of the maine and as High Admirall of the seas comprehendeth that Iland which at this day conteineth thekingdomes of England & Scotland, together with Ireland ouer against it Westward, the circumiscent iles, the Orchades, Hibrides, Nam, angle (e), W.ght, the Sorlings, & many others of leffenore, and were generally of the old writers with one confent called, Bairannic ale INSVLAR, The Brittith Hands: taking their denomination, as feemeth, from the greatest of them, commander of the rest, which indeed is properly called BRITANNIA, Brittaine. So named (not of that fained Brutus, the bloody particide, as the fabulous historian Geffres of

Monmouth, against all reason, authority & truth of storie, bath hitherto made the world beleeue nor of the Welch word Prydain or Prydain, as the learned Britaine Humfrey Lhoyd hath thought:) but of Brit, a Celticke word, which fignifieth Painted: For these people, as Casar and other old writers report, vied to paint their bodies, and therefore were called of the Gaules, their next neighbours, BRITO NES: as those people of the same nation, who to aword the slavery and feruitude of the Romanes, and withdrew themselves into the North parts, (from whom they continually molefled their colonies heere), were of them, for the same reason, in their language called, PICTI. The Greekes called it also ALBION, not of Albion Neptunes sonne, which sometime sweich the scepter heere, as some have most fabulously taught; but of Alphion, the white eliffer upon the fea coast, which first offer themselves to the eie of those which to this our land faile hither from France : and indeed the Welch poets call it Iniu win, that is, as Orphaus the most ancient

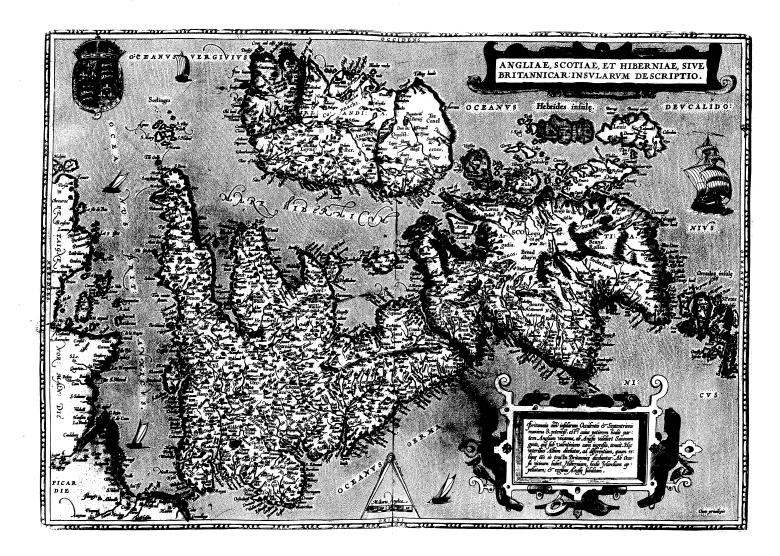
poet of the Greeks doth interpret it, Nefos leneaess, and Lenaiss Chersos, The white Ile, or The white land.

The first Inhabitants, which seated themselves heere not long after the value fall Flood and Confusion of Babel, came hither from France, as by Necreneffe of place, Likeneffe of language, Maners, Gouernment, Cuftomes & Name is by the learned Clarencicux Camden, the onely light of our histories, in that his thrife renowned Britannia, enidently demonstrated. For to this day the ancient Britans, the Welchmen do call themselues Cymri, (not Cambri) as come from Gomer, the fonne of Japheth, (called of the Latines Cimber,) from whom are descended the Celta or Gaules. The Romanes, a second nation, under the conduct of Iulius Cafar, about the yeare before the birth of CHRIST 54. entered Brittaine and planted their colonies in divers and fundry places of this Iland. The Scottes, observing the Roman legions to grow weake and their Empire to decline, thereupon tooke occasion first to teise vpon Ireland: then abour the yeare of CHRIST 446. great trouble arising in France, the Emperours were constrained wholly to withdraw their forces from hence, and to leave the Brittaines naked and open to the furie of the Pictes their enemies. From hence enfued a double mischiefe: for first the viquiet and turbulent Pictes, thinking that now the onely opportunitie was offered them to accomplift their defires, thought to make fure worke, called in the Seattes out of Ireland, combined themselues together against the poore disarmed Britans: whereupon the Britans were constrained, for safegard neutrinenes sogenes agant net poor tenanecu mantan is unetropout un anna wet contraines, to taregate of their lives and liberties, to callin, about the year of Carsia's 440. the Angles, 3, 3, 3,000 and ulties, a waitle people inhabiting along the fac cost of Germany, from the time of khein, you Demme ke, to add them again their volcent nearing. The Nymons, Lashy without the Balard, their Duke, took polletilis of Great Estitation in the yeare 1066. The Vandalles, Norweis and Danes, who by their piracies and robberies a long time and oft greenously vexed thefe Iles, neuer feated their Colonies heere, and therefore I paffe them ouer with filence.

The forme of Brittaine is triangular, like vnto that figure which the Geometers call Scalenum; or as Nubienfis the Arabian faith, to the head and necke of Alnaama, the offrich, and therefore it may aswell as Sicilia be called TRINA-CRIA, The three-cornered Ile. The ancient Geographers did hold it, and that deferuedly, to be the greatest lland of the Maine Ocean; wherefore Solinus faith, it may well describe name of ANOTHER WORLD: and Matthew Pa-78 for the same cause calleth it Tix Quess or Empresse of the siles of the Ocean. In respect of which large compasse it hash been in some rages divided into many several iurisdictions and kingdomes in the time of the Saxons, England the South-east part into seuen, and Wales into three. Great Egbert, in the yeare 800, reduced the Saxon heptarchy into a Monarchy. The Irith Princes, Nobles, and Commons, after the incarnation 1172. vnnted their Pentarchy to the crowne of Eghert, and swore alleageance to Henry the second King of England. Edward the first, to these did knit, in the yeare after the birth of Christ 1282, the triple crowne of the Pety Kings of Wales. In these our daies, the eternall wisedome of the Great King of Heauen and Earth hath cast all these, together with the crowne of Scotland, into one maffie Emperiall Diademe, and placed it vpon the head of our dread four raigne I AMES, lineally descended from those mighty Monarches, and shall (we doubt not) in time, adde to these whatsoener from them vnto his Highnesse

Greater, and of BRITANNIA Superior, the Higher, conteining ANGLIA, England ten mentioned BRITANNI-Romans into Cinferior, the Neather, now called Scotia, Scotland. in histories. CAEINSVLAE, CHIBERNIA, Ireland: vponthe West of Britaine. or the Empire (Close to the shore of Brittaine, Vacra, Wight. of Great Bristaine contein-(CAESARIA, Gerley. Vpon the coast of France SARNIA, Gernley eth Hands And many other leffer. From the point of Cornwall; SILLINAR, Silly, anno 145 Leffer , yet fa-West, In the middest betweene England, Ireland, and Scotland, Moging to Wales, Mona, called of the English Anglesey, of the Welch, Tirmon. Scotland Jy SWelt; HERRIDES, The West ifles, in number foure and fortie. ing from it North, ORCHADES, Orkney iles: about thirtie.

Of these British isles, (beside the ancient writers, Tacitus and Cafar) reade Henry Huntington, Polydore Virgill, John Mayor, Paulus Iouius, Gregory Cenall in the 2. Jumma of his 3. booke dere Galliea, Antony S. shellicus Enne. 10.lib 5. William Paradine, leffrey of Monmouth, Ponticus Verumius, and Beda: but especially M. William Camden Clarenceux his Brifannia, whom when thou half differently read, I doubt not but thou wilt thinke thou hadft particularly furueyed the





(Sea) Mileteol Jamas marchi mention. To it pegining at the Gentian occarionesis me ner Dee, coasting along by Aberden, through the middest of the country toward the Irith-sea, staicth at the

ake Loumond. This Mountaine was sometime the bound of the kingdome of the Pictes and Scottes.

Scotland is fuller of mountaines and more barren then England: Yet every where it hath many commodious ports and hauens. For so is this country embraced of the armes of the sea, that there is no house in it,

as John Maior affirmeth, which is aboue twentie leagues distant from the falt water. In the vallies are Lakes, meeres, pooles, rivers and fountaines wellstored with fundrie forts of fish. In the mountaines are champion plaines, yeelding great store of pasture for cattell, and woods abounding with plenty of Deere. By the meanes of which commodities it hath been so maintained, that hitherto it might neuer be wholly conquered: For in any eminent danger they presentlie slie to the woods and bogges, for succour and refuge, where they have of venison and fish sufficient store for provision of victuall.

Scotland hath many wonders, whereof some we have heere set downe out of Hettor Boethus. In Galloway faith he, is a lake called Myr toun, part of whose water in the winter freezeth as other waters do, the other part was neuer knowne to have beene frozen in the greatest frosts that ever were. In the country of Cariet there are very great and large Oxen, whose flesh is verie tender and of a pleasant and delicat tast: Besides that, the satte neuer waxeth hard, but is alway thinne in the manner of liquid oile. The Sea that washeth the coast of this prouince, is very rich of oisters, herrings, congers, cockels, and other such like fishes. In the prouince of Coyl about ten miles from the towne Aër, is a Stone, hardly twelve foot high, of 33. cubites thicke, called of the inhabitants, The deafe from: For although you shall make never so great a noise, nay if one shall shoote off a peece of ordinance on the one side, it shall hardly be heard on the other fide, except one bee a good way off from it, for then the found may eafily be perceived. In Lennox, which Ptolemey calleth Lelgouia, (Lelannon a, as I conceine out of Ptolemey, but I thinke our authour meant Selgouia, which is farre from this place) there is a very great lake, which they call Loumond, about twenty four miles long, and eight miles broad; It conteineth thirtie Ilands, whereof divers have villages well inhabited, with Churches and Chappels dedicated to the service of Almighty God. In this three things

are especially worth the observation. For the fishes there, most wholesome and good, have no finnes. The water oft times, when the winds are most calme and still, is so boisterous and rough, that it affraieth the best experienced watermen from putting forth to crosse the fame: For the wind being alaied the boates are taken in their midde-course, and are tossed with such danger, that except some commodious hatten thall fortune to be neere hand, many times they are ouerturned and cast away. Lastly, there is an iland in it, very good patture for the feeding of cattell, which swimmeth and moueth energy way as the winds drive. It is credibly reported, that there is a stone which groweth in Argadia (Argathelia or Argile) which if it be couered but a while with straw or star, it will set it on fire. At Slanis, a castle in Buquhan, there is a caue of a strange nature. For the water that droppeth into it in continuance of time is turned into a very white stone; and if within a certaine number of yeares they should not be taken out, it would have been long since filled vp with them. In this province there is no ratte ever feenes and if so be that any should be brought in thither, it will not by any meanes live there. In the countrie of Fife great flore of a kind of blacke stone is digged out of the earth, (we call it see coale) a most excellent kind of fuell. At the mouth of the river Forth, in the maine sea there is a very high rocke, out of whose toppe a spring of fresh water, (a great miracle of nature) doth runne abundantlie. About two miles distant from Edenburgh, is a spring, vpon the toppe of whose water, dropps of oile, do conunually (wimme, in such fort, that if you take none from off it, there will be neuer the more: and if you take ought from thence,

The inhabitants which possesses the Southpart, on this side the mount Grampius, are more civill and humane: and do speake the Englith tongue. Those which dwell in the North parts, are a rough and more hard kind of people (they call them The wild-Scottes) and do weare mantles and skirts died with Saffron after the Irish fashion, and go barelegged. They speake the Irish tongue. And as the Language of Scotland is of two forts, fo are their maners as diuers. These Marianus Scotus calleth High-land-men, the other, I meane

there will be neuer the leffe. This oile is good against the roughnesse of the skinne. Thus farre of the strange thinges of this Realme. Scotland in the countrie of Drifdaile hath a mine of Gold, in the which also is found that which they commonly call Lazure. It hath al-

the wild-Scottes, they call Low-land-men. The chiefe city of Scotland is Edenburgh, there is the kings feat, and the castle of Maidens, often mentioned in histories. Saint Andrew, and Aberdon are two Vninersities. The city Glasow is the Archbishops sea. The towne of Perth, commonly called S. Johns-toun, is the onely townein Scotland that is walled about. Of the wood Caledon, (whereof Ptolemey and other ancient writers have recorded.) There is fearcely any mention to be found, onely about the towne of Sterling, there remaineth fome thew of the name. Thus farre of

the kingdome of Scotland: now it will not be amisse to speake somewhat of the ilands, that lie round about the same, and do belong

vntothat crowne.

fo mines both of Iron and Lead.

The HEBRIDES, (commonly called the West-iles,) both for bignesseand number do excell the rest. Hestor Boethus saith that they be in number 43. But neere he reckoneth up the ile of Man as one of them, which is not subject to the kingdome of Scotland, but is vnder the allegeance of the King of England; neither do I thinke that it was ever accounted of the ancients among the Hebrides. The first of the Hebrides is Aran, (otherwise called Boeth) then Hellaw and Rothes. Notfarre from these is Alize, where are great plenty of Barnacles, which they call Soland-geefe The greatest of all and the most famous is Ile, a fertile soile for corne, and rich for veines of mettall. Then Cumber and Mule. Neere vnto thele is Ione, memorable for the tombs of Kings long fince buried there. Next vnto this is Lewis, laft of all is Hirth fituate in the 13. degree of latitude. Thus Boethus calleth them. But John Maior the Scot nameth them thus, Argila, Aranea, Awyna, Butha, or Rothfaya, and Leuifora. In these ilands are those geese, which they call Clakes, (Gyraldus calleth them Bernacles) which Boethus affirment to breed of the sea and of rotten wood; and not to grow vpon trees, as the common fort beleeve and have published in their writings. For if you shall cast, saith he, a peece of wood into that sea, in continuance of time, first wormes do breed





rivers Severn and Dee, and doth vie the ancient Brittish tongue, is of the same Angles or Englithmen called, WALLIA or Wales: yet the Brittan or Welthman calleth himfelfe Cumro; and his country Cumria; the English Saiffons; and their country, Lhoegria: neither do they know, or at least they will not acknowledge, what England or an Englishman doth meane: So great difference there is betweene the languages of the feuerall nations of this Iland.

All this South part, England, I meane, and Wales, hath their proper king, vnto whom many Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Barons and great Noblemen are subject and obedient. It is a countrie at all times of the yeare most kind and temperate. The Aire is thicke, and so it is much subject to windes, clowdes and raine: and therefore

in regard of thicknesse of the aire it is neither oppress with too much heat or too much cold. For it is found true by experience that although it be more Northerly than Brabant, Flanders, and other forcein countries, yet heere the winter is neuer to bitter nor the frost fo eger as in those parts. It hath euerie where many hilles, (without wood and water.) which norwithstanding do bring forth very small and short grasse, an excellent feed for sheepe: and therefore infinite slockes of theepe do befpread them, which either by reason of the kindnesse of the aire, or goodnesse of the soile, do yeeld most soft wooll farre finer than those of other countries. And for that this country breedeth neither woolues nor any rauenous beaft, you shall see in diners places slocks of sheepe you the hilles, and dales, greene pastures, commons, fallowes, and corne fields; into which after the crop is off, euery man, by a certaine ancient custome doth put in his cattell in common, to wander heere and there without a thepheard. This indeed is that Golden fleece, in which especially the riches of the in-

habitants doth confift: for an huge maffe of gold and filuer, is by Merchants, which thither flocke from all quarters for fuchlike wares, yearly brought into the Iland, and there doth continually rest, for that it is by proclamation forbidden that no man may carry any money out of the Realme. It aboundeth also with all forts of cattell, except affes, mules, camels, and elephants. There is in no place of the world greater and larger dogges, nor better. The foile is very fatte and fertile, and naturally bringeth foorth, belide all forts of come and pulse, all maner of things, onely the firre-tree, and, as Cafar faith, the beech tree, although that now it hath in dinerfeplaces plenty of beeches. The ay-green Bay tree doth in these Northren countries no where thriue better. Such abundance of Rosemary heere doth

is indeed very good, holesome and pleasant; much sought after in the Low countries, and therefore conucied thither in great abundance. At their meales both dinners and suppers they fare well, daintilie, liberallie, and are very merrie and pleasant. In warrethey are courageous and hardie, good archers, and cannot abide delaies and lingring; and therefore when they ioine battell and come to blowes, one part thall soone be veterly ouerthrowne, for the conquerer seiseth all into his hands. They build no Castles; yearhose which their auncestours have built in former ages, and now are decared, ruinous and readie to fall, they care not for the reedifying and vpholding of them. Cities they have, and many faire townes, goodly hamlets, streets, and villages. The chiefe City, mart-towne, and imperial seat of their Kinges is L o No DON, situate vpon the river of Thames: ioined with a faire stone bridge of twenty piles, very goodly arched. Vpon this bridge are houses so built on ech side, that it seemeth almost to be a continual street, not a bridge. This of the nature of the foile, temperature of the aire, manners and behauiour of the people, we have for the most part gathered out of Polydore Virgill his historie of England: for he hath very curiously there described this bland. In England these things are famous and worth the observation, as this verse sheweth, Mons, & fons, & pons, ecclesia, femina, lana: Of rivers, and moun-

grapes seldome heere do ripen, and is amongst them planted rather for shade and pleasure, then for his fruit and profit.

There is in no country in Christendome more Crowesthan heere, a kind of fowlevery harmefull: for it doth not onely fpoile the ripe and standing corne, but assoone as it is shotte they will stocke and digge it vp with their billes, so that the husbandmen are taine at that time of the yeare to let Boies in the fields with bow and arrowes (for they are not afraid of mens voices) to skarre them away. The Ocean or maine sea, which beateth ypon the coast of this Iland, aboundeth with all maner of Fish: of which the Lucius, or Pike, as they commonly call it, they effecme as a deinty difh, and therefore they oft take it out of fenny pooles

and rivers, and put it into their fithponds and weares; where being purged and cleared from that muddy favour, feed with celes and other little filhes, he groweth exceeding fatte and of a holefome and pleafing taft. This filh (which is a very strange thing) being brought aliue into the fishmarket to be sold, they open his belly with a knife, to shew how fatte he is : if he be not fold, yet of that wound he dieth not, but the flitte being fewed vp, and prefently put into the pond, a-

Tryceldeth alfo Gold, Siluer, Copper, and Iron, although no great quantitie of either fort: but of Lead, and Tinne, (the Latines call that Plumbum nigrum, this Plumbum album) in their kind the best, is heere found in great abundance, and from thence is transported to forrein nations.

or greater flore.

The people are tall of stature, well fauoured and faire countenanced, for the most part gray eied, and as in maner of pro-

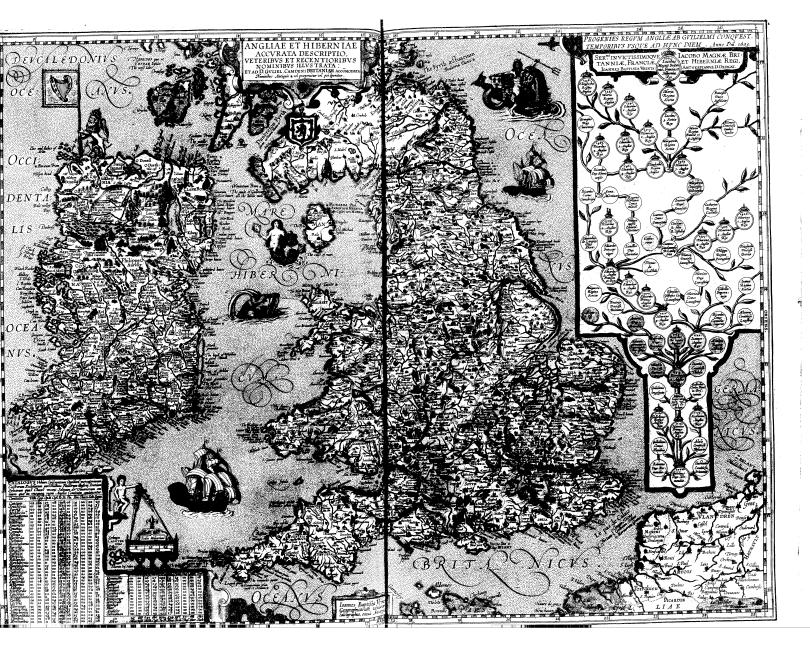
nunciation they much refemble the Italian, so in proportion and feature of body and maners they little or nothing differ from them. They thape their apparell much-what after the French fathion. The women most faire and beautifull, do

go very decently and comily attired. They feed most-what on flesh. The drinke which they vie, and do make of male,

mongst the slimie tenches, it is by and by healed againe. There are no where in all the world either more daintic Oisters,

taines, stone bridges and wooll: Faire women, and Churches, England is full.

grow in all places and that fo high, that they oft times do fence their gardens therewith. Wine they have none, for the



WALES.



He difcourfe of this province, we have composed out of a certaine fragment of our fingular good friend Hunfrey Lhoyd, which not long fince wee caused Birkman to imprint, for the benefit of those that are students of Geography. CAMBRIA, faith he, the third part of Britaine, is divided from Lhoëgria, (or England if you please so to call it) by the rivers Severn and Dee, otherwise it is on all parts confined with the Irish sea (the Geographers commonly call it Oceanus Verginius) it was so named (as they dreame) of Camber, the third sonne of Brute. The Welshmen call it Comri, the English Wales. and the Latin WALLIA. This part only of this whole Brittish iland doth stil enjoy the most an-

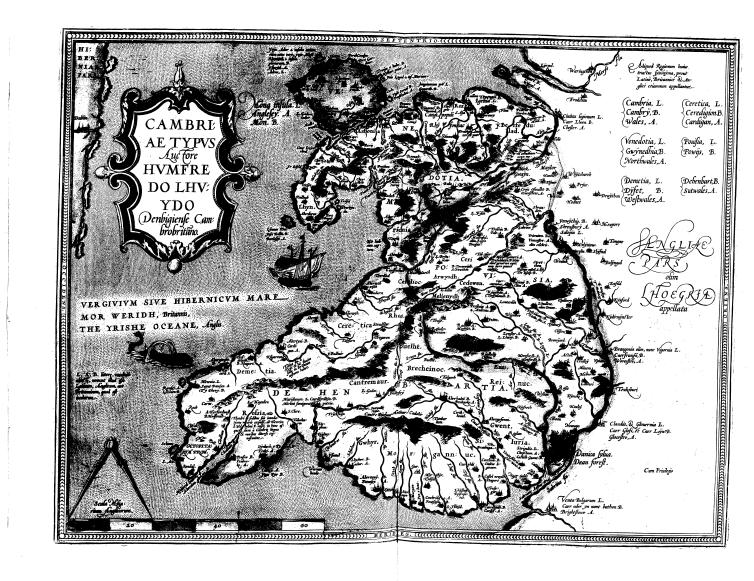
cient inhabitants being indeed the true naturall Brittans: and do yet retain the Brittish tongue, and cannot speake one word of English, which is a language made especially of the misture of the Dutch and French tongues. Wales they do at this time divide into three provinces, Venedoth, Powis-land, and Debenbarth. Vnder Venedoth the ile Anglesey, (famous long fince, and accounted for the ancient seat of the Druides,) is conteined. The inhabitants in course of lite and fashion of apparell do follow the English: and are an idle people not willing to labour or take pains, bragging much of their gentilitie; and do give them elues rather to the feruice of Noblemen and to follow the court, than to trades and occupations. Heere hence it is that you shall find few Noblemen through out all England, which hath not the greatest part of his followers & servants (in which thing Englishmen do surpasse any other nation whatsoever) Wellhmen bornerfor being men that are fed with whitmeats or butter & cheefe, they have nimble & able bodies, fit for any maner of service. Moreover being men of haughty minds, and in extreme penury and beggery challenging vnto themselues to be nobly descended, they delight rather to go brauein apparell (like vinto the Spaniard) then to get goods or pamper their bellies, and do soone learne courtlike behauiour, and therefore they are of the English Nobility tor seruice preferred before the English. Yet of late heere they have vsed themselves to dwell in cities, to learn occupations, to trade as merchants, to go to plough, and to do any maner of businesse good for the common-wealth as well as the English:nay in this thing they excell them, that there is no man so poore amongst them, but for a while will set his sonnes to schole to learne to write and read, and those whom they find to be apt, they send to the Vniuersities, & cause them for the most part to give their minds to the study of the civill law : Heere hence it is that the greater part of those, which in this kingdome doe protesse the Civil or Canon law, are Welthmen borne. You shall find also very few of the common and meaner fort of people but can read and write his owne language, and after their fashion play upon the Welfth harpe. Now alfo they have the Bible, and common praier booke printed in their owne tongue, a language, as we faid, vsed of their ancestors and wholly different from the English. And as in old time long since being a people (as Tacitus reporteth) impatient of the least wrongs that might be offered, they were alwaies together by the eares and cutting one anothers throates; so now for feare of law, to which they are more obedient then any other nation)they will wrangle and contend one with another, as long as they are worth a groate. These few observations we have gleaned out of Lhoyd, to whom we fend the Reader that defireth more of the particulars of this country. Sylvefter Gernard, a Welfhman hath described Wales in a seuerall treatise. Read also the Journal of Wales. Moreover William of Newbery in the 5. chap. of his 2. booke hath many things of the nature of this country, & maners of the people. To these you may adioine Polyd. Virg. & those things which Robert Canalis hath written in the summe of his 2. booke, de re Gallica. This Cymri, or (as the English call it) VV ales belongeth (that we may heere by the way say something of this) by an ancient decree, to the King of Englands eldest sonne, or daughter if he faile, to the Kings heire, I meane, who is to such ceed next after him : and he is called affoone as he is born , The Prince of VV ales : and that in the same sense, as in Spaine

and Portugall they call the Kings heire, The Prince; and in France, The Dolphin.

Leffrey of Monmouth writeth, that in these parts of VVales neere the river of Severn, there is a poole which the country people call, Lindigume. This, faith he, when the fea floweth into it, enterteineth the waters like a bottomleffe guilte, and so drinketh up the waters that it is neuer full, nor euer runneth ouer. But when the sea ebbeth, the waters which before it had swallowed do swell like a mountaine, which then do dash and run ouer the banks. At which time it all the people of that shire should stand any thing neere the poole, with their faces toward it, so that the water shall but dash into their clothes and apparell, they shall hard be able to avoid the danger, but that they shallbe drawne into the poole. But if ones backeshalbe toward it, there is no danger at all, although he should stand upon the very edge of the same. This is the story, I have nam'd the authour, let him approve the truth of the same. Of Mona the iland vpon the shore of this country thou halt the opinion of Humfrey Uboyd in his epittle which we have adjoined to the end of this booke. Of this also John Leland in his Genethliacon of Edward Prince of VV ales, thus writeth : This Iland faith hee, being conquered by the English changed the name, and was called Angledey, that us the iland of Englishmen. PolydoreVirgill, a man of great reading, and good independs in many matters, is of another opinion. He labouret: with all his forces to prose Menauia to be Mona. If the name, which yet it retaineth if the citie Caernaruon, which is our against it copes the mains, do take his denomination from house and is called Aruon for Ar-mon: If that same very short cut our, of which the Roman writers do speake: If the nesseer promontorie Pen-mon, that is, as the word fignifieth, The head of Mon: If the huge bodies of trees, and rootes coursed over with fand, which daily are digged out of the shore of Tit-mon : If the fure-trees of maruailous length , which in squally grounds are heere and there found within the earth in this Iland, do not sufficiently prove that that was anciently called Mona, which now we call Angleley, I know not what to say more than that I have read this in the =4. booke of Cornelius Tacitus his Annales, Excisig; luci faviis supertitionibus facti, &c. Felling the woods confectated to Superstitious services, &c. The same Leland in another place bath these werses of this Iland:

Infula Romanis Mona non incognita bellis, Quondam terra ferax nemorum, nunc indiga filua, Sed Venetis tantum cereali munere praftans, Mater vt à vulgo Cambrerum iure vocetur, &c.

Tyr-mon in former times , (thus witnesse writers old,) was full of stately woods, but now lith bleake and cold: The foile is passing good, of corne it yeeld'th such store That Welth-mens nurse it's call'd, as we have the wid before, &c.



IRELAND.



perous, at what time the Roman Empire began to decline, the Scottes, a fectord nation entered related, and planted themlibed as a refuse white this interest related in the North parts, wherenous it was of them called, Se otlaw a. Syladjer Gyradius Cambring's about 4.00 gives mixeth, in the North parts, wherenous it was officially called, Se otlaw a. Syladjer Gyradius Cambring's about 4.00 gives the fine deficible did landius a feueral treatife. But because that this book a syst is not fet for than difference not common and every where to be gotten, we will out offic gather for much as this nativo roome may containe, not doubting but we fhall worthily defense great thanks at the readers hand forte fame. Lifted metherfore to his worth.

Treads, next after England the greatest Hand of the known would, both the greatest Britaine upon his Eastfide, upon the West only lieth the wast and wide Oceans, on the North three daies faile from the coal of Breland lieth fland, of all the Northera lies by far the greatest. Britain is almost twice as great as Ireland, is forefeining that the length of both tument the faine way from South to Norths, that is, about 800s. miles long, and about 200s. miles broad: this from Brendam hilles to the lies Columbiase otherwise called Thoratch, is about cipic daies is coursely as the content of the word Caswed is a compound word, yeld alwale of the Welch as Irish, and dignificals a circuite of ground contenting within it too wileges.

word, weat awein or net vencin as a trait, and injunieria accusive or groune concenning wammit 100- wanges.

The foile of I pridual synemes, Injul of Pilled and Supera and Enters. V pron the toppes of the highest and Iterpel thiles you half of find great ponds and bogges: ye rishath in fome places mod goodly planes and champion, but incepted of the woods drug are very little. The ground is very fater, an affective for Corne. The mountaines abound with integers, the woods are full of Decre: and the whole lie generally is better for patture, then for aerable ground, much better I mean, for graffether corne. For the termelles of wheat are heree to olvined and final, that they may hardly be defield with any manner of fanne. It rate which the summer, the dripping and watery Autumne will hardly infer kindly to them on the proper of the summer of fanne. It rate which the proper of the proper

Manufer, Sush Manifer, Leinfer, and Comash.

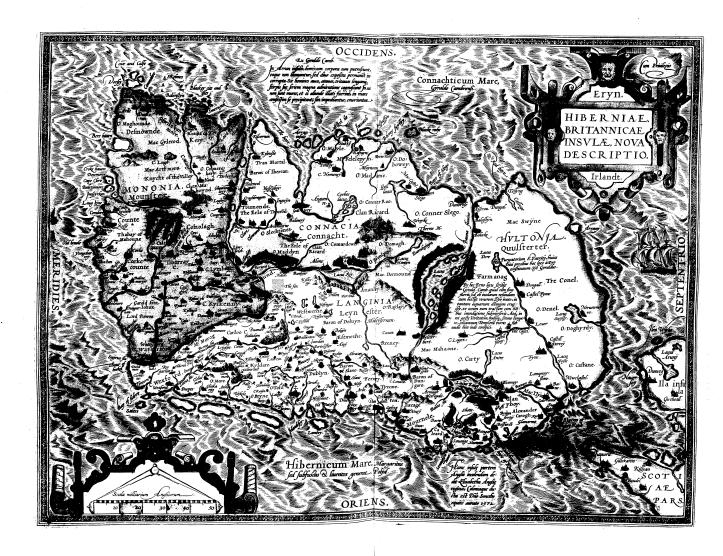
Monther, Sush Manifer, Leinfer, and Comash.

This country hath divers goodly Lakes. The fea coal aboundeth plentfully with all maner offees fish on all fides it the Rurer and

Lakes are flored with great variety of fielt-fishes: efpecially with thefethreeforts, Salmons, Trouts, and E.kes. The rurer Spines

forament with Lampreyes. But there are wanting many other forts of good fresh fish of other countries, as Pikes, Perches, Gogons, and almost fish fish acome not from the fear of falt waters. On the country the Lakes of this land tune three thirds of his, which are no where dis to be found. For they are formewhat longer and counder then Trouts, very white felted, patting flowery and pleafant, very lake wroth the History, (Prints you and not callest his) but that they are not found to the proportion and bigneffle, as also for colour and taft. There are a shirld form, all points like crous, but that they are not found that they are not found that they are not found the proportion and bigneffle, as also for colour and taft. There are a shirld form, all points like crous, but that they are not found to the control of the control of

This land breedeling teach rose. See these to substances, cannot a usen within a white atter, or returned with his oral gaingers as common, as kine as no other counteries and they docket together in fact companies, that of times you find flower. Here Englishes, and purpose which see that the companies, that of times you find flow and work of the counteries and they docket together in fact companies, that of times you find flow at which were all greaters which have the find they are companies. Here are also good for the form the following the seed of the first blocks, which are troffed along by the three and flower as the seed of the first blocks, which are troffed along by the first included in the first point of the first point and fact preferring of them), when have good another few weed flying in the logges, being included in the first point of the first point point of the first point of the first point of the first point point of the first point point of the first point point point



in a drie place, they will neuer stinker and being laid among stapparell or other woollen things they will keepe them safe from the moth-And that which is much more admirable, being dead and hang'd up in some drie place, every yeare they shed their old feathers, and new come vpintheir fleed. In the North part of Ireland they have great flore of Swans. Storks through out all the Ileare very rare, new come vontrather needs at the votal pattern of Partridges, Phelants, Magge-pies nor Nighting ales. It hath almost all kind of and those which they have are blacke. They have no Partridges, Phelants, Magge-pies nor Nighting ales. It hath almost all kind of wild beafts. The Stagges here are fo fatte, that they are feareely able to runner and those which are the leaft amongst them in bignesse of body, do excell others in statelinesseard goodly branching of their hornes. We never in any place saw greater plenty of Bores. They have also many hares, badgers, and weafile. The bodies of their cattell, beafts, deere, and fowles, are in their kind leffe then in other places. Fallow deere, goates and hedgehogs they have none at all; as also Moles, or if any, they are very rare: but of mice they have such infinite plenty, as now here more. Of wolues and foxes they have many; but no maner of venemous creatures. For the Spiders and Nents here are neither venemous nor hurtfull. The country is neuer thaken with Earth-quakes, and fearce once in a yeare thall on heare it thunder.

From these naturals things let vs passe water those strange wonders which nature worketh in these our countries of the world. In North Mounfter there is a lake wherein are two Ilands, a greater and a leffe: the greater hath a Church, the leffer a Chappell. Into the Greater neuer any woman, or hining creature of the female kind might ener come, but it would die by and by. This was often proued by bitches, cattes, and other creatures of that fex. In the leffer no mandid energie, or could die of a naturall death. In Vifter there is another Lake in which there is an Iland of two divers qualities; one part of it having a church confectated to the service of Christianity is very beautifull, goodly and pleasant. The other very rough, oner growne and unpleasant, is said to be bequeathed to Diuels and emil foirts. This part hathin it nine caues or trenches, in any of which if a man do chance to fleepe all night, he is prefently affaulted by the cull spirits, and all the night so greenoully tormented and vexed, that by the morning hee shall scarce be able to breath and will be almost halfe dead. This place is called of the country people, The purgatory of S. Patricke. There is also a spring or sountaine in Mouner, with whole water if any man thall wath himselfe, he will presently become hoary or gray-headed. I my telte saw a man who wafhed the one halfe of his beard with this water, and the haire became white, the other remaining blacke as it was before. On the coneraty there is in Fifter a formatine, in which if any man wath his haire, he shall never be horay or gray-headed. In Connagh there is a fountailie of fresh water vpon the toppe of a very high mountaine, which ebbeth twife in 24-houres, and floweth as off, in this imitaring the vinconstant motion of the lea. There is a fountaine in the farder and North part of Viffer, which by reason of the great coldnelic of it, in feuen yeares space turneth sticks and wood east into it, into stone. In Conney b there is a sountain conly kind and wholesome for men but for cattell and other fuch kind of bruite bealts pethlent and dangerous. There is a fountaine in Mounfler, which if any man thall touch, by and by the whole country wilbe overflowed by florms of raine.

The people of this countrie do weare course blacke mantles or rugges (for the sheep of this Iland are blacke) and they put them on as rudely and vnhandfomely. They we also little hoods which hang down to their floulders. In riding they we no faddles, boots, nor spurres : but with a rod sharpe and tapered at one end, they pricke forward their horses, and make them runne. Their bridles are such as do ferue both for bitte and reigne, so made as their horses only vsed to graffe, are neuer hindred from eating. They go into the field to warre, naked and altogether vnarmed. They viethree kind of weapons, long speares, darts, and battell-axes. The people is wild and very vicibill: they delight in nothing more then to line idly, and liberate by preferre before greatriches. I not propose the people to delight much in mulicall influencets and in that to deferue some commendation. These briefly we have gleaned here and there out of the hiltorie of Gyraldus Cambrensis, diligently retaining the tenor of his owne phrase: which we have thought good to translate word for word as they are deliuered by our Authour, that fuccedent ages might fee, either the credulous simplicity of former times, or how timedoth alter countries, people and maners of men. And because we have spoken before of S. Patricks purgatory, it shall not be amiffe to adde to those former this discourse of it, taken out of the twelfth booke of Cafarius, his historie of Things worth the remementine to aque to those former this discounce of it, takenous of the treatment book of and believed not that men should bring. When as S. Patricke, faith he, connected this nation to Christianity, and they made a doubt and believed not that men should be punished for their finnes in the world to come, heeby earnest praier obtained this place at the hand of God: the maner of the place is thus: There is a deepe pit orttench, enclosed round with a wall; there are also certaine Regular Canons: No man is so great a sinner, to whom they enione any greater penance, then to abide all one whole night in that purgatorie. If any man be defirous to enter in, firft, making his confession, they administer the facrament vnto him, they anoint him, persume him and instruct him, thus: Thou shale see this nightfay they, the affaults of the Dettill, and the horrible paines of hell, but they shall not hurt thee, if thou haue but the name of Jefus alwaics in thy mouth: But if thou shalt yeeld to the flattering enticements, or terrible threatnings of the Deuill, and so shalt cease to call you the name of Iefus, thou art furely but a dead man. Then in the evening putting him into the pit, they that up the dore, and comming againe in the morning, if they prefentle find him not, they looke no farther for him. Many haue died there, and many haue gone home againe, whose visions have been written of the foresaied friers, and are shewed to such as are desirous to see them.

gone nome againe, whole withous haue been written of the torelated triers, and are threwed to fuch as are definents to be them.

I Reland, faith M. Camben, according to meaner of the people is dissided into The wild Irily, and The English at the English at the Camben and the

On all fide's count about **ration** in thefes**, (as alio in the bases, rivers, lake and fireft water) are better and there many finallilands, whereof forms are femile, others wall and basers, of which to fipeak ciserally would require a larger discourfe them better we are allowed.

The state of the st ded, those which returned brought with them, not only the Irith letters, (which yet the fame chareclers common to both nations, do plainly liew) but

Ged, thofe which returned brought with chem, nor only the Irible term, (which we the fame chueckers common to not namons, no passary here) but affor the early which together with Christianity they ungle the Sexons.

To the cheft election way adding the things at fare y or the passary for the passary that the state is the passary of the passary that the fame of this in To the cheft election way adding the things at fare y or proton of this lind. I want the checkers and the passary that the fame of this in the passary of the passary that the fame of the passary of the pas

forth and dedicated to his Highnella.

The Isles of the AZORES.



Ome are of opinion, that these Isles situate in the Atlantick or West Ocean, are so named by the Spaniards, from a kinde of Hauks which they call Azor. And in the plurall number Acores. One writes, but fondlie, that they are so called from the French word Efforer, which fignifieth to drie or wither. In Latin a man may call them Accipitrarias, or the Isles of Hauks, and in Greeke ingumer rion. Our Netherlanders terme them De viaemithe effanten. that is, The flemish Islands, because they are thought first to have beene discourred by certaine Flemish Marchants of Bruges. At that time (they faid) they could find nothing vpon them but trees (especiallie great store of Cedars) and woods, and foules, of divers

forts; and thither they fent inhabitants to possessed and manure the said Isles. Afterward they submitted themfelues to the Portugales, vnder whose gouernement they yet remaine. Lewes Marmolius fol. 38. reports that they were discouered about the yeare 1455. Vindoubtedly auncient writers knew them not: yetmight they name them perhaps. For whether they specified them under the name of Cassiterides, I cannot be assured. The Spanish fleets laden with Indian commodities, doe visually in their returne touch at these Isles, before they arise at Lisbone, or Cales. One strange thing have I heard concerning the soile, or the heavenly influence, or (if I may fo fay) the Genius of these Isles: For failing from these parts of the world towards America, so soone as you are past the said Isles, you are freed from gnats, fleas, lice, and all kinde of noisome vermin, which beyond the Agores doe immediately die, and come to nothing. They are in number nine, and thus called by the Portugales. The Isle of S. Michael, Tergera, S. Georges Isle, Pico, Fayal, Flores, Cuerno, and the Isle of S. Marie: all which we will particularly entreat of.

TERCERA.

His Isle is called Tergera, because it is the third in order as you saile from Spaine. And from this one, the common mariners confufedly call the whole nine by the name of Terperas. It abounds with corne and fritus, neither is it defitute of wine. The Inhabitants are greatly inriched by their Madder, wherewith clothes are diet erd. In this Ille growes plenty of this commodity, effectally about the places commonly called Los Altares, and Falladores. Angra the head city is most frongly

fortified with an impregnable rocke or bulwarke called Brazil. This Isle also from the name of our bleffed Sauiour the Spaniards call Ifola del buen Iefu.

PICO.

His Isle was so named from a mountaine therein rising sharpe in forme of a round Pyramis or Sugar-loate. For whatfouer is naturally of that shape is by the Portugals called Pico. This hill is three miles high: within it is hollow, and full of darcke caues. At the foote of this mountaine Eastward, there is a spring of fresh water, which sometimes dischargeth fierie streames, and stones burning hoat; and that with so great force and violence, that it sends them packing as it were

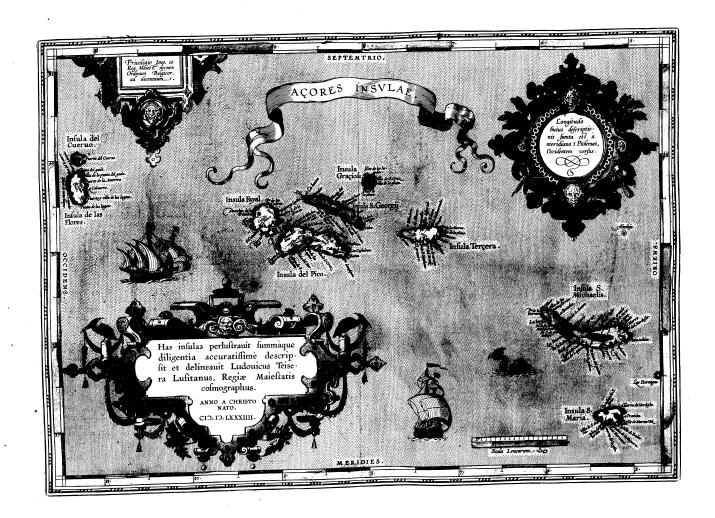
with a current, by steepe and lower places, even to the sea, whereas of the multitude of these stones is made a promontory or headland commonly called Miflerij. It is distant from the faid fountaine 12. miles. At this present it stretcheth a mile and halfe further into the sea, in regard of the continual increase of this heape of itones. They are much deceived which write that this Isle was so named from the bird called Picus Martius, in English the woodpecker.

FAYAL.

His Isle is so named of the Beech-tree. For the Portugals call the Beech Faya: and a place planted with Beeches Fayal. That heere are yet in this Ifle certaine families of the Flemi(h race which first inhabited the fame, namely fuch as are called 33,000, Atrecht, &c. I have learned from a Portugale of good creditte. Linfebott also an eye-witnesse, in his Journall published in Dutch, writeth that in this very Ille there is a river called by the Portugales Ribera des Fiamengos, or the river of Flemings; and faith further that all the Inhabitants of this Isle came originally out of Flanders, and that they doe as yet much fauour the

Concerning the refidue, namely Flores so called of abundance of Flowers: Cueruo, of Crowes: Gracioça, of pleafantnesse : or the Isles of S. George, S. Marie, and S. Michael, so denominated of those faints (for it is youall with the Spaniards to name places after the fame Saints upon whose daies they finde them) I have nothing to adde: save that Theuet is mistaken, in that he falsly, and carelesly ascribes the same mountaine vnto S. Michaels Isle, which we haue truly and fully described in Pico. Of these Isles somewhat you may read in the Historie of Ierome Coneflagio, touching the Vnion of the Kingdome of Portugale to the crowne of Caffile. And also in the 97. Chapter of John Huighen van Linschoten his East-Indian iournall.

15



SPAINE



PAINE is refembled by Stude wnto an Ox-hide fored upon the ground. It is around introduced by the fea, faue only where it is diuided from France by the Pyreney-mountaines. On the East it hath the faid Pyreney-mountaines, which from the Temple of Venus, or the Promontory thretched foorth neere likebis (now Colber) runneth along to the British Ocean; and this is the very narrowest part of Spanie; in formet, (faith Is July but when I trauelled thorow Bifen, I remember that from the hill of S. Advisu, if my fight deceived for the properties of the Wediterran fea. North it is bounded by the Bifenia fective, the foame-white waves of the Mediterran fea. North it is bounded by the Bifenia

fea: West, by the Western sea; and South, by the Streight of Gibraltar, and part of the Mediterran sea. Spaine is divided into three Provinces; Betica, Lustania, and Tarraconensis. Betica on the North is inclosed with the river Anas, now called Guadiana; West, with that part of the Atlantick Ocean, which is betweene the mouth of Guadiana, and the Streight of Gibraltar; South, with part of the Mediterran sea called of olde Mare Balearicum, extending from the Streight last mentioned, to the Promontory of Charidómus, now called Cabo de Gata; and Eastward it is bounded by an imaginary line, drawen from the faid Promontory by the towne of Castulo to the river Guadiana. It is called Besica of the famous river Besis which cuts the whole Province in twaine. This river springing out of the wood or forest anciently called Saltus Tygenfis, runneth into the Atlantick-ocean, and is at this day called by an Arabian name, Guadalquibir, that is to fay, The great river. This province of later times, of the Vandal inhabitants, was called Vandalicia, & at this prefent by the same word corrupted Andalucia. Lustinia confineth temes North ypon the riuer Duero, from the very mouth thereof, to the bridge ouer against Simancas; West it bordereth vpon that part of the Atlantick-ocean which ebs and flowes betweene the outlets of Duero and Guadiana; South, vpon Andaluzia; and East it fronteth Hispania Tarraconensis, now called Castilia,&c.euen from the ancient Oretania to the foresaid bridge ouer against Simancas. Lustrania was thus named from Lusus the sonne of Bacchus, and Lysa, one of Bacchus his companions: whereupon it is somtimes called of Lusus, Lustania; and somtimes againe of Lysa, Lyfitania. The refidue of Spaine pertaineth to the province called Tarraconenfis, of the city Tarracona which is the head of all that province; a city (faith Strabo) most notably fit for princes in their travels to retire themselves : and here the Emperors kept their chiefe iutifdiction. This prouince containeth the kingdome of Muria, & likewise Valencia, and Arngon, with Catalonia, also Castilla Vieja, the kingdome of Nauare, part of Portugale between the rivers Duero, and Minho, the kingdome of Gallicia, Afturia, and all Bifcay. Hitherto Vafeus in his chronicle of Spaine, who intreateth of this argument more at large. Read also Marineus Siculus, Marius Aretius, Damianus a Goës, Francis Taraffa the bishop of Gerundo, Amius Viterbiensis; and in Spanish Florian del campo, and after him Ambrosio Morales: with all those other Writers of Spaine that Vascus in the fourth chapter of his Chronicle doth recite. Stephan Garibayo in his Chronicle of Spain, divided into twenty books, describes the kingdome of Nauarre. John Mariana likewise not long fince published a volume concerning Spanish matters. Among the ancient Writers you must peruse Cefar, Stras bo, and the rest, which Damianus a Goer in his booke called Hispania doth nominate : also the Panegyrick speech of Latinus Pacatus, and Claudianus de laude Serene. Vnto these you may adde the first booke of Laonicus. There is extant also a little Trauellers Breuiate written in Spanish by Alongo de Meneses, containing almost all the ordinarie voyages in Spaine, wherein also are noted the distances of places.

Three memorable things (as witteth Nauagiewa) are productibally spoken of Spaine: the first, A bridge, ouer which the water runneth (whereas it runnes wider all other bridges) namely the water-conduct at Segona: the second, a city compassite with fire, that is to say, Madrid, because the town-walles are of fine: and the third, a bridge, whereon are daily sed ten thousand head of castel; whereby is signified the riuter Guadama, which spring it selle worder ground for the space of seum miles, doth then break forth againe. Albeit this last is a thing spring rather out of the peoples vulgar opinion; than out of truth; as Don George of Austria Gouernour of Hartbeck, an eye-wintesse months of the second sellent sel

The islands belonging vnto Spane, wherof ancient writers have made mention, at the Celtick promontory, or Cape Finister, are the Cassiterides, which at this present are not to be found in the ocean. Also Infula Deorum, otherwife called Cica, and of late times Islas de Bayona: Londobris named also Eythia, and now the Burlings: Gades in olde time dedicated to Hercules, now commonly called Cales. All these are in the Ocean. In the Mediterran sea you haue Ophiusa now called Formentera. As likewise the two Gymnesiae, or Baleares, at this present called by distinct names, the one Maiorca, and the other Mmorca. The coast of Mmorca is beset round about with huge mountaines: but at the entrance of the hauen the roots of these mountaines are leuelled into a plaine, till they meet, at so narrow a distance, on the other fide of the shore, that no ships can enter the harbor, but with a gentle gale of wind. The hauen is named Mahon, being a most beautifull, and commodious place; for it stretcheth almost source miles in length, with many inlets, all which serue for the harboring of ships. From hence ariseth a perpetuall ridge of mountaines, on which the inhabitants cut downe great plenty of wood. At the ytmost part therof on the mountain-tops is built a city. Contrariwise the greater Island hath a plaine shore, and most high and barren mountaines in the middeft. A city there is of one and the felfe name with the Island, very large and fairly built. They -vie the lawes of the Castilians, and do much resemble them both in language and maners. This description of the isles Maiorea & Minorea we have borrowed out of N.Villagagnon his discourse of the expedition to Ager. Who defires to know more of these isles, and of the inhabitants disposition, may reade Bernardin Gomez his fixt and seuenth books of the life of lames T. King of Arragon. That Philip King of Spame possesset the greatest Empire in the world, fince the worlds beginning, we have proved in our Theatre printed in high Dutch.



The Kingdome of PORTVGALE.



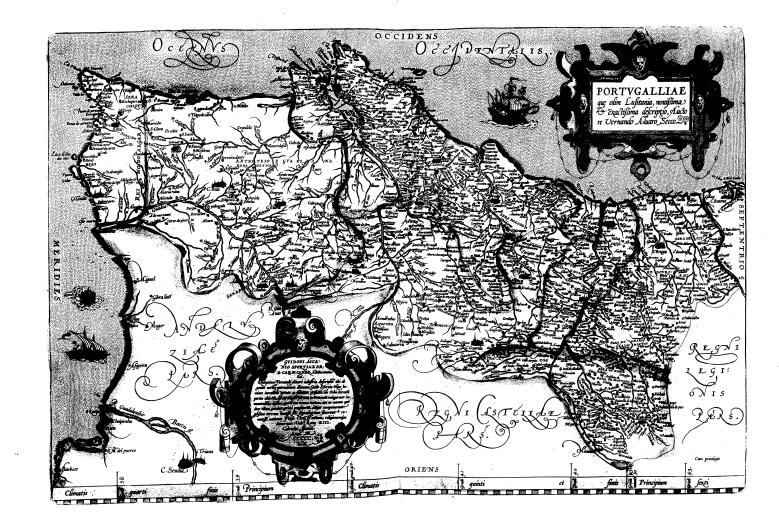
ORTYGALE is unproperly called Lustania; for neither is all Portugale comprebended in Lustania, nor all Lustania in Portugale: yet can it not be denied, that the better part of Lustania is subiest to the King of Portugale. Portugale is dissided into three regions, Transtagana, or that which lies beyond or Soush of Tagus, the river of Lisbon, as far as Guadiana; Cistagana situate on this side or North of Tagus, as far as the river Douro; and Interamnis. Transtagana

borders oppon that part of Andaluzia, which from the river Guadiana extendeth to the limits of Castilia Nuova. Interamnis I call that which lies between the rivers Douro and Minho, a region no leffe pleasant than fruitfull. This Interamnis or Riverbounded province, is wholly out of the limits of Lusitania volesse reiesting the former description, we will rather incline to Strabo, who saith that the greatest part of Lusitania is inhabited by the Callaici. The length of this region is twelve leagues, and the bredth, where it is largest, is twelve leagues also; being in other places but six or foure leagues over. And in this so small a portion of ground, besides the Metropolitan church of Braga, the Cashedrall of Porto, and other fine Collegiate churches, there are aboue 130. monasteries, the greater part whereof are endowed with most ample revenues: and also to the number of 1460. Parish courches, as one writeth. Certaine it is, that within the peculiar Diocesse of Braga there are accounted 800. Whereby you may eafily coniecture both the fruitfulnesse of the soile, and the ancient denotion of the inhabitants. But of the pleasantnesse what need we speake, whenas within this one prouince are found aboue five and twenty thousand springing fountaines; bridges most sumptuously built of square stone almost two bundred; and hauens for shipping to the number of six? These things therefore I thought not wast to be remembred, because the goodnesse and woorth of this Province is in a maner vnknowen. To the East hercof adioyneth the province called Transmontana, that is to fay, on the other side of the mountaines; it aboundeth with excellent Wheat, and strong Wine, and containes within it the city Bragança, which is the bead of a most large Dukedome. Thus much out of Vaseus. Peter de Medina reckoneth and nameth in this Kingdome of Portugale fixty seuen cities or walled townes.

To the Kingdome of Portugale at this present belongeth the Kingdome of Algarue, which is nothing els, but the South part of the whole Kingdome towards the Sea. For the King entitles himselfe King of Portugale, of Algarue, of Guinie, of Ethiopia, Persia and India. This Kingdom sirst began about the yeere 1100. For untill then, as also in ancient times, it went altogether under the name of Spaine. Marinæus thus writeth of it: One Henry Earle of Loraigne, a man of most vindoubted valour, comming out of France atchieued great exploits against the Moores. In regard wherof Alonso the fixt, King of Castile gaue him in marriage hu hase daughter called Tiresia; and assigned for her dowry part of Gallicia contained in the kingdome of Portugale. Of this marriage afterwards was born Alphonsus, the first King of Portugale, he that reconcred Lisbon from the Moores. Who having vanquished fine of their Kings in one battell, left unto posterity, as a monument of this exploit, his armes confishing of fine scutchions. Oliver à Marca in his Chronicle published in French, more particularly blazeth the armes of this kingdome. At first he saith, it was a plaine siluer scutchion without any portrature; afterwards in regard of the five vanquished kings there were five scutchions imposed; and in every of the fine scutchions fine silver circles, in remembrance of the fine wounds of our Sautor Chaist, which in time of the battell miraculously appeared unto Alphonso in the skies; or (as others report) for that being wounded with fine mortall wounds, by the providence of Almighty God he escaped death.

Reade also lerome Osorius, Marinæus Siculus, and Sebastian Munster. Of the original of this Kingdome reade the suft chapter of Iohn Barros his Decades of Asia. Athenæus in his eighth booke and suffice thapter writeth somewhat of the fruitfulnesse of this Region, and the excellent temperature of the aire. Lisbon the chiefecity of the Kingdome, Damianus a Goes describeth in a peculiar Treatise. Concerning the antiquities of Portugale there is a booke written by Andrew Resende.

The Porturales Dominions at this present are very large; for they extend even from the Streights of Gibraltar, along all the Sea Provinces, and the Islands adiac.nt, as farre as China, and the Islands adiac.nt, as farre as farre as farre as farre



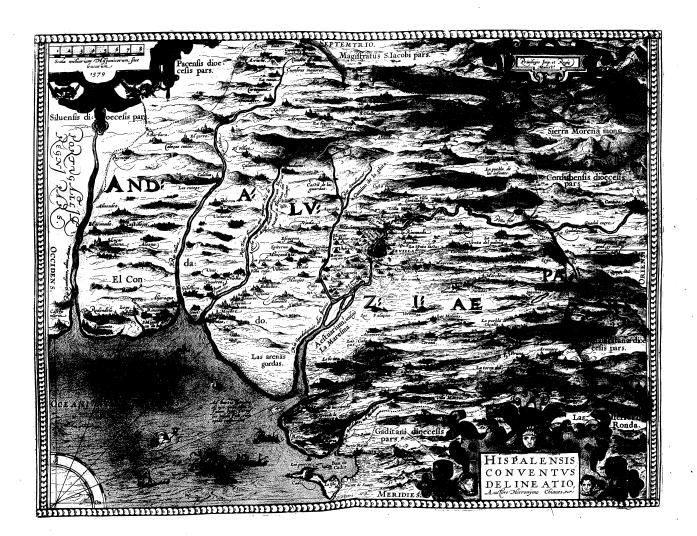
The Diocesse of SIVILL, being part of



H a Dioceffe of the Church of Swill's fittuate in that proujnce of Swill's which in rich commodities, and a kinde of truitful and peculiar bravery excelled hild the reft. This beautifull
prouince the ancients, of the riuer Beits, called Beits: but late Writers have named it
Wanddicks, or Anddades of the Vandals, who about a thoufand yeres part ouerran the fame.
The faid Dioceffe or tertifory, of all the regions and territories in Swine, is rightly efteemed the most happy, both in regard of the multitude and civility of the inhabitants, and
of their riches, and ouerflowing abundance of all things; this being confirmed even by
theverfes of the Grecians, who attribute the Elizian pleafures and delights wore this track,

which bordereth vpon the Welt Ocean. This territory containeth here & there almost 20.0, principal townes, befides a great number of villages; to that there are now more townes under the iurification of this one diocedie or conuent, than there were of old in all fourtee together; for (as Plinie writech) they preferibed lawes but only to 175, townes. And how fmall a number will these seems to be, if those hundred thousand villages be accounted, which only in the territory of Smill, called by the Arabians Assurss, were by King Fersimand receiued into loyall allegeance together with the city it selfs: which notwithstanding after the departure of the Moores, became the greatest part of them desolate: howbeit the limits of this as they differ much from the ancient premise of Spaint in diocesses, and the Cathedrals of Spaint and the Cathedrals of Spaint and the Cathedrals of Spaint in the source of the model of the self of

Now Smill both for churches and houses is the gallantest city in all Spaine, and for the neat attire of the Citizens, and a kinde of feemelineffe to them only peculiar, is inferiour to no city in all the world. Here religion, the study of liberall arts and the practise of gentlemanlike exercises are in their prime. And so infinite are the riches and treasures included within the walles of this city, as neuer the like in olde time could be found in any Kingdome or Empire how great focuer, the Roman only excepted. For this being the richest of all the cities of Europe, largely distributes ouer all Christendome that vnspeakable wealth, and before these last times neuer dream't of, which it fetcheth as it were from another world, that from hence was first discouered. Wherewith also it abundantly furnisheth the very barbarous and fauage nations, inhabiting the inmost part of Africa and Asia. It is most apparent, that for certaine yeeres together in the account-books of the Indies-contractation-house, there was most faithfully registred an hundred & more millions of gold. So that hence a man may coniecture, that so much more was concealed by those that brought it, for feare left the King for some certaine time should have borrowed it. What may we then thinke of the infinit & incredible maffe of riches which from their first discouery of America till this present, hath hither been transported; two sleets yeerely returning into Spaine, laden in a maner with no other kind of merchandife, but gold and filuer, and for the most part balasted with both? But these (you wil say) are forren and far-fetcht commodities. It is so rich therefore of it selfe, that it payes for yeerely tribute vnto the King, to whom it is most loyally deuoted, a million and an halfe of golde: so much as many Princes can scarse raife out of their whole kingdomes. Here relide for traffike innumerable multitudes of strangers, besides whom of late yeres there have been found 24000 Citizens housholders, divided into 28 wards. The first of these wards is famous both in regard of the name, and the church of S. Mary, than which all Christendome hath not a more excellent, if you consider the large and magnificent building with the beauteous and admirable ornaments, and the steeple likewise of exceeding higth, from whence signes are given at certaine houres, wherein stands a losty pinacle of most curious workmanship, out of which you may behold a most glorious prospect ouer all the city, and the fields adiacent. What should I here describe the royall magnificence of the kings castle; than which the Kings of Spaine have none more gorgeously built, or pleasantly situate? Or to what purpose should I recount the sumptuous palaces of Dukes, Earles and Nobles; or the near houses of Citizens, with their crystall fountains, greene arbours, and odoriferous gardens? with filence I omit the ancient water-streames disfused by arches thorow all parts of the city; and those later ones, which by the infinit cost, and industry of the Senatours & Citizens of Siuill, haue for publicke delight beene conveyed to the place commonly called Hercules pillars; where by planting of trees they have converted a large fenny quagniire into a most beautifull grove, leaving faire and broad spaces for men to walke, run, and disport themselves in. Now the gardens without the city, fraught with all variety of pleasures, and those stately houses in the fields, bordering vpon Betis, who can sufficiently commend: Out of which they may dayly behold thips comming in both from the old and new world. For Sinil the queene of the Ocean, being placed as a mediatreffe between both, conioines them together by prosperous nauigations, and rich trasficks. Tedious it were to fet forth the maiestic of the Kings palace, or of his cattle at Triana. This Triana is a faire suburbe on the farther side of B. etis, inhabited almost with three thousand Citizens, and joyned to the city



by a bridge of timber. But whoso considers the richnesse and fertility of their fields, abounding with all kinde of graine, may infly acknowledge it a most bountifull and prodigall worke of nature, which here aboue all other places seemes to muster; and distribute her pleasures and treasures for the solace and benefit of mankinde.

Next vnto Smill in authority and greatnesse Cesariana, alias Xeres de la frontiera, and Iulia strinitas now called Astigi, which in old times were colonies of the Roman, do excell all other townes & cities. Carmona and Virera may well be termed the two granaries and itorehouses of Smill. Next followes Marchena, called out of ancient stonie monuments. I know not how truly, Martia Colonia; and Arçobriga, being the lord-ship townes of the most illustrious ducal familie or the Ponces. To these you may adde Vrsav, called of old Genua Vrbanorum, and at this present Oswa, the most honorable and rich dukedome of the Girones, ennobled with an Vniuerfitie. For oile, corne, and wine Conflantina, Catalla, and Maronio do principally excell : Nebrifa likewife fituate at the mouth of Batis, the most happie nature foile of Aelius Autonius, the restorer and author of the Latin tongue in Spaine, is famous for antiquity, and inferiour to none in plenty of Corne. Also in the very bay whereinto Betis dischargeth his streames, wpon the headland called of old Luciferi Promontorion, stands the towne which we now call Solucar or Sant lucar, the rich mart-towne of the Gothish Dukes, and very commodious for the west-Indan fleets. Other principall townes of this Diocesse for breuities sake I omit.

The foile in all this tract is most miraculously plentifull of wheat, wine, and oile, and of all kinde of graine, wherewith it supplies h remote and torrein countreies; and how descruedly might Plinie haue preserved this part before Italie, had not he, an Italian, caried a greater affection to his owne country? yet Spaine by him: wherefocuer it borders upon the sea, is commended: which praise of his we understand especially of that part of Andaluzia, which pertaines to the Diocesse of Sinil, because it lies open to the maine Ocean, and to the gentle blasts of the west. The skie here is mort fauourable, smiling alwaies with a temperate and most amiable aspect: the people borne to piety and good arts, excelling in sharpnesse of wit, and surpassing others in a bold kinde of courage and towardlinesse of minde (which is in a manner peculiar, and hereditary to this nation) will in no case suffer themselues either in

oifices of curtefie, or in exploit of warre, to be excelled by any nation.

The Archbishop of Swill, next that of Toledo, is the highest prelacy in all Spaine; whilome it had eleuen suffragan Bilhops, as appeareth out of the subscriptions of councells: namely, the Bilhop of Corduba, who now is vnder the lurisdiction of Toledo: The B. of Tiberis, who after the expulsion of the Moores, removed to the Metropolitan sea of Granada: The B. of Ilipa or Elepla, of late called Pennaflor, which towns is now deftitute of a B. sea, and subscribes to the authority of the church of Simil. The Bishopricke of Tuccitan, now called Martos, and in old time Augusta Gemella Colonia, at this present destitute of a B. and under the Iurisdiction of Gierma. The Bishopricke of Malaga, which now is suffragan to Siuil. The Bishopricke of Azabria, now called Cabra: it hath no prelate, but belongeth to the church of Corduba. The bishopricke of Afridia or Asidonia, now called Medina Sidonia, subject to the B. of Cadiz, the episcopall fea being remoued from Gadifea, others call it Asidonia; it is now faid to stand not farre from that place, where Xeres is fituate; vnlesse you will say, that in the same tract it retained one and the selse-same name. It had also the Bishopricke of Offiniba nere Pharo a towne in Algarus, the Moores named it Eruba, afterwards it was incorporated into the church of Siluis, which before being a member of Siuil, was by Pope Paul the third made Suffragan to Eutra, which himselfe had advanced to a Metropolitan sea. The bishopricke of Abdera, which was translated to the sea of Almeria, and is now Suffragan to Granada. The bithopricke of Aftigr, which now is ingraffed into the church of Simill. The bishopricke of Italica, seated in a most noble colonie of the Romans not only citizens, but also Emperors & Generals, which standing fix miles from Smill, on the other side Beis, was in ancient times, when S. Gerontius the martyr was bishop, a place highly reuerenced. Out of this towne sprang Traisous, Hadrian, and Theodosius, three great and renowmed Emperors. It is commonly called Old Simil, the vast ruines thereof being now scarse extant, a wofull spectacle of the mutability of humane things, by so much the more to be lamented, in that the forlorne fragments of that most beautifull and large Amphitheatrium, which now lie scattered and dissointed, renew a more sad memory of the ancient greatnesse and magnificence. At this time the Archbithop of Smill hath for fuffragans the bilhops of Malaga, of Cadiz, and of the Canary-ifles.

The maiefty, dignity & wealth of this church we cannot in few words decypher. Sufficeth that we do gather out of their own audits & accounts, that the archbishops yerely reuenues amount to aboue 100000. duckets. The principall of the church vnder him haue cleerely more than 30000: the whole fociety of the church is allowed 120000. which are divided among 40. Canons, 11. privileged priefts, 20. fellow-portionaries or penfioners, and so many halfe-pensioners; yet so, as the Canons and privileged priests have such daily allowance, as by the yeere comes to 2000. duckats a man, the penfioners have leffe than so much by a fourth part, and the halfe-penfioners are allowed only a third part. Next vito the Archbishop the greatest authority remaines in the Deane, whose dignity is esteemed worth 5000. duckats a yeere. Besides, here are in this church 20. masse-priests, which from their number we call Vicenarios; who for their nightly and daily orizons, are allowed enery day amongst them all 200. duckats and aboue: also there are 200. other priests, who out of their private chapels do raise stipends sufficient for their maintenance. Rich benefices in this diocesse there are to the number of 600, many whereof are valued at 1000. Some at 2000. duckats by the yeere: and of leffer cures, which are called chapels or chanteries, almost 2000. Here are likewife many cloitters of monks and nunnes, wherein their religion and the fludy of their dininity flourisheth, most of them in yeerely reuenues being able to diffeend 6000, duckats. There stands a monastery of Carthusians most fumptuoufly built upon the banke of Betis within view of Smill, which hath 25000. duckáts by the yeere. Long it were to recken up all their hospitals, whenas within Sinill only there are about 120. very richly indowed, many with 8000 and some with 15000. duckats of yerely income. Thus much of this region or diocesse, out of the relation of Don Francisco Pacheco. Concerning Suall and the territory thereto adiacent you may reade at large in the Journall of

The Kingdome of VALENTIA.

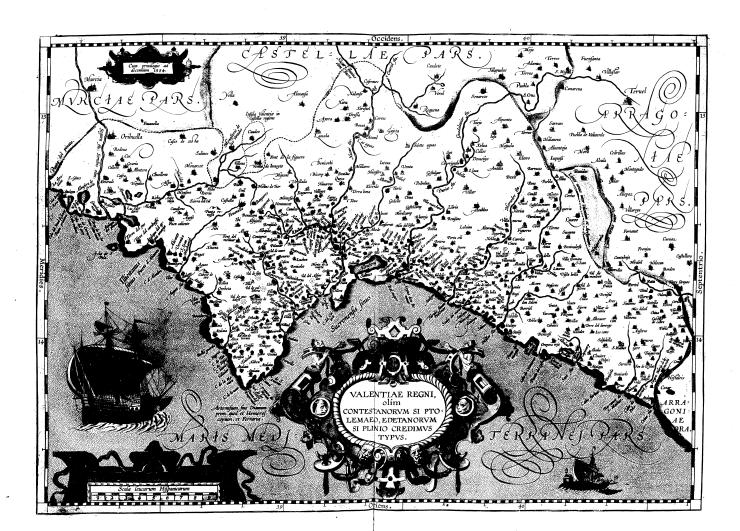
Tolemey calles the people inhabiting this part of Hilpania Tarraconensis, Heditanos. Plinie names the region Edetania. It feemes that in Strabo they are called Sidetani, and in Liuy, Sedetani. (Plinic also mentions the people Sedetanos, and the region Sedetania, but divers from thefe; as appeareth out of his third booke and third chapter.) In this trast stands the city of Valentia, albeit Ptolemey ascribes it to the Cotestani, a nation bordering not farre off. From this city,

as from the principall, all the whole region is denominated, and it containes the ancient Hedetania, Cotestania, and part of Hercaonia. This prouince put on the title of a kingdome, about the yeere of our Lord 788. as you may reade in Peter de Medina, and Peter Antonie Beuthero.

It is stuate upon the Mediterran sea, and is refreshed with the streames of Turia, a river so called by Salutt, Prifcian, and Vibius : by Pomponius Mela, Durias, and by Plinie, Turium. Non they call it Guetalabiar, which is an Arabicke name imposed by the Moores, and in English is as much to say, as pure and cleare water. It is a river not very deepe; but in regard of the everstownshing banks, bedecked with rofes and fundry kinds of flowers, most exceeding pleasant. It is on both sides from the very fountaine to the outlet naturally clad with beautifull and shadie woods: enery where you may behold the Withy, the Plane, the Pine-tree, and other trees, neuer difrobed of their leaues: fo that Claudian wrote most truly of it; Faire Duria, with flowers and rose banks adorn'd. There is also theriuer Sucro, which by a new name they call Xucar. Two hilles here are among the rest, one called Mariola, and the other Penna golola, that is, The rocke of dainties; wherunto from other places refort great store of Herbalists & Phylicians: for upon these billes grow great abundance of very rare plants and berbs. They have also a filter-mine at a place called Buriol, in the way from Valentia to Tortosa. In a place likewise named Aioder are found certaine stones interlaced with golden veines. At Cape Finistratthere are yron-mines, and so are there by Tabea. About Segorbia, there is yet mention of a quarrey, from whence Marble was wont to be conveyed to Rome. In Picacent they dig Alabaster, and all the countrey ouer Allume, Oker, Lime, and Plaister in great abundance. But the greatest riches of this countrey consistes in earthen wessels, which they call Porcellan: which may perhaps be the same that ancient Writers call Vasa Murrhina. These are made in diuers places of this kingdome so curiously, and with such arte, as the hest Porcellans in Italie, (whereof in all countreys such reckening is made) can hardly be preferred before them. Who desires to know more of the excellency of this region, and bow fertile it is of all things, especially of Sugar, Wine and Oile; let him reade the 9.12. and 13. books written by Bernardine Gomez, concerning the life of lames the first, King of Aragon.

Among the cities of this kingdome, Valentia is the principall, and the fea of a history; which history (as Marinæus Siculus and Damianus a Goes do report) may diffend 13000. duckati by the yeere. Among Hall the Valentiss of Europe, this (faith Bernardin Gomez) is called by the French, Valentia the great : for it containeth 12000. houses, besides the suburbs & gardens, which have as many boufes almost as the city it selfe. Peter de Medina writeth, that in this city there are aboue 10000. welles of fountaine water. An exact description thereof you may reade in Iohn Mariana bis 12. booke and 19. chap. It is so beautifull, as the Spantards in a common proverbe say, Rich Barçelona, Plentifull Saragoça, and Faire Valentia. Plinie cals it a colonie of the Romans. He faith, it is three miles distant from the sea. That thu city of ancient time was called Roma of Romus the king of Spaine, Annius out of Manethon, and Beutherus out of the Annales do report: let themselves auono it. In an ancient inscription it is named Colonia Ivlia Valentia. It retained the name of Rome (faith the same Beutherus) vntill the Romans subdued it. Who having inlurged & beautified the same, called it Valentia, a name fignifying the quality of the place. Here was a councell held in the yere of our Lord +66. It is a city of venerable antiquity, where cuen till thefe our dayes remaine many ancient marbles with infiriptions of the Romans grauen upon them, whereof some are in the custody of the said Beutherus and

The territory of this city is for the greatest part inhabited by a people descended of the Moores, retaining as yet the speech and conversation of their fathers and grandsathers, which Hearned of that most worthie and famous man Frederick Furius Cæriola vus naturall of Valentia.



GADES: otherwise called CADIZ, CALIZ, or CALIS-MALIS.



Note the name of Gales, Strabe, Plinis, and some other Writers give notice of two illands. Acts, Salinus, Di Polisma of Polisma; make mention but of one, which together with the city, they call Gadins. They have two Gales, call the one, The greater, and the other, The lefter. This (as writeth Plinis out of Philiptides, They have two Gales, call the one, The greater, and the other, The lefter. This (as writeth Plinis out of Philiptides, They have mentioned in the property of the Carthagainness Gales, and the strains of the property of the Carthagainness Gales, and the strains of the Carthagainness Gales, and the control of the Carthagainness Gales, and that we construct the carthagainness Gales, and the control of the Carthagainness Gales, and the countryment (Mown tow tyon what ground) Gales Adults. In the lefter of the two forefaid illes froud the towner of Gales; and in the greater, this Gadinuss Angelfa; which before, as appearant our of Strab, was called Expending Carthagain and the Carthagain of Carthagain Carthag

Now use; Another the Carpon to Tome are of opinion, cura cut veryones ance was paraneous memores, wanter cross the engineer or typin neutrons for city of an early at the control of the life flood the temple of this hierarch, famous both for builders, fingerthion, riches and antiquity. Why it flould be holy (faith Meta/his bones thereburied are a fufficient cause. You the other corner 87 refer affirmes the temple of \$3 surrage to have been even the control of the control of the surrage of the control of the contr cted. In the faid temple of Hereules, C. sfar found the image of Alexander the great, as Suetonius in his life reporteth. A fountaine there was eted. In the and temps of the taste, a gr yound me image of the taste and the great as a netwarm in its site reporters. A fountaine there was very holiome to dishike, which with a flrange kind of contrained ministled at the floud, and interacted at the obbe of the fea. In this temple (as the fame author affirmeth) were certaine brazen pillars of eight cubics, whereon were insparent the colds befrowed in building of the fame. Here allo the fame author out of Artemidarus acknowledges ha temple dedicated to Inno. Dismyllus describes therein the temple of Age and of Death, and tels of certaine altars confecrated to the Yere, to the Moneth, to Arte, and to Pouetry. Herewies pillars are here extant (first) for of Deanism tensor of the anomalism and contexted to the Tensor the Month of the Tensor of the Tensor

tim also calles it, Gades the Sunnes foft bed. Yea at this very time our Netherlandish Mariners call the Westermost Cape of this ille (which by the inhabitants is named El cabo de San Sebafian) Det eine Det Contrelt, that is to fay, The Worlds end. This ancient inscription found vpon this sile, is by Applanu in his booke of Inscriptions alleged out of Cyriacus of Ancone, as followeth: Hallodor's Insanys Car-THAGINIENSIS AD EXTREMYM ORBIS SARCOPHAGO TESTAMENTO ME HOC IVES! CONDIER, YT VIDEREM SI QVIS-QAM ISSANDA AM MATISHAMM OARIS JAACOPHAGO TESTAMBINO ME NOC IVVII COLDIDA, YT TIERRIN 11 QVIS-QAM ISSANDA AM MATISHAMWAN MAGUA DA HAGE LOCA BINARRAREN. IREQUIRIN HIS ACCENTIFIATION OF A memmanded in my left will, that they flould in that tembe town me at the worlds and, they be for flower with the town pifel world come that for the property of the

GVIPVSCO.

Gyrnese is a part of that Northerne tract of Spaine called of olde. Castaliries it borders you the kingdome of Nauere, and the Gyrnese mountaines, which divide it from France, and it is bounded Weltard by the province of linguity. The inhabitants in Ptolomey are called Yarduli. At this present some call it Lipufees, others Lepufees, but corruptly, as Stephan Garibaio.

The innantants in resump are caused result. At this present ome cause Lypyton, courts Lypyton, but consuper, an arrow, borne in the country, which Some ancient records of this country do not vadefunedly name in The wall and fortrelle of Caffile and Leon. It is a mountainous place, enery where to abounding withy on and fleet, that for quantity and good nelle of this metall it is excelled by no better region in the world. Wherefore flower the they made walks amount and utility, as namely Great ordonance, Harquebuss, Calling and Carlon of Carl kind of iton-tooles and infirmments. Here likewise they make watike armout and artillery, as namely Great ordonance, Harquebuzes, Caliustr, Harnelle, Swords, Rec. fo good, and in sich plenty, as people of all nations are definous to have them. They themselues also are apertured to the state of the state

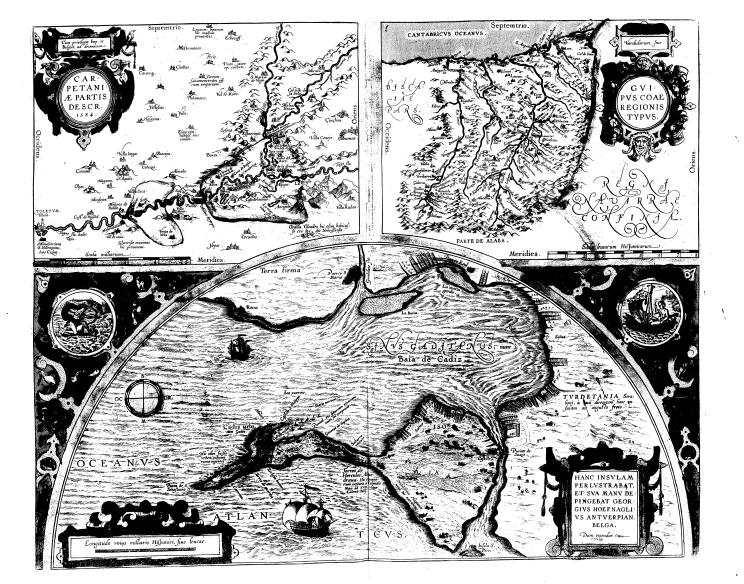
The head citie is Tholofa, situate at the confluence of the rivers Arexis and Oris : others there are also of note , as Placencis, swarming The head citie is Thelefs, future at the confluence of the rivers Aresis and Oris: others there are also of note; as Plasmais, furaming with Smiths: Astris, or rather America Arysis, for called of the rocke Tries, that hange outs it. The port of Sant Scheliften, which is the large of the most composition of the coals. Hitter people of fundry and anison do trafficket. After it was called fiftens a fixture and Dan Raffins, and corruptly Danish, which in figure to the sant Scheliften. For Danish the Blician tongue fignified Sains, as Sente in Spanish. But by the inhabitants it is common constant of the sant Scheliften. For Danish the Blician tongue fignified Sains, as Sente in Spanish and the same of the same state of the Sains and the Sains and Sai The structure of the st

Marquina, alias Elgoinar, Renteria, alias Villa nueua de Oiarcum. Monreal, alias Dena Azcoytia, alias Vrazgoitia, & Aspeitia, alias Vrasueitia, & Saluatierra de Traurgui. | Elicaur, alias Licaur. Penna Oradada, alias Puerto de Sant Adrian.

All othe hill Arder is called Arrer, and the riner Phofe, Fideric, and Alderida, and Beyonia. This riner runnes between Spainer and Allothe hill Artest scalled Artes, another user Yadjo, Yidajo, and Alduids, and Beyons. I his timer tunnes between Spaine and France. In deficitioning this region is Paphan Genthyo is very copious, in the 2-10.11.12.13, and 14. chapters of his 15. booke. And Florian Add Campa writes formewhat of it in his first and lecond chapter. And Nasagierum in his Journal affirmeth, that there is 0 much yron and felled sigh of out of the miniscol Guipajos, as yeeldeth Booco. duckars of yerely gaine. The words of Plains in his 34 bookers and 44. chapter, are not (1 hinkel) to this place imperiment. Vpon the coast of Cambaria (hinkel) which the Ocean affrontesh, there is a cragge high recurrence when the surface of the coast of Cambaria (hinkel) to the Cambaria (hinkel) to t mountaine, a thing very admirable, wholly confifting of the fame matter [he meaneth yron.]

CARPETANIA.

His region lies in the very heart of Span, which Plain & Linie call Carpetani. The people called Carpetani were knowen vno Strala,
The defection of the Carpitani with 1 by Prolemey, Polybian calles them Carpetani and fo doth Line in some places. Their chiefection is Toledo.
The defection on whereof you may reade in Nausgierus, Fedro de Medina, and George Branu. All Carpetania's not feedowne in dis Table, but that part only from Toledo Eastward. Concerning Toledo, because I have not read it in any other authour, I will adde that which Roger But unit part only from a sease zatiware. Concerning a sease, pocume i muerou read in many inner autriour, i whi a question a many inner autriour, i whi a question a many inner autriour, i whi a question a many inner autriour, i while a many inner autriour a many inner autriour and in a many inner autriour and inner a many inner autriour and which are daily taken about a thought and cannel loads of earth, and yet it neuer decreated in for though you drip greater a deeper an hole, our of which are daily taken about a thought and cannel loads of earth, and yet it neuer decreated in or though you drip greater a deeper an hole, when the access center and a montaine comes notes or company yet trene received in a mong syntage set of the person of the half is raniforded to the neighbour promines, and fold, to waith mens heads, and their apparell, afwell Christians as Pagans. The faith talk Engr lined about the year 1900 and fold, to waith mens heads, and their apparell, afwell Christians as Pagans. The faith Engr lined about the year 1900 and 1900 are the set of the set of



FRANCE.



Il thattract of land from the riuer of Rhow included by the Ocean, the Pyrency mountaines, the fea Mediterran, and mount Appenum, as farre as Aucuus, the au-cient Writers by one general name called Galla. For Werlward by the Pyrency hilles it is difformed from Spaine: North it borders you on the French and Brütth Ocean: Eath the riuer Rhow and the Anhes from fea to fea include it, in like maner as the Pyrency mountaines doe West: South it is accoasted by part of the Mediterran fea over against Promene. It was called Galla, in regard of the peoples whitefiels: for the high mountaines and the heateness rigour exclude the

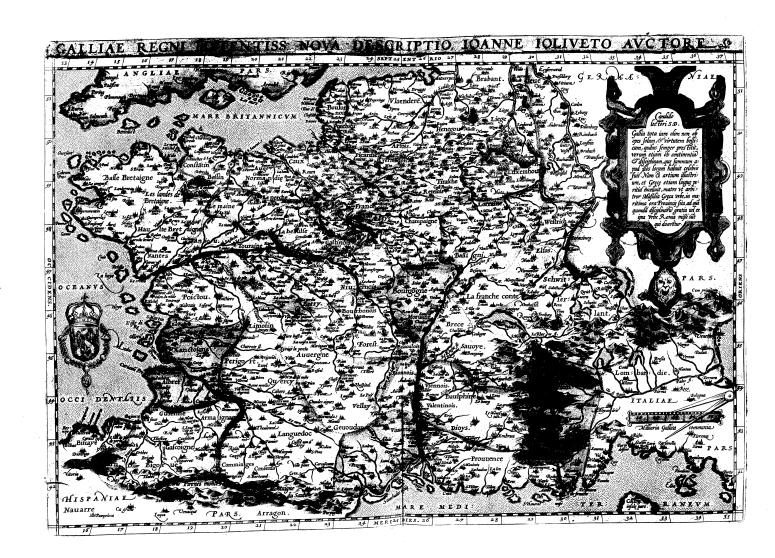
heat of the Sunne from this part : hereof it comes, that their white bodies change not colour. Wherefore the Gracians name the Gaules or ancient inhabitants of France, Galatas, in regard of their milkewhite colour: for raise in Greeke, fignifieth Milke; from which name the Latines haue called them Gale los. This derination the greatest parts of Writers doe approue : yet some there are that deride it, suppofing them rather to be so called of raine, which in Hebrew is Galab, and in the olde British language Glan, as who should say, A most ancient nation, rain d vpon, and drenched in the very floud of Noah. This region of theirs was of olde diunded into Gallia Cifalpina, which in regard of vs lieth beyond the Alpes, being that part of Italie, which at this present is called Lombardie: and Transalpina, which is included within these fine bounds, namely, the riner Rhene, the Ocean, the Pyreney mountaines, the Mediterran sea, and the Alpes. This Gallia Translapina by Cefar in his Commentaries is divided into three parts: Belgica, Celtica, and Aquitanica. Belgica which is environed by the Ocean sea, and the rivers of Rhene, Marne, and Senie, vsing most part the Dutch tongue, and at this present called the Low-countries. Celtica or Lugdunensis, which is comprehended within the rivers Garonne, Marne, Senie, and Rhosne. It is now called France. For the Celte were subdued by the Francks of Germany: so that at length they were named Westerne Francks, from whom the province it selfe is denominated. Aquitanica before named Aremorica, which extendeth from the river Garonne to the Ocean, and to the Pyreney mountaines. West and by North it is confined with that part of the Ocean which is called the Bay of Aquitane, Westward. it hath Spaine: North, Celtica or France properly so called : and South, the country of Prouence. It is now called Gascome, and the inhabitants differ both in stature, and language from the residue of France.

These are the ancient limits of the Gaules. Howbeit the countrey of the French, which at this day beares the title of a Kingdome, and is commonly called the Kingdome of France; hath not so large extension: but towards the North only is so much the narower, as it is cut off by an imaginary line from Strauburg ypon Rene to the port of Calais; and it comprehends all that traff of land, which is conteined within this line, the Ocean sea, the Pyrency mountaines, the sea Mediterran, and the Aspec.

Poßellus in his booke of the whole world, reckons vp the peculiar Shires, or Provinces of this Kingdome in maner following: I nithe East it hath Prosence, Samee, Susfiferland, Berflan, Borgone, Larnigine, Champaine, Henduel, Unea, and Hander: on the North, Picardy, Normandy, and Bretaigne: on the North, Bretaigne, Anion, Poiton, Xantoigne, and Gafcaigne: and on the South, Gafcaigne, Bearne, Roufslidm, Dauphnie, Villay, Forfft, dusargue, Limojni, Perigori, and Angelgine. East of Poitos lie the provinces of Booger, Boaron, Becausales, Limonie, the Countie of Burgouly, Ancerrois, Nuurrouis, Berry, Tours, Vendojne beyond Anion, Beausales, Limonie, the Countie of Burgouly, Ancerrois, Nuurrouis, Berry, Tours, Vendojne beyond Anion, the Beaulfe, Gaftimois, Valois beyond Sans, and not farre off le Perche, Druife, and le Mans neere Bretaigne. And thus at this prefent are these Provinces named. But albeit Poßellus accounted Naug, Swizzerland, Cantigne, Telemak, Clave, and Handers among the Provinces of France, yet are they not now what the gouvernment of this Kingdome: for all of them have peculiar princes, not subtect to the crown of France.

Concerning the French King, Villa Nueva reports two memorable things: First, That in the Church of Romer there is a vesself littel of neuer-decaying oile, sent from heaten, to anoint the Kings of France at their coronation. Secondly, That the same Kings doe heale the disease called in English, The Queens utill, only with touching the place affected.

All France is deferibed in a large volume, by Robert Condin; reade also concerning the same argument Gibert Conntan Nazowans; shokmus Manius; Chassanes in his twelfith booke De gloria mondi; Post-tlus in his booke Of the whole world; Amon in the beginning of his storie of the Franks; Schaffiam Mansler; Bulle-furss; Theme; and other Describers of the world. Touching this region also, and the disposition of the inhabitants, you may learne somewhat out of the second booke of Lamicus Chalcocondylas of Athen. Of ancient Virtues Colar surpassion also sites in his stirt booke, and Ann. Marcelmus in his site tenth booke haue many notable things concerning this region. Likewise Cladust Champer of Linus wrote in French a Treatife of the first originals of the principall townes in all France: Symphonianus, fatter to this man, discourselo it the rinters, and the miracles of waters and sountaines in France. The city of Fanis is described in verse by Fostladus a Knobelsoff 3 and the city of Linus by Clamper.



BRETAIGNE and NORMANDY.



His Table reprefenents hat part of Gallia Lugdamens's which stretchesh toward the Westerne Ocean. The actions mared it Armerics. Here standed Newspiris, cormply so called of law years for Pefrior or rather Wifnis, (according to show, Refusia) as much to say, as a Westerne region. The occasion of this errour both in pronunciation and writing, was sort hat the French aims gardowle V, doe always in standard toward and the and because uin this simul forme differs not much from n, hereupon it likely that Western was prodigionly changed into Newsfirst. In Which Newsfirst alth present are stated to regions of Bretagen and Xermandic, which in this Table we present round your view. No RMANDIA Scalled of the Northerne people that outer-standing stop of the Standard Scalled of the Northerne people were Danes and Nonnegians: who hasing by force substand the region, planted thempeople were Danes and Nonnegians: who hasing by force substand the region, planted thempeople were Danes and Nonnegians:

Elues here in the time of "hebrit we the Emperous". Concerning the fituation and nature of this place, the dare rich work of Agentum in his five enth but the Emperous". Concerning the fituation and nature of this place, the dare rich work of Agentum in his five enth but the Emperous. Concerning the fituation and nature of this place, the dare rich work of concerning the fituation and the fituation of the place and the fituation of the fituation

[le suis nominée George d'Amboise, Quiplus que trente six mil posse: Et si qui bien me poysera

George de Amboife my name rightly founds, I weigh more than thirtie fix thoufand pounds: Whoso poifeth me well

This George, after whose namethe bell is called, was Archbithop of Roan, about the yeere 1500, who considering that

in his Diocell's (leth was the Earlies of olis, as it was Archbilhop of Room, about the yeere 1500, who confidering that in his Diocell's (leth was the Earlies of olis, as it would hardly be difficient for the time of Leno) granted to his Diocellias in flead thereof the vie of butter, conditionally that they flould pay fix halfeptone Tournois piece: with which finmmed money he caused the fail fleeptone butter, which thereupon is yet called Latour due; that is, that is, The Report of the Company is that the control of Normande.

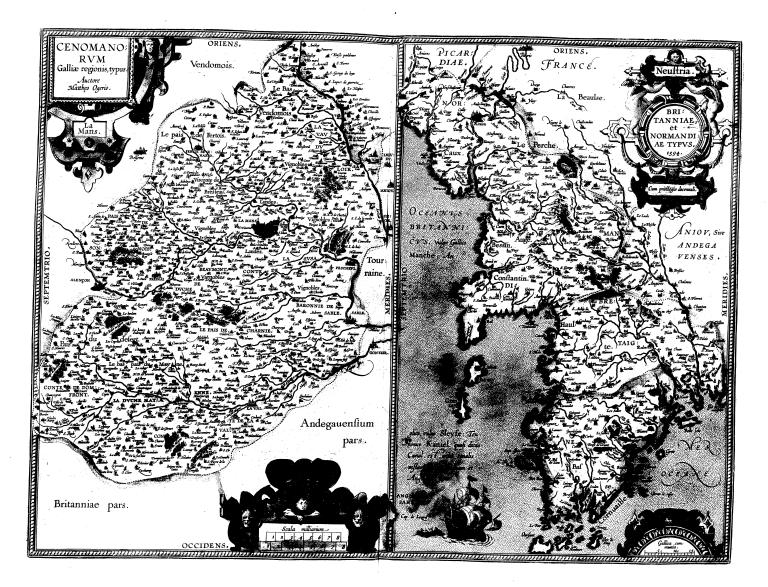
The antiquities, and other memorable matters of this city, F. Nest Tuillipied hath described in French in a peculiar Treaties. Thus much of Normande.

Base at the sea bordering upon the coalt of Normandie, is the ytmost promine of France toward the Ocean. Some thinke that his was of lead a france at an that Coffar deferibeth cities which he called Arenerica year his too soft. Bot Flinica and Sidnord lead a france at the same special properties of the same states which men the land bearing bit indexes, placing them you have found in the land that the same states, which men the land bearing bit indexes, placing them you for his root of them. Fitting and the land sidnord france is the same, which men the land the land sidnord france is the same, which men the land sidnord france is the same states. In a fargment of Irange the same states are same states and the same states are same states and the same states are same states and the same states are same states are same states and the same states are same states and the same states are same states are same states and the same states are same states and the same states are same states are same states and the same states are sa

LA MANS; the inhabitants whereof were in old time called CENOMANI.

Linie in his third booke and ninth chapter putterh the Cenomani amongst the Folfei neere Ausfalia. Ptolemey and Strabo doe place them about Birixia in Halia Transfapina, which is on this side Padue. Other Cenomani be found in Guila Luxdanness, by Ptolemey and Plimie lib.4. cap.1; or by C.Jair in his seuenth booke De belle Gall. Howbeit the latter two call them also by a summan Anderes. And these archy, whole region we propound in this Table. The inhabitants now call it La Mani. The situation of this country, and of the seueral townes,

youmny reade in Thore, to the immonium stow callit LA Mant. The fination of this country, and of fise fenced towner, and caretine fine and a lake. His words be thefe (fipeaking of Surte a rine; in this Pronince;) Serts being come to the bridge commonly called News, as fare as the cown of Machieure, how plennfully and miraculously it abounded to with fifth, may perce by the common sport) weight of the pronince; 1 Serts being come to the bridge appear by this complete that not many yeeres past contrary to mens within (seepedation), here was taken a cappe of and and handfull long. I his trapp a place. They fay, that not faire from this place in the tract of Segons, there is an exceeding deepe lake, (it is named The early for fair, but in early for an whole weeke together; the experience whereof, following the Court, I teamed the own of lines. I thinken to Rebert Carella in his troy of France.



POICTOV.



Mongst the people of Aquitaigne some there are called by Ptolemey and Plinie, Pictones; by Casar and Strabo, Pictones with 1 in the sirst fyllable; and by Ammianus Marcellinus, Pictauos: Ausonius names the countrey Pillonicam regionem: but later Writers call it in Latine Pittauia. The inhabitants in their owne language, terme themselues Poilleums, the region Poillou, and the head city Poilliers,

which perhaps is all one with P tolemey his Augustorium. The opinion of some who affirme it was thus named of the Pictes, I holde altogether fabulous : for out of Clafficall writers it is apparent that Pillones is an ancienter name than Pilli. Poillou is now divided into the Lower and the Vpper: The Lower Poidou we call that which ends Westward vpon the sea of Aquitaigne : and the Vpper, which lieth Eastward towards Tourain and Berry: South it confines vpon Xantoigne, Angolesme, and Limofin : and North vpon Brettagne and Anion. It is a countrey most fertile of corne and cattell; rich in wheat and wine; and abounding with fish. Wild-fowle and beafts

heere are great plenty, and for that cause much hunting and hauking.

In this region are conteined 1200. Parishes under three Bishopricks, namely Poi-Hiers, Luçon and Maillezan. The principall places besides these, are Roch-sur-yon, Talmont, Meroil, Vouuant, Meruant, Bresuire, Lodun, Fontenay le Conte: All which be in the Vpper Poillon. In the Lower are fituate Niort, Partenay, Tonars, Moncontoul, Hernault, Mirebeau, Chalstelleraudt, &c. The head of all these is Poiltiers, which next vnto Paris is the principall citie in all France, and is for the most part enuironed by the river Clain. The antiquity of this towne sufficiently appeareth out of the Theater (commonly called Arenas) as likewife out of Gallienus his Palace, and the Arches of Water-conducts as yet extant, which the inhabitants call Arceaux de Parigne: all which are Monuments of the Romans gouernment in this place. Howbeit before their comming, this citie was leated vpon another plot of ground, as may be gathered out of the writings of Ammonius and Ado. For they make mention of a place called Olde Poidiers, whereat (they say) was the division of the kingdome betweene Charlemaine and Pipin Kings of the Frankes. Also in this table vpon the very same river of Clain towards Chastellerault, you may see a place called View Poilliers, that is to say, Old Poiltiers. The towne of Talmont or rather Talon du Monde; (in English , The beele of the World) is so called by the French, because it stands upon the utmost border of this country towards the Ocean: as if therefore it were to be esteemed the extreame part of the World.

Ouer against the shore of Poiston lie these islands: Oleron, (by Plinie named Uliarius) at the mouth of the river Charente, called by Ausonius Charantonus fluvius, and by Prolemer, Canentelum. L'ifle de Rez, opposite to Rochell, abounding with wine, whereit it is named. The isle Noir, or Marmonstier, which yeeldeth plenty of falt. The isle Aulonne which in this Table is rather a Peninsula, this aboundeth with wine and salt: as doth another little isle called Chauet. The Mappe also represents vnto you Lisse de Dieu, or Gods isle : and that likewise which is called Nottre-dame de Bouin. By Saint Hillary the Apostle of Aquitaigne, Ecclesiasticall Writers affirme, that this region was converted to Christianity. A more exact description hereof you may reade in Bellefarrest, who will referre you from himselse to lobn Bouchet his Chronicle of Aquitaigne. Something you may learne out of Antony Pinetius in his description of Cities. Theuet likewise is to be perused. Concerning this region also sobn de la Haye wrote a

peculiar Treatise in French.



The region of BERRY, called of olde



He people Bituriges are mentioned in most of the ancient Geographers. Plinie calles them Liberos: and saith they were also named Cubos. The country is now divided into the Vpper & the Lower. The principall citie (called at this present Bourges) was named by Casar (as some thinke) Musicum. Theobald Fagotius citizen of the

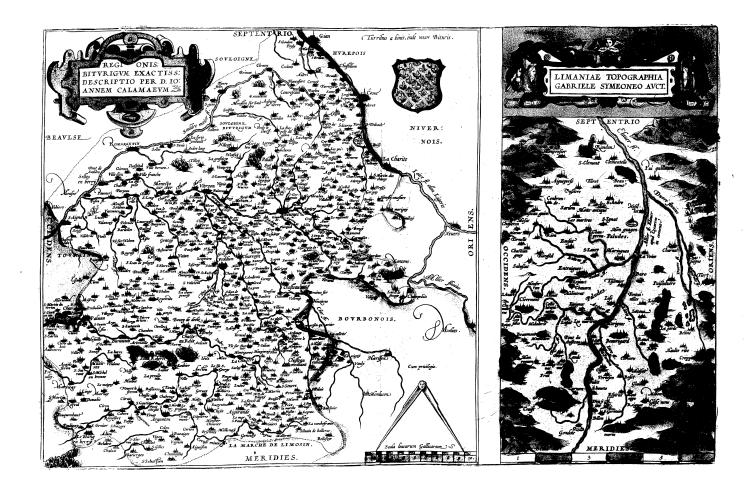
fame, writest that the territory adiacent is exceeding fruitfull, and wanteth notting that all France may affoord; that the city is ancient, as appeareth by diners notable monuments; that it is a towne of great trafficke; that they have an V niverfitie flourishing with all kinde of learning, infomuch as it may well be called The Horour of the liberall Arts; and A Mart of learned men. But concerning the original of this citic, and the derivation of the name, let vs give eare to Iohn Calmey, who writes thereof in maner following.

In the yeere of the worlds creation 1791. one Gomer of the nation of the Gaules, bringing a Colonie into this region of the Bituriges, planted the same in the chiefe citie, the name of Ozygiu being by Noah his grandsather imposed for honours sake vpon the inhabitants: which by them for the sauor and loue they bare to their sounder descended of Ozygiu, was afterward changed: and they named themselues Bitozyges, which in the Armenian tongue signifies, The posterities Ozygis. But as words by custome are often times corrupted, (for, to make them samiliar, or more proper, we will not stick to adde, detract, or after some letters or syllables) so the name of this countrey and of the chiefe citie, either by the force thereof, or by the appointment of a certaine Prince named Biturix, changed the name of Bitozyges into Bituriges. Amongst other opinions some hold that it was called Bituris quali Bituris, of two ancient Towers which sometimes stood in this citie: whereupon a certaine Grammarian hath written this verse; Turribus a binis, indevovor Bituris; that is, of Towers twaine Bituris I was named. Thus much out of John Calamesus his booke of the originall of the Bituriges, from whence also we have borrowed this Table.

LIMAIGNE.

He length of all this region which some ab alimonis or victuals call Alimonia, others of the sat & slimie soile Limaigne, being part of Auuergne, which sor shortmesse of time, and in regard of the high hilles and low valleys, and the crooked windings and turnings, we could not exactly measure. The length hereos (I say) from the bridge of olde Brinata, as sarre as Ganao (abounding with Corne, Wine, Honie, Cattell, Horses, Saffron, Nuts, Pot-hearbs, Pastures, Woods, Fountaines, Riuers, Bathes, Marle, Lakes, Siluer-mines, Honourable samilies, Strong sortresses, and Rich merchandize) stretcheth abouttwenty leagues and the bredth almost eight leagues. But we describing only the more fruitfull and inhabited part, do in the Table following comprehend about eight leagues in length, and almost seuen in bredth, placing the townes and villages, according to the scale vader-annexed. Thus sarre the Authour in a Treatise intituled, A gadtle and speculative Dialogue, by him written in Italian, where you may see the very Table which I have here put downe.

In the lower part of this Table stands a mountaine with a small towne named Gergoie. This is Gergouia in Asuernia, neere the river Elauer, whereof Cafar in his seventh booke of the French warres maketh mention.



The Dukedome of ANIOV.



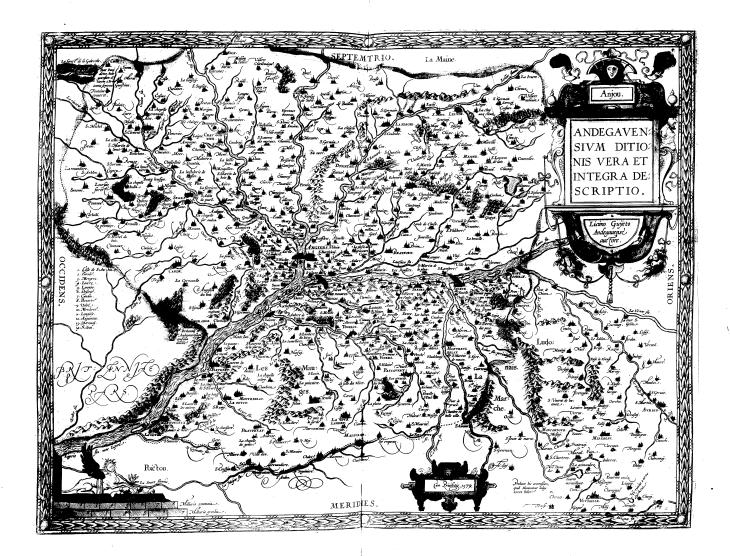
He people and countrey of the Andegauenses, are by Ptotemey placed in Gallia Lugdunensi. The countrey at this present is called *Aniou*, and the people *Angeuins*. In times past it went vnder the name of an Earledome, but since the yeare 1350. it hath beene adorn'd with the title of a Dukedome. East it confineth vpon Tourain and Vendosme. West it bordereth vpon Bretaigne. Poistou bounds it Southward,

and the Counties of Maine and La Valon the North.

It is a country not very large, but for fruitfulnesse inferior to none other in France: the wine of Anjou excelleth all other French wines. Neither is it destitute of other commodities requisite either for the necessity or the pleafure of manslife, being every where beautified with Rivers, Mountaines, Woods, and Medowes. It aboundeth with cattell great and small, and with fish. All this their Rivers and Medowes affoord them. Out of their Mountaines they digge Marble, and a kinde of blew Slates, wherewith they couer Churches and houses. The common people call them Ar-

This Region is watered with so many Rivers, Freshets, Fountaines, Fish-pooles, Lakes, and Pondes, that some are of opinion, it was heeretofore called Æguada, or Aguada, of the abundance of waters: for in the Aquitaigne tongue they call Water, Aigues. The principall Rivers, besides others, are Ligera, which the inhabitants do name Loire, calling it likewise The Father of French rivers. Into this River, within the compasse of Anjou, do fall the rivers Vienne, Diue, Thouets, Layon, Leure, Guivatte, Maine, Seure, Loir (artuer divers from Ligeria, for it falles thereinto, and is called by late Writers Ledus) Aution, Oudon, Maienne, Brionneau, Losse, and Erdret, &c. So that there runne about fortie Rivers thorow this Prouince.

It hath divers faire cities, the principall whereof is called Angiers: perhaps the same which in Ptolemey is named Juliomagus. This being the head citie of all the Region, is built on either fide the river Meduan, and ioyned together by a stone bridge. The antiquitie hereof is euident out of certaine ancient ruines of a Theater which hang ouer the Citie, and are called by the common people Brohan. Heere fometimes are olde coines found. Lews the second in the yeere 1389. established an Vniuersitie in this place. There be also other townes of note, as Saumur, Beufort, Bauga, &c. Most of the premisses for the illustration of this Table, we have translated out of Belleforest his French Munster. To whom, he that will, may adde Theuet.



The territorie of PARIS:

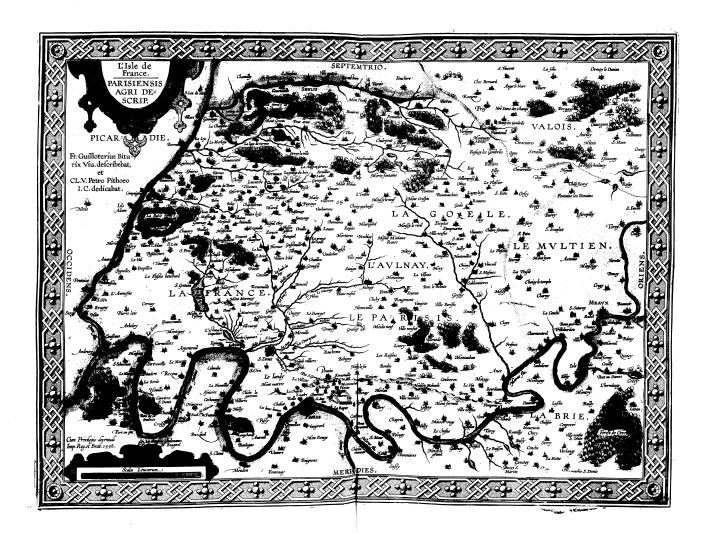
France.

commonly called, THE ISLE OF



N a certaine Iournall of France I reade this description of the territorie of Paris. The Isle of France stretcheth from the towne of Saint Denis as far as Roffy and Montmorency: and so it comprehends all the land within the

winding nookes of Seine, towards Normandie one way, and towards Picardie another way. The occasions of this name were (as Andrew Theuet reporteth) in that the Frankes comming out of Germanie planted themselves first in this place, and here their Captaines tooke vpon them the title of Kings: and also for that the Rivers Marne, Seine & Oyse do in a maner compasse it around. Yet all the Region being comprized within these three Rivers pertaineth not to the said isle, but only that part which is neere vnto Paris. My opinion is, that this diuision might be made, when the sonnes of Clouis sharing the whole Kingdome, limited and included within these bounds the dominions of him who bare rule at Paris, and was only called the King of France. Howbeit, now this division is not observed, seeing that certaine Cities of Picardie, Brie, and other Provinces are comprehended within the same. But let vs heare the opinion of Belleforest also: After the death of the great King Clouis, France was divided after a new maner; for out of one King sprang many, and he only was called The King of France, who governed at Paris: wherefore the Isle of France is the true and ancient iurisdiction of our Kings; albeit Pipins posteritie beganne to neglect it, and afterwards the Parisian territorie fell to them by inheritance, who enjoyed the Crowne of all France.

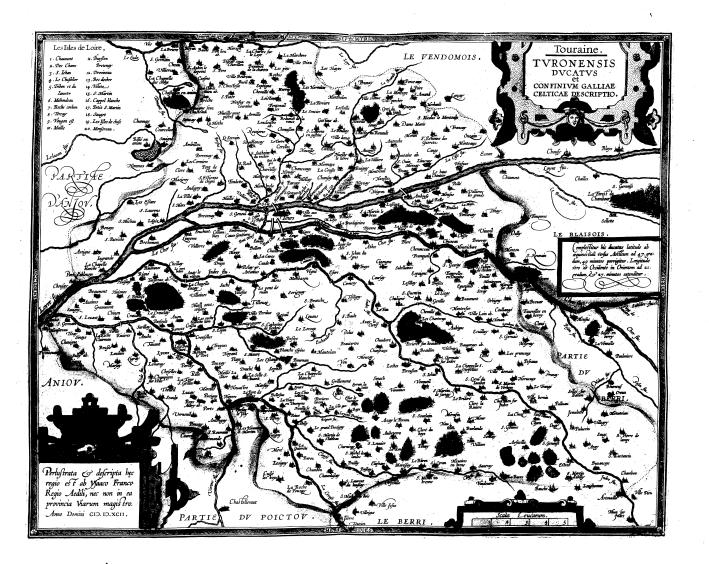


The Dukedome of TOVRAIN.



His region is not very large, being on enery fide so restrained with bordering Proninces. West thereof lieth Anjou and part of Poictou; from the sirst is is senered by the consines of Saumure; and from the second by the riner Creuse: whereupon stands the city of Chinon subject to this Dukedome of Tourain. South also lies part of Poictou, along the riner Creuse, to La port de Pilles, which divides Guienne from Tourain: and Berry in like

fort from whence it is separated by Chastillon situate vpon the river Indre. East, not far from Loire, the river of Cher divides it from the province of Blois, and from part of Berry: and North it is severed from the territories of Maine and Vendosmois by the river Loire: vpon which river is built the citie of Tours, and it imbraceth the same on the part of S. Lazarus suburbs. This river also bends his course to the towne of S. Anne, and to the suburbe called Rich: for East, West, and South it toucheth the river Indre: and North, all the region towards Anjou and Maine. To the Dukedome and government of Tourain are subject these cities, Chinon, Lodun, Touars, Langestz, Amboise, Loches, Chastillon vpon Indre. Montrichard, besides other places and fortresses of Barons. But the cities which I have named are of best note, and as it were the principall members of the whole Dukedome. Concerning euery of which I will speake more largely, bauing said somwhat of the Metropolitan : whereunto belong the third part of Bishop-townes, which in times past were under the ancient iurisdiction of Lugdune. For under the third received division of Diocesses apperteining to the Primacie of Lugdune or Lions, are comprehended Tours, La Mans, Angiers, Rhenes, Nants. Cornevaile, Vannes, S. Poll de Leon, Tregoir, Dol, S. Malo, S. Brieu. The Turones therefore of Juch antiquitie, and their city the head of so many Nations, Iulius Casar reckoneth in the first rancke of the people of France : and so likewise do other ancient Writers. Prolemey placeth them vpon the river Ligeris: and Ammianus Marcellinus in Secunda Lugdunensi. But in Casar they are oftener mentioned, and that very plainly, especially at the end of his eleventh booke De bello Gallico. This done (faith he) and all France being at quiet, so great an opinion of this war surprized the Barbarians, that even those nations which inhabited beyond Rhene, fent ambassadours vnto (a/ar, promising to giue him pledges, and to obey his commandements. He therefore having ended his warres, and put his legions in garifon among the Carnutes, Andes, and Turones, which were cities neere vntothese places, departed for Italie. Hence you may gather, that they were not enemies to the Romans, but rather Casars followers. Gregory Turonensis often calles them Senatores Romanos, for they enioyed the libertie of Free-denizens, which was granted to none but such as were the Romans deere friends, and linked onto them in most sirme league. The Touranois are held to be one of the richest people in all France, both for the fruitfulnesse of their fields (which they deservedly call The Kings garden) and also for their excellent maner of government, and the industry of their Citizens, who are especially addi-Eled to traffique, for which purpose their nauigable river stands them in great stead. They have also attempted of late to make silke, than which Italie affoords no better. At the East part of Tourain, pon the river Loire, stands Amboise, built in a most excellent and choise seat, and a delicate pure aire : so that thu place especially, the French Kings have chosen to retire and solace themselues in. The city of Montrichard situate on a plaine, is on the one side fortified with Rocks and Woods, and hem'd in on the other side with Medowes and delight some Fields. Without the city are bouses under ground with Gardens and Vineyards on the tops of them. Loches upon the river of Indre, hath a castle both for pleasantnesse, largenesse, munition and fituation, almost incomparable : for situation (Isay) both by Arte and Nature impregnable. Pautruy, Chastillon, Cormery, Beaulieu, and other cities of this Dukedome, are described by Belleforest, untowhom I referre the Reader.



BLAISOIS, or the territory of BLOIS.



His territorie of Blois confineth Eaft ypon Orleans and part of Galinois; West vpon Tourain; South ypon Salloigue and part of Barry; and North ypon Faulsinis and Le Beauss. That portion of the citie of Blois which looketh towards Le Beausse; Atlant partly ypon hilles and rocks, and partly ypon plaine ground; which vneuen situation maketh the wayes and passages fomewhat veneale. Howbeit this inconvenience is no disgrace to the Citie, nor discourageth Trauellers to frequentit: for the fruitfulnesse and fairs beautie of the whole Prouince makes it amiable, and the excellent temper of the aire, populous: It be-

ing for plentie of Wheat, Wine, and other necessaries for mans life, to no Prouince interiour: for it is all shadie, and full of Woods, Vineyards, Rivers, Brooks, Pooles and Fountaines: so that Nature hath infused a wonderfull fatnesse into this soile, with such a temper of heat vpon the hilles neere about the citie, as causeth their Vineyards exceedingly to prosper. Wherefore this Prouince participating with Le Beaulfe and Salloigne, excelleth them both in their owne commodities. For abounding with Wheat no lesse than Le Beaulfe, it farre surpasseth the same in Wines, in other kinds of graine, and in plenty of water. For pleasantnesse it matcheth Salloigne, from whence, though it be seuered but the bredth of the riuer Loire, yet is not the fruitfulnesse thereof empaired by the others sandie barrennesse. Wherefore that part of *Le Beaulfe* wherein *Blois* is fituate , hath more abundance of wood and water than the refidue; and the frontiers of Salloigne next adioyning may ascribe their fruitfulnesse to the good neighbourhood of this territory. Neither can the olde faid faw, That it is best dwelling in Sallbigne, and best inheriting in Le Baulfe, be feuerally, but iointly applied to Blois. That the aire is most holsome and temperate, l'appeale to multitudes of great and honourable personages, who being oppressed with most grieuous diseases, do repaire especially to this Prouince for the recouery of their health. Yea the Kings children are nursed & trained up in the city of Blois: for which cause it is called The Kings city. Amongst the rarities of this prouince, one there is that can hardly be found in the whole Kingdome besides, namely a veine of that earth, which is commonly called Terra Lemnia or Sigillata, being of the same sorce and efficacie with the true earth of Lemnos. All this description we have taken out of Belleforest.

LEMOSIN.

He Prouince of Lompin confilteth of two Regions, the Higher and the Lower; both beging subsect to one gouernment. They are divided infunder by the cattles of Maffore, the
runers Brofdlafpe and Begerre, and those of the region called La Marche de Lompin. The
higher part extendeth from Pty, the first village in the way to Pusi, as farre as the riner
Brodsfque, for the space of nineteene leagues or sortie French leagues. The very same di-

stance it hath from Vareille (which stands a mile from Souterane) to the foresaid river. It is plentifully watered by the river Vienne, which the inhabitants call Vignana, and Bezerre abounding with rivers, crabs, and by other small Freshets: so that all the whole country is very moist and sertile, and excellent pasture ground for great and small cattell, which do here mightily increase. The principall citie of the higher province called Limoges is accounted one of the most samous and ancient cities of all France: fituate partly in a valley towards the river of Vienne, and the towns and church of S. Stephen; and partly on an hill, towards the suburbe of S. Martiall. The length farre surpasseth the bredth, extending North and South. It is strongly fortified with walles and ditches, and abounds with water derived from a notable Fountaine in the highest part of the citie, which serues likewise both to water their horses, and to clenfe their streets. But the ruines of the ancient walles, yet standing in the next Vineyards, do plainly shew, that the Citie in times past, was much larger than at this present. For first the Romans surprized it, and afterwards the Gothes, as witneffeth Sidonius Apollinaris, when he hath reckoned up all the cities of Aquitaigne sacked and destroyed by them. The Francks also miserably afflicted it. After them Charles Martell laid it waste. And lastly, the English made spoile thereos. Notwithstanding at this time, for the bignesse, it is accounted one of the richest cities in the whole Kingdome; being very well ordered and gouerned in regard of the Court of Parliament there, as likewise the authoritie of the Vicount, the Kings Eschequer, and the assembly of the Consuls in Merchants affaires, which they commonly call The Burfe. Thus much and more, concerning this region, writeth Belleforest.





CALAIS and BOVLONGNE.



His Cart conteineth the description of that North-western part of France, which the English were masters of from the yere 1347. vntil the yere 1557. At what time the Duke of Guife Lieutenant for the French King tooke it by force of armes. The townes of Calais, Guisnes, and Ardres the English from time to time have furnished with able garisons. And Calais hath heretofore beene

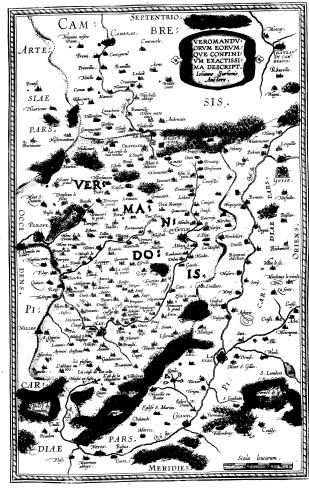
the Staple for Woolles and other English commodities. Concerning the tract of Boulongne, thus faith Robert Cenalis, in his 2. book, and 3. Perioche De re Gallica. Of Gefforiacum, a port of the Micini, I may well say with Meierus, that it is now truely called Boulongne vpon the sea shore, from whence there is a very short cut to Douer on the English coast. But the Docke or place for building ships (called Nauale Gefforiacum, which Bilibaldus fallely affirmes to be Gaunt) I thinke rather to be Castellum, now named Cassell. Some by another name call it Petressa and Scalas, commonly Scales. Moreover, by the fituation of Boulongne one may eafily coniecture, whether it were Portus Iccius or no. Wherein that no man may doubt, let vs learne this one thing out of Strabo, That the sea between Portus Iccius and England, was iust 320. stadia or furlongs ouer : which make in all 40. miles. But the later Maps containe betweene Boulongne and Douer 17. English, which are longer than Italian miles, and from Calais 18. Whereby it is manifest, that from Boulongne to Doner it is but a very short cut: wherefore Portus Gessoriacus the hauen, and Nauale Gessoriacum the docke, are not all one: which docke whoso thinketh stood where Calais now stands, I will not greatly contradict him. Thus farre Canalis.

This very place of Boulongne is described by Arnoldus Ferronius (who continued the French history of Paulus Æmilius till his ownetime) in maner following. There is (faith he) Base Boulongne, and High Boulongne. The base towne was vnwalled before the comming of the English. There stands the church of S. Nicholas, and a cloifter of Franciscans: the English sea beateth vpon this towne. Neere vnto this Frierie, which is not farre from the fea, there is a very commodious place to passe for England. It is distant from the higher Boulongne about 100. pases or somewhat more. But Boulongne the higher is inuironed with most strong walles, and with high ditches compaising the walles. All this region is full of that fand, which those that dwell on the coast call hot fand. Whereupon they will have the name of Boulongne to be derived of the French word that fignifies such kinde of fand, notwithstanding we know it out of Ammianus Marcellinus to be an ancient name. Thus much out of Ferronius. Concerning these matters reade Dinama also.

VERMANDOIS.

His Region which of olde the *Veromandui* inhabited, still retaining the ancient name, is at this present called *Vermandois*. From hence the riuers of Some and Schelde fetch their originall. Here in times pair we bert Canalis witnesseth ftood the city called Augusta Veromanduorum, now raced all saue a Monasterie which remaineth. This citie was the sea of a Bishop, but vnder Medardus the Bishop thereof it was translated to Noion, as Carolus Bouillus reporteth. Howbest the place yet holdeth the ancient name, and is called Vermand-abbey. Wherefore they seeme to be in an errour, that thinke the towne of S. Quintins to haue beene Augusta Veromanduorum. Concerning the people of this region, reade Peter Diueus in his booke of the antiquities of Gallia Bel-





PICARDIE.



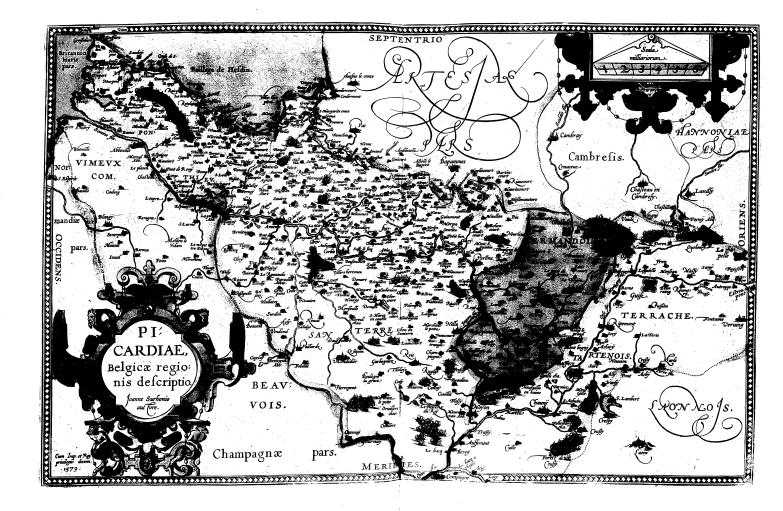
He name of *Picardie*, as all that write of *France* do affirme not to be ancient; fo the originall or derivation thereof none of them can render. *Cenalis* dares not fay, that it was fo called of the Begardes. *Belleforest* flatly denies it, supposing the Picardes to be immewhat ancienter than the Begardes. Some thinke that they were fo named of the warlike weapon called the Pike; which, as

they imagine, was here first inuented. Certaine it is, that the province of Picardy was larger in times past: for we reade that Artois, with a part of Flanders, as farre as the river Lis, and the countie of Boulogne, were all comprehended vinder the name of Picardy. The region which is now properly called Picardy, extends not fo farre as the Map it selfe.

This Region is part of Gallia Belgica, whilom inhabited by the Ambiani, Bellouaci, and Veromandui, or (as Ptolemer calles them) Romandui. The river Somme, which some thinke to be Ptolemer his Phrudis, refresheth the wole countrey, and makes it most sertile of all kinde of graine, and the townes and cities to abound with all necessaries for it yeeldeth such plentie of wheat, as it called by an vsual proverbe, The Barne or Granarie of Paris. It hath no vineyards; which descet some thinke is rather to be imputed to the sloth of the inhabitants, than to the intemperature either of the soile, or of the climate.

The cities here, of principall note, are Amiens, in Latine Ambianum, famous both for antiquitie and the Episcopall sea. It is enuironed around with the river Somme. Wherefore some fondly thinke it to be named Ambianum, ab ambitu aquarum, because it is compassed with waters. It is one of the strongest townes in all France. The vulgar suppose it to have beene built by the souldiers of Alexander the great. Under the diocesse of Amiens is Abbeuile, the name whereos is new, as appeareth by the derivation, which in Latine is Abbatis villa, that is, The Abbats towne: for out of an Abbey it increased at length to the greatnesse and forme of a citie. It is now the head citie of the county Ponthieu; which region is so called, à multitudine pontium, of the multitude of bridges; because it is in divers places pestered with Marshes and Fennes. Picquenie stands in this province also, built as the common fort imagine by one Pignon a principall fouldier of Alexander the great. Likewise in Vermandois you have the towne of S. Quintins, which many suppose to have beene Augusta Veromanduorum, being the ancient seat of the Earles of Vermandois, and the head of that region. Peronne so often spoiled in warres, who can be ignorant of .' Gusse also seemes to be a Fort against Lutzenburgh. Hence the Guisian familie deriue their name. Other cities there be of lesse moment, as Corbie, Roye, Nelle, Hen, Cattelette, Mondidier, &c.

In a little French pamphlet intitled *Chemins de France*, or the wayes of *France*, *Ticardy* is divided into three parts; The Lower, The Higher, and *Picardy* properly so called: wherein are contained the Regions of *Vermandois*, *Retelois*, *Tartenois*, and *Tirasse*. *Picardy* properly so called is described in this our Table.



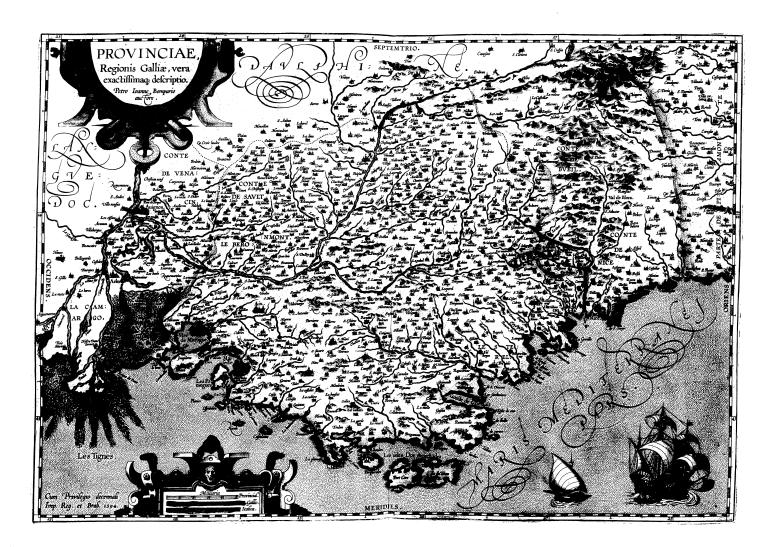
PROVENCE.



Hat portion of France which ancient Writers called Norbourgion and Bracchatum, Cofyand Phini doe comprehend under the name of Pronincia: part whereof is contented within the rivers Rofne and Dwarne, the Afper, the river Varo, and the Mediterran (e.g., the inhabitants as yet call by the name of P s. o v s. Nc. s. Petrarch writes it was sometimes called Regulom dralatoff. The middlet-age writers call it Pronincian Vicunosifine tertion. It bordereth Welt vpon Languedoc, North vpon Daulphine, East it is confined by Pienoust, and South by the Mediterran (e.g., and the Illes Northador. This cure was and now is accounted the most fertile region of France: So Strabo Sath it yeelds all

forts of fruits that Italie affoordeth. If we may credit Belleforest, it beareth sugar about the towne of Yeres. Manna is here gathered, as the same authour assirmeth. The principal cities of this province are Massilia, commonly Marfeille, which was the ancient Ionica Colonia, of the Phocaean Greeks, being as Cafar 5. Civil. reports, compassed by the sea on three sides; and on the fourth side, having a passage to the land. Strabo writes, that the hauen is in forme of a Theater, and that within compasse thereof they haue docks for the building, and a storehouse for the furnishing of ships. Here was a temple of the Ephesian Diana, and another of Apollo Delphicus. The citizens were treble-tongued, speaking Greeke, Latine, and French, as S. Ierome reporteth out of Varro. Of this citie reade more largely in the 43. booke of Trogus Pompeius, and in a Panegyricke speech vttered before Constantine the great by Anonymus or one vnnamed. The citie Arelation commonly Arles, vpon the river of Rhofne; which by Aufonius is named Arelas or Gallula Roma; as likewise double Arelas, because (as learned Vinetus obserueth) it was heretofore by the said river divided in twaine. Now it may well be called fingle Arelas, looking of a farre other shape, and all situate upon that side of the river which is towards Italie. This, Ammianus makes the renowme of many cities. And Suetonius faith, that heere was a Romane colonie planted by Tiberius the Emperor his father. Proceeding affirmes, that it was heretofore the head citie of the Burgundians. Next followes Aque Sextie, so called (faith Strabo) because that very Sextius which subdued Salyes, built this citie after his owne name, and after the name of certaine hot bathes in the same place. Now it is corruptly called Aix. These bathes Strabo in his time supposeth to have turned colde, and so Robert Canalis at this present affirmeth, that they have lost their ancient vertue. The Parliament of the whole prouince is here resident. Of this citie Gabriel Simeonius writeth, that he neuer saw either a more pleasant place, or a more courteous people. Then have you the citie Cabellio, now called Cauaillon. Tarascon retaining still the ancient name. Carpentoracte commonly Carpentras. Vasio now Voiton : the same with Forum Vocontiorum, as somethinke. Taurentum and Telo Martius, which some now interpret to be Toulon. Ferum Iuly, now Frejus. Olbia which perhaps is Yeres. Antipolis, Antibe. Segufteron, Cifteron. Vintuam, Venze. Glanatica, Glandeues. Dinia, Digne. Tecolata thought to be S. Maximines. Grinicensis, Graffe. All samous for antiquitie. Moreouer, here is the towne of S. Baume, fituate vpon a craggie hill, in which is a caue; where, the inhabitants hold opinion, that Mary Magdalen did penance, and ended her dayes. Likewise at the mouth of Rhofne the reader may fee on the one fide the field called La Craux; and on the other fide La Camargo This last named (they say) is miraculously fertile of wheat. And Belleforest thinks it to be called Camargo, d castris Marij, of the campe of Marius here pitched. Whereas the other named La Craux, is out of measure barren, yeelding nought but stones: for which cause it is by ancient Writers most aptly called Campus Lapideus, or The stonie field. The isles adjacent to this province are the Stochades, dispersed, as Pomponius writeth, from the shore of Liguria or Genoa as farre as Marfeille. Plinie makes them three in number, naming ech. And Strabe faith there are three of importance, and two small ones, not worthy to be mentioned. About these isles growes most excellent Corrall, as Plinie witnesseth, which Belleforest reporteth still to continue. In commendation of this prouince, Petrus Quinqueranus Bishop of Sens, hath written a peculiar volume.

On this fide the riuer Durance, this Region bordereth yoon that part of the Popes 'uicidicion, which is commonly called Conte de Venacin, in Latine Comitatu Venucium, and Venicium, wherein stands the Citie and Viniuers the Administration of the Citie and Viniuers the Content of the Citie and Viniuers and Content of the Citie and Viniuers and Content of the Content of Content of the Content of



The coast of NARBONNE.



H E principall places along this coaft William Paradine describes in these words: Arles was a colonie of the Sextaine, as some Writers doe affirme. Standing yoon Rhofne it is enuioned with Marthes; wherein at this prefent are a breed of fierce and vntamed Kine. Whilome it was a famous Mart-towne, as Strabe writes in maner following : Narbe (faith he) the most frequented Mart of this Region, standeth at the outlet of the rines Araxis, by the lake Narbonensis: but yoon Rhodanus the towne of Arles, a Mart of no small importance, is lake Xasi nonenjis i but yopn a kondatuu the towne oi Ariet, a Marci no inmila importance, isa unaue. Necer won or Ariesaren tole hot bathes, where Vestuu (faith \$traba) built a towne after his owne name, calling it ... Aqua 8 Sextia. The caufe why hebuilt it was to place a Ro-ma garifon there. Here were the Cimbril faite by Marius, as writed \$t. Irenne. Analos

now called Orange, famous in times past for the gouernment of the Gabali, or Cabilonenfes; wherin I faw the ruines of an huge Theater, and a mightie wall excellently built of quare frone, the like whereof I doubt whether all France can affoord. There stands also at the gate towards Lions a triumphall arche, with a tilt or turniment of horfmen ingrauen thereupon, which we long beheld with great delight. To this citie belongeth Nemaufum, now called Arenas, a place renowmed for the ancient Theater there extant. Heere is a most woonderfull pasfage vnder ground, paffing thwart vnder the very chanell of Rhodanu, to the citie which standeth afarre off. Heere likewife you may fee the Palace of Platina, built by Adrian the Emperour, as Spartianus reporteth, &c. Thus much out of Paradine. But of all others, most exactly tolm Poldo d'Albens hath described this citie, and set forth the antiquities in picture, with the fituations and ancient names of the places adjacent. Of this argument reade Strabo in his fourth booke : and Gunterus a Poet of Genos. The original of this Table my friend M'. Carolus Clusius of Arras gaue medrawen with his owne hand.

SAVOIE.



Avo 18 standerhon this side the Alpes, the Prince whereof called the Duke of Sasnie, is Lord of the Region of Piemans. The head citie is Chamberi (of olde, as faith Canalis, called Cituse) wherein the Senateor Parliamen refieldt. This region founethinke was named Salanaking control to the Caraine people called Schafani, and as others (tupole, of the Salbatian fourds. But Routilus recaraine people called Schafani, and as others (tupole, of the Salbatian fourds. But Routilus recaraine people called Schafani, and as others (tupole, of the Salbatian fourds. But Routilus results as people called Schafani, and as others (tupole, of the Salbatian fourds. But Routilus results as passible that was all ouer-peltered with the tense, which either roboto or murdered sich trauslets as passible that ways. Hereuron a certaine Nobleman hausing obtained is of the Emperour med the their of a Dukedome, expelled by force

of armes all the faid thecues and robbers, and made the way most secure for trauellers. This done, he caused it afterwardto be named Salua via, commonly Saulusy, that is, The fafe way, which before was called Mala via, alias Maul-ney, The euill or dangerous way: hence the Latines call it Sabaudia. Hitherto Carolus Bouillus. Whether it be a fable or an historie, I appeale to the authours credit. This one thing I am fure of, that the word SAPAVDIA is often yied in the booke called Notitia provinciarum, for a name of one of the provinces of Gallia Narbonensis

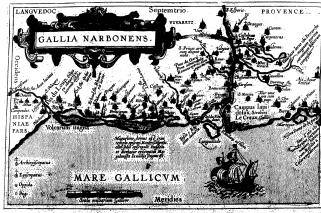
But here also I thinke it not amisse to annex the description of this province out of the history which Paradine wrote of it. His words be these: That region which in Latine is now called Sabaudia (commoly Sauoy) ancient Writers named Allobroges. And it containeth all that tract, which in times past the Sabbaty, Ingauni, Intimelij, Hiconij, Tricorij, Viconti, Leponty, Laubrija, Medualli, Cartones, Catoriges, Feregris, Nantuary, Salafi, Therantasis, and Sedami inha-bited. The regions therein comprised at this present are this named: Same, the countie of Geneua, the Marquist or Sassa, the countie of Morieme, the Barconille of Thurentasis, Brengeous, Fausigni, Chablais, Fald of Ple, Paid de Paul Pais de Geis, and some others. The Duchie of Sausy hath under it the region of Piemont, adorned with the title of a Princedome. Also the region of Breffe, wherein are the counties of Varaz, Mountrueil, Pont de Vaulx, Bagey, &c. Out of ancient monuments it is apparent, that this region in times past bare the name of a Kingdome; especially in the dayes of Hannibal: who being ordained empire betweene Branchus and his brother about the gouernment of this countrey, compounded their quarrell, and reftored the kingdome to the eldest, whom his yonger brother had expelled; as Liuie reports in his 21. booke. Florus also affirment, that Betultus (or as some reade it Betuitus) the King of this place, was taken captine by Fabius Maximus. And fundric authours doe make mention of King Cottius in the time of the Emperour Anguitus, of whom the neighbour alpes were called Cottia. More concerning this region you may reade in Philibers Pingonicus.

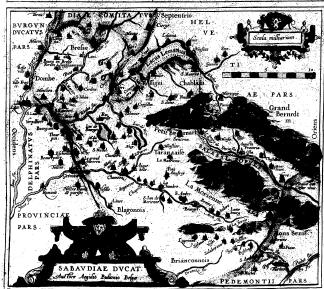
The Countie of VENACIN.

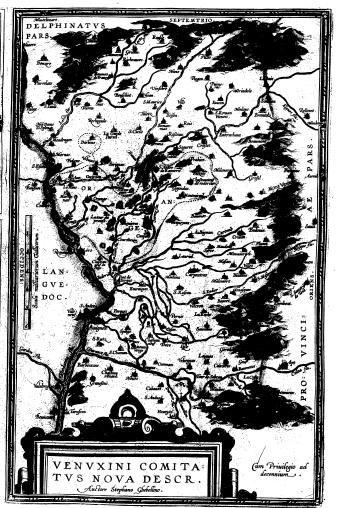


He Countie of Fensein, named in Latine Comitaton VENYXINYS, and by Canalis VENETICYS, and the Popesterritory also, because it is wader his invisition; is part of that region in France now called Fronzeit, and of olde Narbonensis secunds. The principal citie is Assignor situate vpon the Religied Prosenses, and not olde Narosensing tensus. The principal cities to suppress instact you are shopine. It is the Popes towne, and held for a while the Papall fea. In this countie are three Bi-hopricks, where law-matters allo are decided, namely Carpentras, Casaglion, or URL, and Parasis. In this Table is comprehended allo the Princedome of Orange, to Called Of Orange the chiefe citie, be-

ing famous in Sidonius and Ptolemey under the name of Arausio. Plinie and Pomponius call it Arausia Secundanorum. Col Aravito Secundano and College Lune and Former can It Attails Secundanorum, this region you may reade in Belleforest and Thener.







LORRAIN



H. a bounds of Larrata intimes past extended much farther, for it comprehended in a maner all the whole region lying betweene the time Rhore, and Scheld, and the mountaine Foodius. All which was added into the higher, and the lower. The lower Larrain contained Brahmit Mallwrich was also made in the higher were the Bilthoppice of Liegs, with the counties of Larsanburg, and Limburg: as likewise the ducty of Muchant, the countie Palantine youn Sar, and the certion of Intuitings: congether with histogeten Dukedome of Larrain rectaining as yet; the ancient name Latharings, imposed by Latharine fonce to Ladouiuse Pius, vitro whole that is the control of Larrain recent in the control of Larrain rectaining as yet; the ancient name Latharings, imposed by Latharine fonce to Ladouiuse Pius, vitro whole flare in Called Jung in the middle beween 10 ferials or so flower whisfilling all it Anafirs? which follow Charles, and Castrofas to Lewis Latharine Beethen. This therefore I thinke nor millie more Landow and Gerban. on its mine ourse wardes. In time the wardes of Symbolius in Camper.

more largely to describe, not in mine owne wordes, but in the wordes of Symphorianus Campeggius, fometimes a famous Physicion of Lorrain, Lorrain (faith he) ioineth East vpon Alfatia, commonly Elfas, South vpon Burgundy, West vpon Champaigne, & North it is bounded vpon the Forest Arduenna. This region albeit compassed with loftie Alpes, is not with flanding fo fat and fertile, as it need no fupply from the neighbour-prouinces: it abounds with cattell great and small, with meadowes, corne, wine, fishpooles, high woods, healthfull bathes, saltpits, yron, copper, lead, rinne, filuer, precious stones, looking glasses, Calcidons, and is watered by fundrieriuers: foure whereof are famous tinne, juner, precious inones, jookinggalais, Calcidons, and is watered by uniorier tiers: it oure whereof are famous about the rell. Morth field to their four firinging out of mount People (of which mountaine a great and a good part of Larratine is named Le beis, and Le forest de Pois and running along by Newschaffeau, a converse you mountain both five pleasant function, and wholesome ayer; disidenthe duchie of Eure from Lerraine, and castein in felicious one of the chanels of Rhene, before it falleth into the fea. Mofella the fecond beginneth Southeaft, not far from the towne of Rimeremont; wherein is a monastery of Nunnes, all gentlewomen, endowed with large reuenues. About fix miles from hence are certaine hot-bathes whereunto refort great multitudes of people to cure themselues of fundie diseases. Then runnes it certaine hot-bathes whereunto relort great multinudes or people to cure incrinence or innone means. Then runness along with futil firemers to the towness of Effinall, Charmes, Toul (which in older time was called Leuta) and Mediumatries, now called Meta: 1 not farre from whence it falls into the Khone, 2 at city of Germany called older Confustriate, and now Colodama: Between chiefer wo rivers neere the towne of Vitel, 5 is a double fountaine fewered like a mans no fethrills, from whence the final inter Practificative which contents is fandy, and for more most part very varietiently and for formed part very varietiently and for formed waters whereof are commonly dried up in tune, except the pooles, which the fwelling and violent threams. haue made so deepe. Martha the third river falling from certaine rockes of fluer-mines, holdeth on his course through the hase make to deepe. Assurant metant must raming from certain crosses to must continue, monator and most analyse of 8. Didn't, wherein is 8. dockbests from raise, which is generally reported to be medicinable for many defeaters. The faid time runnes along by the towne of 8. Didn't, and then by the townes of 8.ms and Lawrenii s. Ill which both for The and treet tunies along by the connection of the state places of fingular defence. Then followes the towne of S. Nicholas general fituation, and for rampiers, and walles are places of fingular defence. Then followes the towne of S. Nicholas general fituation. nerally famous both for abundance of marchandife, and multitudes of miracles. Lower downetheriner flands Mancer, the principall towne of Lorraine, a place for munition, and fortification of great importance. First n is compassed with two diches of exceeding depth, and a double wall: also it hath foure most admirable bulwarks, with plenty of warlike engins and artillery. Martha falles into Mosell. And Sarthathe fourth river running along the confines of Westereich, a pronince fubiect to Lorraine towards the East, holdeth on his course by the townes of Sarburg, Saralben, Sarprucke, with others,

Now whereas Lorraine aboundeth all ouer with speciall commodities; many of them we will omit, and speake only of the most principall. First therefore the mountaines of this pronince doe in all kind of mineralls excellenen the Pyreney mountaines: wherein, not to speake of the rest, there are divers since-mines, so abounding with that kinde of mettall, as it is incredible what commoditie it yeelds to the whole countrey.

There are also falt mines, out of which is digged most pure, fauorie, and snow white falt: which yeeldeth yerely to the Duke, all charges deducted, 1 000000 francks.

Heere is found likewife a kind of matter, whereof they make looking glaffes and drinking glaffes, the best, by all mens confession, in Europe: nor is there in any place the like to be had. Also Calcidens of so extraordinarie bignesse, that I my selfe saw at the Bishops of Toul, a great cuppe made of one whole

Item, the Lazul (or Azure flone) reprefenting most excellent colours. A minerall out of which the miners raise

exceeding gaine.

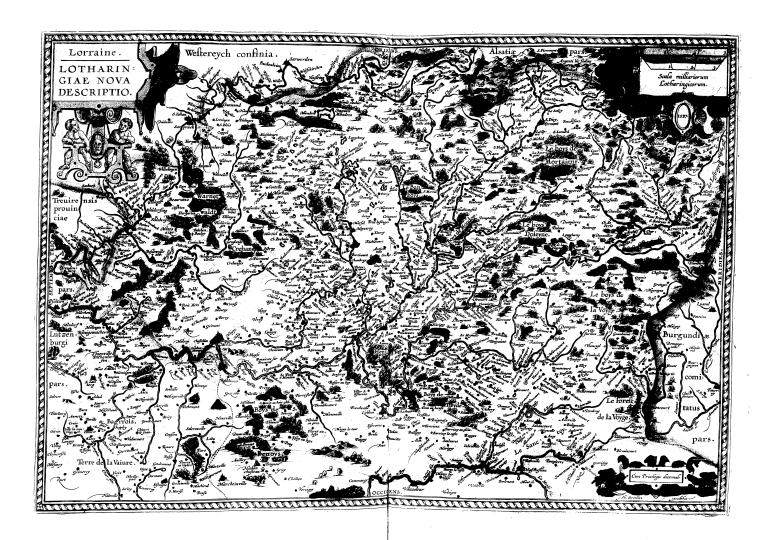
In the valley of Foige are fountaines (a matter memorable, and not to be omitted) fo abounding with a kinde of pearlos, and not to be omitted) if a mid-tipe and leaveller of other countries. and precious stones, as the greater part of Germanie doth vse them: which all Lapidaries and lewellers of other countries

do not only approue, but also preferre before the stones and pearles of the Indies.

Three is also fourteen miles in compafe, forded with carso fingle figure for they are generally of three foot long, and soot broad; which for pleafament@offer for (in mine opinion) to be preferred before all other flandingwater-carps in Europe. The lake is filhed with nets euery third yeere; the filhing whereof (as euery manknowes) yeeldeth

Morcouer, Earthan aboundeth with wheat, wine, cattell of all forts, woods, excellent borfes, which furpatfe the Tur-kith borfes in courage, the Spanith in favilities [8], and the Englith in flature. In briefe, for tall men and beautiful women; stin ones in courage, me opamin insufficies, another inguinini father. However, we thinked in observation and observation and all things neederful for mans life it is infection to no other countrie. Thus fire Symphotynian and observation in an adult in the state of the contraction of the following forms in a figure very lately wrote a large volume of the pedegree, and famous acts of the Dukes of Larraine. And I my

felfe in mine Itinerarism, or Iournall, have published some things of this Region not vinwoorthie the remembrance.

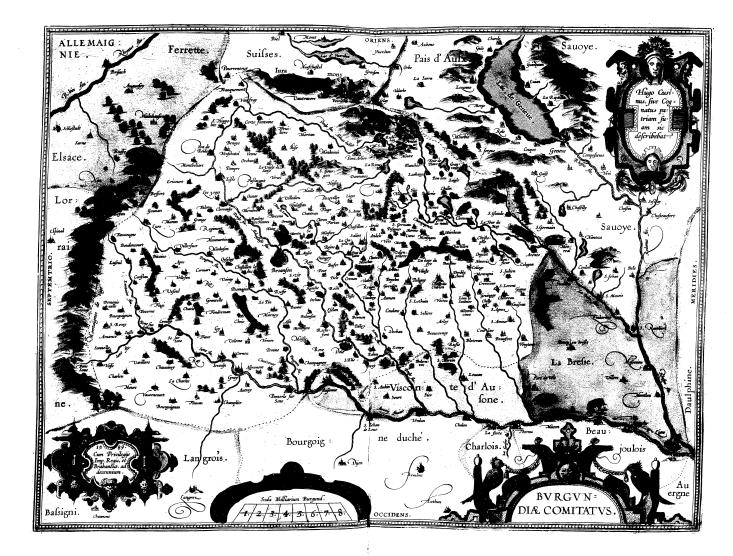


The County of BVRGVNDIE.



Here are two Buryoudies; the lower called Rosis, intitled with the name of a Dukedome; whilmome the countery of the Edia; and the higher named him peraturia, adorned with the title of a Counte or Earledome, commonly called LAFRANCHEOON, the title of a Counter of Earledome, commonly called LAFRANCHEOON, the service of the Sequenti inhabited. It is repreferented in this Table. The confines hereof to the North are Larraine and vpper Germany: to the South, Sauon, and Briffe; to the With the lower Burgondie: and to the Eath, part of Switzerland. It is at this preferred induced into three partitions or gouternments: The Voper, the Lower.

fent diuided into three partitions or gouernments; The Vpper, the Lower, and that of Dole. The cities of the vpper are GRAY, one of the principall of the whole gouernment, fituate vpon the river Araris, or Saone, rich in fundry kindes of merchandife, and brauely built. On the one fide it is endowed with most large and fruitfull fields. VES OVL. It hath strong walles, beautifull houses, and faire vineyards. MOMBOSON, IVSSEY, and PALMA standing upon the river Dubis, or Doux. PORT-SVR-SAONE, vpon the river Araris, or Saone, with CROMA-RAY, MONTGVSTIN, and FAVLCOGNEY. The cities of the lower Burgundie are: SALINS, a large citie, so named in regard of certaine salt and high fountaines; for here is excellent white salt made, which is carried hence in carts to the neighbour countries, and yeelds great reuenue to this region : S C O D I N G A , fituate in a long streight valley , extending in length betweene a double ridge of high mountaines, which beare vines in fuch places as are most open to the Sunne: it is exceeding strong, being fortified with two castles, and divers lostie turrets. ARBOIS, seated in a most pleafant foile, and abounding with all necessaries, especially with excellent and durable wine. It hath large fuburbs on all fides. It is enuironed with ditches, but fuch as they make gardens upon. Round about it are mountaines of most beautifull prospect, watered with cleare springs, and clad with fruitfull vines, and fightly woods. It is called Arbois ab Arboribus, because it is so planted with trees: POLIGNY a faire towne, fortified with stately walles and towers; the castle called Grimonia lying within it: and on the one fide it hath mountaines of woods; and on the other fide hilles fet with vines, the wine whereof is principall good. PONTARLIER, fituate in a low valley betweene two mountaines, on the bancke of Dubis. Not farre hence stands the strong castle of Jura or Joux, on the top of an exceeding high hill; so that for situation it is impregnable. No zero v, founded vpon an open hill, in the very nauell or midst of this region. All the houses in a maner are built of stone: the Prince of the countrey hath here a castle, called The Leaden castle, because it is coursed with lead. Here is a Faire kept foure times in the yere. In times past this towne, before it was walled, was named Nucillum, of the abundance of hazel-nuts that grew round about it. CHASTEL CHA-LON, built and named by the Emperour Charlemaine, both pleasantly and strongly situate. MONTMOROT, vpon a steepe mountaine planted with vines. ORGELET, abounding with merchandise. The inhabitants are industrious and painfull, and exercise themselues in clothing. Their fields are barren, for they are full of hilles and craggie rocks; whereupon is grounded a common prouerbe, which faith, That Orgelet hath fields without graffe, rivers without fifth, and mountaines without woods and groues. The cities of Dole, are first, DOLE it selfe, the head citie of the prouince, a nurse of all learning, and especially of the civil law, most pleasantly situate upon the riuer Dubis, adorn'd with bridges, walles, and inuincible forts. The houses, churches and schooles, both for greatnesse and curious building are most delightfull to the beholders. QVINGEY, a most ancient towne, situate vpon the bancke of Loue. ORNANS, standing also among high mountaines by the river Loue. LA LOY, a most ample village. ROCHFORT a pretie litle towne. VERCELLES with ruinous and deformed walles. In this countie stands BESANÇON, a citie Imperiall, and Metropolitan of both Burgundies: the description whereof, because I cannot condignly expresse in this page, being exactly performed by Gilbert (ognatus, Paradine, and George Bruno in his volume of cities; I cease here to speake any farther. For fith their books are so easie to be had, I referre all students to them. To these also you may adde Robert Cenalis. It were to be wished that Cognatus had not frustrated the hope of students: for he promised in a booke, to restore and bring to light ancient Burgundie, together with a particular Map, and the olde and new names of places. But we have hitherto expected him in vaine. Howbeit, not long fince Lewis Gollufus published concerning this Countie in French, a great and peculiar volume.



The Dukedome of BVRGVNDIE.



Hat part of France which the Ædui whilome enjoyed is now called The Dukedome of Burgundie. It is limited North by Champaigne and Gastinois: Welt, by Niuernois and Burbonnois: South, it borders upon Lionnois: and East the river Rhosne divides it from Sauny and the county of Burgundy. The head citie in times past was Augustodianum: but now Diuio, or Diuionion, as Gregory Turonenfis in his third booke calles it, or as the inhabitants, Digion hath gotten the superiority; for here the supreme court of Parliament for the whole Dukedome is holden. It is feated on the bancke of Ofcarus (com-

monly Oufch) a river abounding with fish, in a fertile and plentifull foile, the mountaines adiacent yeelding strong and excellent wines : as the said Tiarmens reporteth, who most learnedly describes it. Some thinke it was built by the Emperour Aurelian; but others affirme it to be much ancienter. It is a citie both by arte and nature most strongly fortified against all hostile attempts, certaine new forts being lately added. Belna (commonly Beaulne) is the second citie of the Dukedome, famous for the wines of Beaulne, which all men commend. This Citie is fairely built, being impregnable in regard of a Cattle which Lewis the twelfth creeted here. It hath an hospitall comparable for building to any Kings Palace. Here also is the seat of the high court of Chancery. In the territorie adiacent was built by Duke Otho about the yeere of our Lord 1098. the abbey of Ciftertium; in a woody and clammy foile, which fome thinke was so called in regard of certaine Cisternes there digged. Vnder the jurisdiction of this Monasterie Belleforest reporteth, that there are 1800. other Monasteries of Friers, and as many of Nunnes.

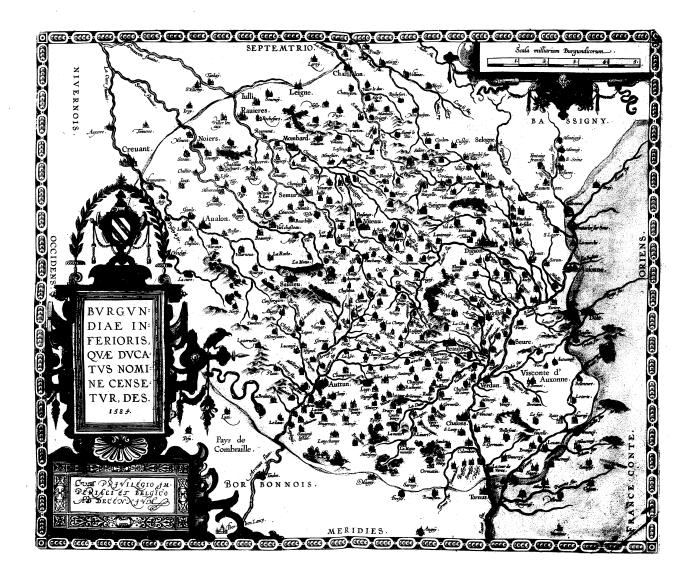
Next followes Augustodunum (which some, though vpon no sufficient grounds of antiquitie, suppose to haue beene called Bibracte) now Auttun. That this citie of ancient times was most large and populous, it is euident out of fundry authours, and especially out of Cesar. Here are yet extant mightie ruines of a Theater, of Statues, Pillars, Water-chanels, Pyramides, and many other monuments of antiquitie. Likewise here are dayly digged up coines, little veffels, and other fuch ancient fragments. This citie hath endured two memorable ouerthrowes: one by Cafar in his French warres; and the other about the time of Galienus the Emperour. But it was afterward reedified by Constantine the sonne of Claudius, as the Panegyrick of Eumenius, calling it Fleuiam Fleduorum, doth teilifie. And at this very day it is adorned with stately temples, and

other buildings for publicke vies.

Then haue you Matifona Cofaris, or Matifonense castron Autonini, where he placethin garrison the tenth Roman legion. It is now called Mastern. Of olde it was graced with the title of an Earledome. It i oyneth the bancks of Araris by a bridge. Here, the Lords day of the Christians began first to be hallowed, as Pas radine reporteth out of the Edict of Guntram. The relation of the citie of Mascon, Philip Bugnonius hath elegantly, and briefly fet downe. Cabilonum, now Chalon, vpon the bancke of Araris also, anciently called Orbandale, as reporteth Peter Sanjulian. By Antoninus the foureteenth Roman legion was here put in garrison. It was of olde the royall feat of Guntram, which notwithstanding afterward Lotharius sonne to Ludouicus Pis us so destroyed and abolished with fire, as he lest no mention at all of a citie: yet now it is very rich, and a place of great trafficke. Also toward the North you have Semur, a faire towne built vpon an high ground. As like Castillon, Flaugni, Soloigne, Noiers, with others, the description whereof, because this page cannot well containe, I referre the Reader to Belleforest, a diligent Surueyer of these parts. Only one thing I will adde out of the forefaid Sanjulian. He against the opinion of all other Writers, deriveth this word Burguns die, not à burgis, that is, from the boroughs or incorporate townes built in this region, but from one particular place called Burg Ogne. In the territorie of Langren about the river Tille, betweene Luz and Tille-castle, he faith there is a plaine which the inhabitants call by no other name but Val d'Ogne: where in times past stood a famous borough or city. Hence without all question he affirmes, that the Burgundians, or as they are commonly called Burgognous, do borow their name; and holds those Writers much deceived, that report them, as vagabond people, to have come out of Sarmatia, Scandia, or the fennes of Meetis to inhabit this region; indeuouring to perfuade all men that they were the first and most ancient inhabiters of this

The limits of Burgundie were larger in times past, as appeareth out of fundrie authours. For some there are that bound it South by the Mediterran sea; East, by the Alpes and the river Rhene; North, by mount Vogefus; and West, by the river of Loire, and Seine. Then, classicke Writers record, that it was governed by Kings, whose royall seat was Arles. It was divided into the Duchie and Countie of Burgunde, about the yeere 1 0 3 4. as the Chronicle of Æmilius teitifieth. Of the Burgundians Paradine and Nicolas Vignier haue professedly written in Latine, and Peter Sanjulian in French. Of the ancient Ædui reade Nazarius his Pane-

gyricke pronounced before Constantine the Emperour.



GERMANIE.

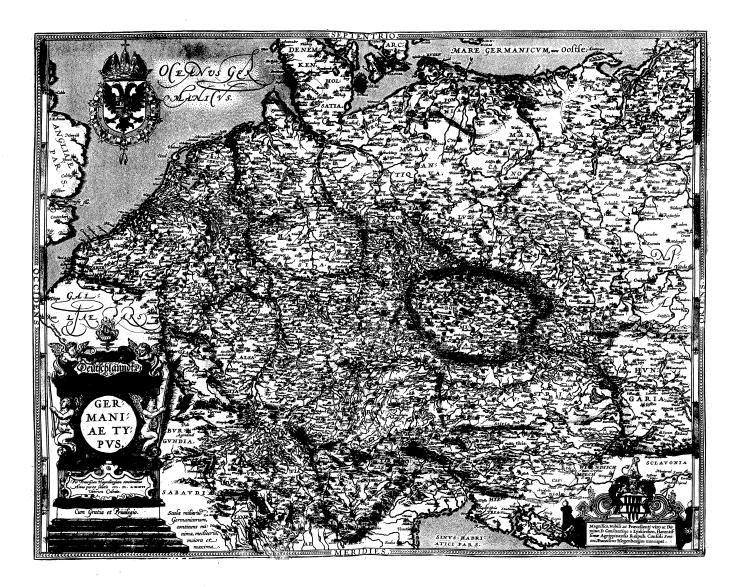


ERMANIE, the greatest and largest countrey of Euope, is distinguished by many annes: the limits whereof by authours, according to euery ones seurall time, are so diuerly described, as they seeme, applying themselues to the peculiar ages wherein they liued, to giue notice of a threefold Germene, namely, the onient, that of middle ages, and Germene as it is now taken. The ancient is that of Berofus, which he circumfaibeth by the Reme, the Ocean, the riuer Tanais, the Listine sea, and the riuer Danabins. That of middle ages is the same which Tacis. The remember, and Plime, all of one time acknowledged: whereof, because it is suf-

ficiently knowen out of the authours themfelues, I hold it needleffe in this place to make any defcription. But Germana as it is now taken, we do confine by the German or Durch tongue; which learned Gorpius Recausin in his volume of the antiquities of nations, most wittily and learnedly theweth to be the ancienteft language; we comprehend wider the name of Germany. And fo the greateft length thereof thretcheth from Cadasi on the Welt to the rituer Viflud or VVicxe Eathward: and the largest breath from the German and Baltick feas to the Alpes. The names of the feuerall regions are thefe, Flanders (the most Westers) Robating, Florida, Wild. Folland, Folland, Florida, Wild. Folland, Folland, Florida, Florida, Wild. Felland, Folland, Florida, Wild. Extendeth beyond the rituer Viflud to variet the Baltick fea: as likewife the ancient and new Marquedates, Saxwine, Vifesphalta, Gledors, Cluedand, Indiers, the Bishopricke of Colon, Hisfien, Turingen, Mysia, Lufatia, Sulefia, Morauia, Bokemia, Francousa, the Bishopricke of Mentz, Lutzniburg, the Bishopricke of Triers, the Countie Palatine, Elfas, Viverenberg, Suzuka, Batavia, Aufria, Staria, Carinthia, Turkis, and Smirzeland next vnto France. There be also more names of petite regions but fish as are either of no great moment, or competended vnder the former. And albeit Bokemia speaketh not the German but the Sclauonian tongue, yet because it is is situate in the middleto Germanie, and the King thereof is one of the Prince-electours, it is also numbred amonget the German prounces.

This countrey of Germanie, which for the prefent is adorned with the title of the Roman Empire, is forepleailfhed with beautifull and ftrong cities, eaftles, villages and inhabitants, as it is no whit inferiour to India, France, or Spaine: for corne, wine, and riners abounding with fith, it may compare with the most fruitfull regions. Here are fountaines of water, hot bathes, and falt-mines in abundance: and for plentie of mettals, namely, gold, filter, lead, time, brasse, and inon, no countrey stall euer go beyond it. Moreouser, you shall no where finde more courteous and citill behauiour, more honest and comly attire, more skill and furniture for the warres, nor greater store of nobilitie. This is the place that whilome (as Cornelius Tacitus affirmeth) was either darkened with woods, or drowned with sennes. Such changes can specadom in a fine the Poet.

Of late Writers it hath beene diligently described by Beatus Rhenanus, Munster in his Cosmography, Franciscus Irenicus , Iohannes Auentinus in his Chronicle of Lyonnois: Briefly by Bilibaldus Pirkeimerus , Iohannes Bohemus Aubames: Gerardus Nouiomagus, Conradus Peutingerus, Conradus Celtes a Poet, Iacobus VV imfelingius of Sletstade, Amon in the beginning of his French storie, and Henry Pantalion at the entrance of his first booke of Prosopographia. Sebastian Brand hath set downe many journeys, distances of places, and courses of rivers in this countrey. The river Rhene is described by Bernard Mollerus in verse, and by Mage nus Gruberus in profe. Iohn Herold hath written two short Treatiles of this region: one of the Romans most ancient stations in olde Germanie; and another of certeine colonies of theirs on the shore of Rhee tia. Gaspar Bruschius published a volume of the monasteries of Germanie. Of ancient writers Cornelius Tacitus most exactly described it in a peculiar Treatise: whereon Andreas Althamerus, Jodocus VV illichius, and lately Influs Lipfius haue written most learned Commentaries. Divers other Writers of Germanie, which we have not as yet seene, are reckened up by Francis Irenicus, in the first booke and second chapter of his Exposition of Germanie. But here I thinke it not amisse to alledge the testimonic of Laonicus Chalcocondylas a stranger, namely of Athens, concerning this countrey and the inhabitants. Thus therefore he writeth in his fecond booke: This nation is gouerned with better lawes than any other of those regi- » ons or peoples that inhabit towards the North or West. It hath many noble and flourishing cities, » which vie their owne lawes, most agreeable to equitie. It is divided into fundry principalities, and is » subject to Priests and Bishops adhering to the Bishop of Rome. The most famous and wel-gouerned " cities in the upper and lower Germanie, are Norinberg a rich city, Strafburg, Hamburg, &c. The nation is " very populous and mighty; ruleth farre and wide all the world ouer; and in greatneffe is second to » the Scythians or Tartars. Wherefore if they were at concord and under one Prince, then might they » well be deemed inuincible, and the most puissant of nations. As touching their bodies, they are verie » healthfull, and want nothing. Nor is there any nation that I know gouerned by better lawes. Thus » much and more concerning this people and countrey, who lift may reade in the same authour.



GERMANIE on this side RHENE,

commonly called THE NETHERLANDS or THE LOW COVNTRIES.



His Table representeth not all the Lower Germanie, but only that part which King Philip, sonne His I also represented now at the Lower vermante, our only that park which shall go may, nonne to Charles the fifth, challenged by right of inheritance. And it conteines these 17. Provinces; the Dukedomes of Brahant, Limburgh, Latzenburg, and Guelders; the Earledomes of Flanders, Artou, Henault, Holland, Zeland, Namur, Zutfen; the Marquesat of the facred Empire; the Carrier, remain, nounana, cetana, venner, 2 nife, the marquest of the sales simples the Stronger of the Margines of Fridam, Mechlin, Preciph, Oseriffell, and Greeningen. Regions as chill and as well manured as any in the world's wherein (according to Gnieciardin) are to the number of 20% cities manutes as any in the words; wherein according to ontectarian just to the manutes of 200. CHES fortified with whiles, rampiers, or dirches and villages with churches about 6300, befides a great number of hamlets, caffees and forts. And this tract (Gegnining from the East maretine parts, the found from the Commonly East, the bound hereof rowards the Ocean) hath these bordering

Princes: the Earle of East Friez, the Bishop of Munifer, the Duke of Clene, the Archbishops of Colen and Triers, and the French King, along the Southwesterneshore as farre as the river (4), the extreame Westerne bound of these Provinces. The aire, though it may seeme ouer-mostly, is notwithstanding most beauthfull, and agreeable to bound of meterrounces. In ears, monginimay seeme-ouer-mont, is nowuntanding mon ucaninum, and agreeaber of the confliction and digellion of the inhabitants; who are here very long lined efpecially in Kempenland, the Northermoft part of Brahamt. It is enery where watered with runers and inflictionly adorned with woods and grouse, where for paltime of hunting, or beautiful profeet. Mountaines it hath none, faue only about Lutzenburg, Neuron, and in Hennalt, where it of nutting, or Detauting prospect. Mountainess that none, lawcony about. Amenoway, when you are in the inferior inferior places into hills. It shounded withorne and finis of all forts, and medicinable herbs. Here allo groweth great plants of that graine, which commonly is called Buckey, but the people company pronounce if Backey; a sityou would say, The Beech-herbe : for the seed or graine (albeit lesse in forme) is three square, altogether like the nut of the Beech. womany, a ne necessarier i or the need or game (anon the minime) is three bytains and genter meetine nut of the Decen. So as a may truch be called Recchiarth, or fifty out ill gestary. Whether this imple were known of ancientimes, let Herbaliths enquire. Howbeir, in some fandle places, which the inhabitants, in regard of bandware of heath or lings, call Heath-ground; as in Kempenland the North part of Brabant, it growes not in fuch plentie. But this kinde of heath yeeldes fuch excellent feed for cattell, as (by the confession of neighbour countries) their flesh is a spleafant and delectable to a mans indicaction to the control action of the control of

All the forefaid regions, the greatest part of strangers (most ignorantly mistaking part for the whole) call by the name of Flanders, and the inhabitants Flemings, whereas Flanders is but a part only, and but one Protince of the feuenteene; as in the Table you may plainly fee. These therefore are in as great an error, as if a man, to signifie Spaine, thould name Castilla, Andaluzia, or any other particular Prouince: or speaking of Italie, should mention Tustan or Calabria &c. or discouring of the whole kingdome of France, should nominate only Normandy or Bretaigne, &c. and so should imagine himselfe to have spo-

These regions Iohn Goropius Becansus in his Becceselanis hath most learnedly described, as likewise Peter Disease of Lousine, Their vegions thin Graptin Reason in his Receivation hash most learnedly delectibed, as likewise Peter Duason of Longes, and Alabert Thomason of Liege. Inhannes Clasters Stella, a Spaniard, writin his sown language a lournal of King Philip progression of the Produces, whereing on that finder many particulars worth the reading, that give great lightrouse nowledge of their countries and clitics. But whole defires to have more full and absolute influences of their particular threating and the will then thinks, that he hash not read of their Produces, but seem ethem with his yets. Lately also Daniel chits sain this Saxon historic hash written bothlargely and learnedly of the falme argument. Whereas the inhabilitants in most places speake both the Durch and French languages, and the country for traffique and other occasions is frameword by Spaniards and Hamoeres of funder maintent hence is in that district insures, and piece.

Whereas the impairants in most pieces peace both the Linch and retenct languages, anothe country for trainque and other occasions is frequented by Spaniads and fittingers of fundry nations; benefit is that districtives, townes, and rivers, are called by more names than one: for energy man calles them according to his owne language, by annue much difficing from the proper name yield by the inhabitants. The ignorance of which multiplicities of names hath made forme authority of Thom me proper mane weary one management, ane agronance or writing management on name man made time authority of the theretifient to be diffeommented) to fall into intolestable crousts and among the refidue, Dominius Moger in his Geogra-phic, who puts downe. Amorfain flead of Tanamana; and Anterja (which provide handing in the cope principle by them. phies who puts downe. Amerja in tead of Tarmanna; and Antarpa (which notwithtanding in the copie printed by tien-risk Paterjan be corruptly calles Antarpita she placeth you the banke of Tabuda, thirty leagues from Tarmanna; whereas all menknow, that Antarpa and Antarpita fignific one and the fame citie of Antareps. Likewife Machelen and Malines, Leadimenknow, that Anterpa and Amerfa liquite one and the lame citie of Antwerp. Likewise Mathelen and Malines, Leadi-man and Leefs, Nomineman and Liquimenghen, Traicilla on the Marfa and Traist (for which the fully writes Traist) he suppo-fielt to be two feueral towness, each couple whereas in very deed they fignified to one. The citie Raremanium also henother group suffered to be called Liger, and another place he will need shaw the stane Rarematium to be named Rhamon but by his description I conicellure, that he meantee by his Rarematium and Rhamon online also but the cowneed Raremand. So Rheme as cite of Guelders shading on the banks of the rines those; in regard of the affinite of name, he takes to be all one with the Bithonrick of Rhemeniash. Danishes of Chambanias is seen. But below one to work the second of the control of the support of the sup Asserts a true of universizationing on the oathe of the fine fines, integral of the animals, the takes to be at one with the Bifopole of Remeria the Province of Champiegne in France. But being werely viacquainted with the flate of our countries, his errors may feem the more pardonable. Howbeit, left others, flusious in Geography, thould fall into the Our communes, mis entrus may retine the more parsonause, at owners, but others, montain in Company, incomment in the like abfurdutes, I thought good to annex vnto this page the comon fynonymas or fundry names of certain particular places.

Striferque in Low Dorch, in Lettier Assertja und Latier Assertja in High Dorch Departite, and in Latier Commence and Comme

Botten, in Latine called a measure, and in French

Louwein.

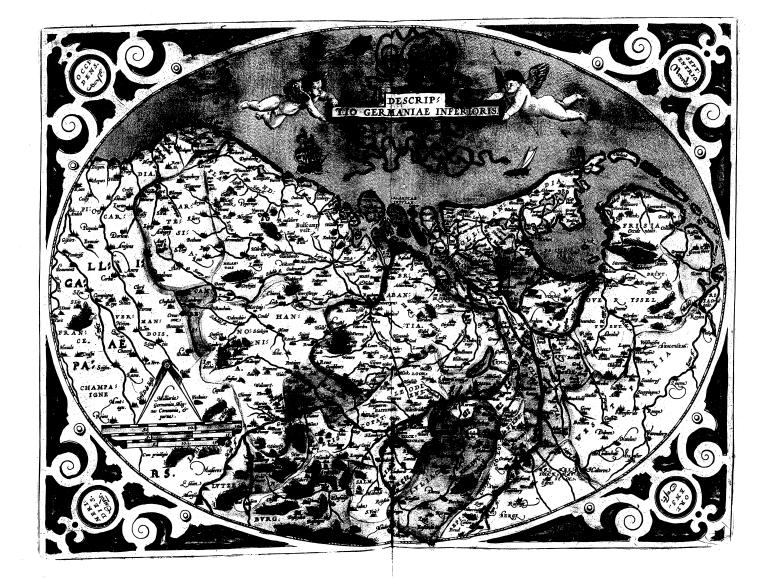
Life im High Durch Entifel, in Latine Infule.

Lore, in High Durch Entifel, in Latine Leclium.

Corlins fo cilled by the inhabstances, in French Collinses, and in Living Colonia Section 6. logue, and in Litine Colonie Agrippine.
Dotanetht, by contraction we call Don, in Latine

smarticht, and by contraction Tricks, is by ancient

Account of the Patients of Life Account of Lif



The Dukedome of LVTZENBVRG.



and fundrie castles of importance.

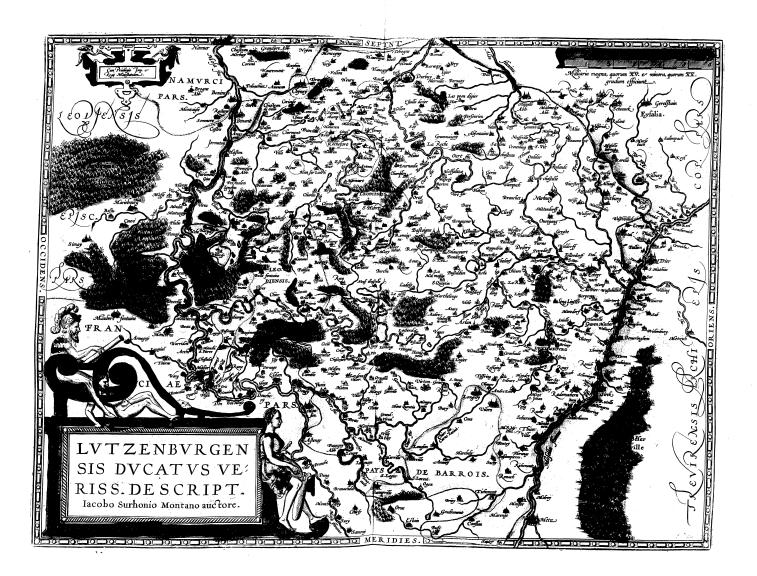
His region as we see many others, is so named of Lutzenburg the principall citie: but why it should be thus called, we cannot easilie coniecture. At first it went under the title of an Earledome, and afterward was aduanced to the dignitie of a Dukedome, and fotill this prefent continued.

Some fay it was thus aduanced by Wencellaus King of the Romans; others, by Charles the fourth: howbeit Conradus Vercerius ascribes

it to Henry the Jeuenth, the first Romane Emperour of that family. I finde in ancient manuscripts, that the first Earle of Lutzenburg was one Sigisfridus, and that he was the sonne of Tacuinus Duke of Maesland.

In former times Lutzenburg was part of Triers. It stretcheth from the wood Arduenna to Mosella (a river by Ausonius much celebrated.) The countries bordering upon this Province, are part of France, Loraigne, Metz, Triers, Mamure, and Liege. It is in most places mountainous and woodie; but here and there also well manured; and of late we fee their woods every where turned up and converted into most fruitfull fields. The people are for the greatest part Dutch, and yet their countrie ioyneth hard upon France, and they are accustomed to the language and fashions of the French. This Dukedome conteineth in compasse, as saith Guicciardin, seventie of our Flemish miles. Within it are seven Earledomes. many Baronies, and great store of gentlemen. Cities there are with stone walles to the number of twentie three, besides those that the furie of warre hath layd desolate : with 1168. villages,

The principall citie is called Lutzenburg or Lucemburg; for I find it both wayes written, but without any choice: because both the true maner of writing and the derination is uncertaine. Some thinke of the river Elza running by this citie (which perhaps was Antoninus his Alizontia) that it might be called Elzenburg, and corruptly Lelzenburg. Others referre it to the fabulous historie of the Inchantresse Melusina. But my purpose is neither to proue nor disproue such opinions. Here resideth the chiefe Counsell, and the highest Court of iustice. The citie is of sufficient force, but vnequally situate: for standing partly on a hill, and partly in a lowe and steepe valley, it appeares of a very vneuen shape. Then have you Arlune standing on the top of a hill, a towne very beautifull, where at this present are found sundry monuments of antiquitie, which Count Peter Ernestus hath caused to be transported to his stately Palace in the citie of Lutzenburg. Some are of opinion that the Moone in time past was here after a Gentilish maner adored, and that it was called Arlune, quasi Ara luna, that is, the altar of the moone. Others imagine, that thefe cities following borowed their names also from the residue of the planets; as Iuosium (commonly Iuoix) from Ioue or Iupiter; Sathenacum (now Soleure) from Saturne; Virtonium (alias Verton) from Venus; Maruilla (or Maruille) from Mars : Malmedium (Malmedi) from Mercurie. Some interpret Malmedi, Montem maledictum, The accursed mountaine : saying that it was so called, because here the Emperour Valentinian lost his armie. Next followes Rademacherne. Also I hion-uille, on the banke of Molella : it is the fortresse of the whole region, and a towne most defensible against all hostile attempts. Grauenmachern and Coningsmachern, two small townes situate upon the same river. Dechrij stands upon the river Saur. Echternach, containing a famous Abbey. Vinden likewife. Also the towne of Bastoigne, the principall mart of the whole region, standing neere the wood Arduenna. Here you have in like fort, Nauschastelle, Danuiller, la Roche, and Durbis, townes not altogether vnworthie to be mentioned : as likewise Sant Vit, Marche, Chiney, and Ferta. All which are more amply described by Guicciardin. Regino in his second booke makes mention of mount Adromare about Thion-uille, where Charlemaigne was wont to ride a hunting. More concerning this region you may reade in our Itinerarium or Iournall.



GVELDERLAND.

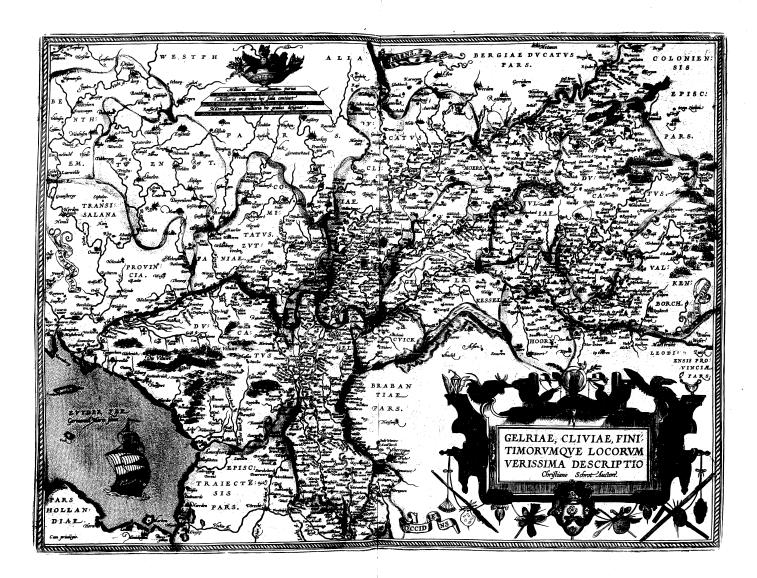


V BLDERLAND the feat of the ancient Skambri (as molt Writers are of opinion) high to the North thereof Friginals, together with an inlet of the German Iea, commonly called Sindarge; East it confineth you the Duchy of [Close; South youn Gulick, and Well it afronteth Brabant and Holland. It is a champian countery, delitine of mountaines, but all our replealished with woods and groues, it aboundeth with all necessaries, especially with corne; and their greene ranke medowes yeeld such plente of feed for cattella, accurate our out of the larthest part of Dommarke they bring luther their struted droues for succount. It is watered with

three famous rivers, namely R_{iijne} , Made, and Wade. It conteins the countie of $Zat_i km$ and the region called De Velavre. The Velawe is almost an ille, which being fituate betweene a branch of R_{iijne} that runnes by Amkem, and the river Ijfel, firetcheth to the Suyder fea; it is meanly fruitfull and not altogether void of woods, mountaines, and hilles. Some thinke that the inhabitants of this place were woont to be called Caminfates.

The Dukedome of Guilders hath two and twentie cities compaffed with walles and ditches, and aboue three hundred villages. Nieumegen vpon the Waele is the Metropolitan; a citie very populous, and gallantly built, & famous in regard of the mint that is there. The greatest part of the citizens vsing trade of merchandize are exceeding rich. The territory of this citie is adorned with the title of a Kingdome. Next followes Ruremonde, fituate where the river Roer falles into the Maese. It hath in my remembrance beene a Bishopricke. Zutphen, at the mouth of the river Berkel, where it dischargeth it felie into Mel. It beares the title of an Earledome. It hath a rich College of Canons, and is under the iurisdiction of the Bishop of Munister. Arnben stands upon the banke of Rhyme. This is the seat of the high Court of inflice, and of the Chancery. The Clergie of this towne are subject to the Bishop of Virecht. HATTEM a towne well fortified upon the river Ifel. ELBVRG on the thore of the Zuyder fea. HARDER VVIIK, vpon the fame shore. Heere likewise you have WAGENING, TIEL, BOMMEL, BRONCHORST, DOESBURG, DOTECHEM, SHEERENBERG, gouerned by a peculiar prince vnder the name of an Earledome; LOCHEN, GROLL, BREDEVORD, GELRE which perhaps gaue name to the whole region; STRAELEN, VENLO, a towne vpon the banke of Macle fortified both by arte and nature; WACHTENDVNCK, of ancient times the city of Hercules, in the Dukedome of Inliers. Befides these there are other small townes of note; which though now either by furie of warre, or injurie of time, they are viwalled; yet they doe enjoy the freedomes and privileges of cities. Their names be Keppel, Burg, Genderen, Batchurg, Monteford, Echt, Culeburg, and Buren; both which have a peculiar Lord as Bateburg also. Vnder Earle Ottho the third, this region was mightily inlarged; for he compassed with walles, and endowed with privileges the townes of Rose mond, Arnhem, Harderwijk, Bemel, Goch, and VV agening, which till that time had remained villages. In the Chronicle of John Reigerfbeg written in Dutch , I finde this region in the time of Carolus Calaus to haue beene called by the name of Ponthis; and that it was by him in the yeere 878. erected to a Signiorie. Then in the yeere 1079, this Signiorie of Ponthis was by Henrie the third adorned with the title of an Earledome, and called the Earledome of Guelders: and the first Earle thereof was Otto à Nassan. It went vnder the name of an Earledome till Reinhold the fecond. But whenas this Reinhold not only for his valour and mightinesse grew terrible to his neighbours, but renowmed in regard of his iustice, his piety and fidelity towards the Roman empire; he was at Frankford in a folemne and royal affembly by Lewer the Emperour confecrated Duke; in presence of the King of England, the French King, and the Princes Electours, in the yeere of our Lord 1339.

Some fay, that in the time of the Emperour Carolus Culsus, towards that place where the towne of Color now standesh, there was a strange and venimous beast, of huge bigneste and monstrous creutly feared all the countery ouer, which lay for the most part worder an Oake. This moniter wasted the fields, deuoured cartell great and small, and abstained not from men. The inhabitants aftirighted with the noueltic and vincountness of of the matter, a shandoned their habitations, and hid themselfues in defert and solitaine places. A certaine Lord of Pouth had two sonnes; who partly tendring their owne estate, and partly also the diltress of their neighbours, affailed the beast with fingular policie and courage, and after a long combast flewhim. The fail Lord therefore not fare from the Made wy pon the banks of Nicoson, so the perpetual memorie of his sonnes exploit, built a castle which he called Golve, because when the beast was staine, he often yelled with a dreadfull rearing noise, Soelve, Godv: nom whence they say, began the name of the Guedders. Thus much out of the Chronicle of Henry Aquilius a Guelder borne. More concerning this Protuine you may reade in Francis Irvaics Irvaics; but a most large description hereof you shall flade in Omicantain.



The Bishopricke of LIE GE.

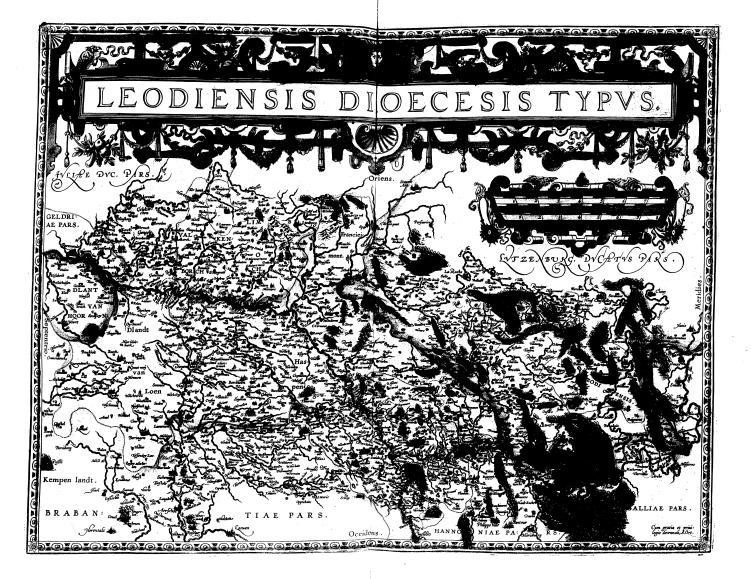
T is a common and constant opinion, that those which we now call Leodienles or Ligeois are a German people named of old Eburones. A relique or monument of which ancient name remaineth as yet in the village Chute, a German mile distant from the city of Liege. And this very place (as I suppose) is described by Dion lib. 40. under the name Eburonia. Howbeit certaine it is, that the iurisdiction of Liege stretcheth much farther than that

of the Eburones and of olde. Of the Eburones mention is made by Strabo, Cafar, and Florus. Dion calles them Eburos: and late Writers barbaroufly terme them Eburonates. Themselues in their mother tongue (which is a kinde of broken French) they call Ligeois: but in high Dutch Luttither, and Luyckenaten. The derivation of Eburones & Leodienfes, whoso desires to know, Irefer him to the antiquities of Goropius Becanus, and to a small pamphlet of Hubert Leodius.

This region taketh up a great part of ancient Lorraigne: for it containes under the name of the diocesse of Liege, the dukedome of Bouillon, the marquesat of Franckmont, the countie of Dathingow, and Loots, and many Baronies. In this region besides Maestright, halfe wheref is subiell to the Duke of Brabant, there are foure and twentie walled cities, a thousand seven hundred Villages, with Churches and many Abbeys and Signiories. The names of the cities are these following : Liege woon Maele, the feat of a Bishop, after which all the whole countrey is named: Bouillon Franchemont, Loots, Borchworm, Tungeren, Huy, Hasselt, Dinant, Mafac, Stoch, Bilfen, S. Truden, Viset, Tuin, Varem, Bering, Herck, Bree, Pera, Hamont, Chiney, Fosse, and Couin, as Guicciardin doth both name and number them. Moreouer Placentius writeth, that part of Maestright was added to this diocesse by the donation of Pori Earle of Louaine. The territorie of this citie is called the countie of Macsland in the ancient records of Servatius abbey, built here by King Arnulphus in the yeere 889. Now this countie is vsually called Haspengow.

It is a region exceeding pleasant and fertile of all things, especially on the North part, where it ioneth to Brabant; for there it aboundeth with corne and all kinde of fruits, and in some places it yeeldeth wine. But on the South frontiers towards Lutzenburg and France, it is somewhat more barren, mountainous, and overspred with woods; here yet being some remainder of Arduenna the greatest forest in all France, as Casar writeth. This is the outward hier of the country; but in the entrals and bowels thereof it is enriched with mettals and fundry kinds of marbles: as also with sea-coales, which they burne in stead of fewell; and all these so surpassing good, as in a common prouer be they vsually say, that they have bread better than bread, fire hotter than fire, and iron harder than iron. By their iron (than which all the provinces around wse neither better nor indeed any other) they raise a great reuenue. Nor with any other more forcible fire do the Smithes and Bearebrewers in all this part of the Low countries heat their furnaces than with these minerall coales of Liege; which are of so strange a nature, as water increaseth their flame, but oile puts it out. The smell of this fire or smoke, though it be somewhat loath some to those that are not accustomed with it, yet salt being cast thereupon, it smelleth either but a little, or not at all. But concerning these coales, you may reade more at large in the Tables of Namur and

This region they say was converted to the faith by S. Materne the first Bishop of Tungeren, about the yeere of our Lord 101. For the Bishopricke which is now at Liege, was then at Tungeren, and there continued till the yeere 498, what time it was by S. Seruatius translated to Maestright: where it remained till the time of S. Hubert the Bishop, who in the yeere 713. removed it to Liege, where it continueth till this present. Touching this Province reade mire largely in Guicciardin, Hubert of Liege, and Placentius. To whom you may adde Francis Roserius bis description of Loraigne.



BRABANT.



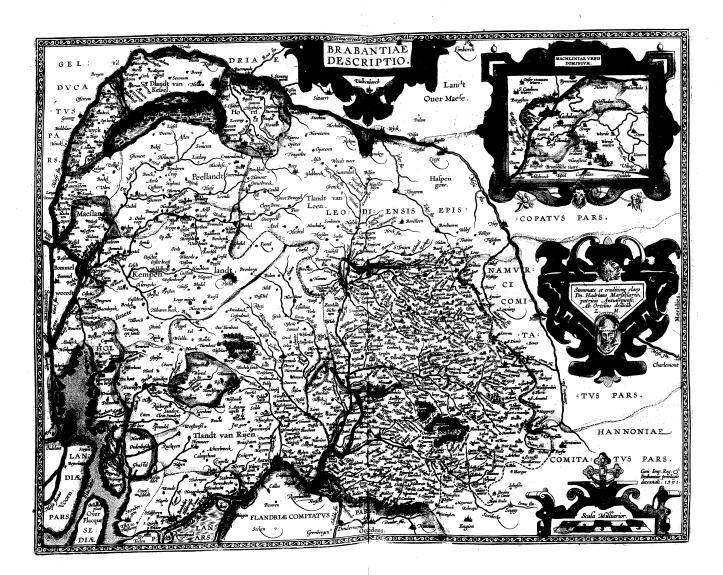
He Duledome of Brahsant is in fuch fort circumferibed by the riuers Marfe, Scheld, Sambre, and Dender, as it no where outerpatient them, nor doth it in all places threath former : for on this fide the Marfe lies agreat part of the Founties of Lege. But (that we may deferbe the bounds hereof more perfectly) it hat to the North, Holland and Guelders: Eath, the Bilhoprick of Lege; South, the counties of Admers and Hennist and Welt it is diuded From Hander's by the riner Sabeld. It is a goodly and pleafant country, exceeding fertill, and abounding with come and fruits of all forts; effectably to the South of the riner of Domer. For the North part thereof, namely, Kampelland, is formewhat more barren and findy. How beit, this part is not altogether fluitleffe: for Inchlus Spitchery writing to Gunther of Organ, affirment that the husbandmen of Tarlant are foliadthious, as they make the dieft funders beare when Allo to bead cattell and theepe, the greateft part

whereof (as wereade in Homer of thole Libyan theepe) are homed; it yelds most pleafant and plentfull patture. And now by the industry & waceflant labour of the husbandment its dayly for manured; that where in times patt there was nothing but vaporfulabel and heaps, you may actis prefer belooke, to the great benefit of the inhabitants, most fritting thouse the protection of the protection of the product of the protection of the product of the protection of the product of the product of the protection of the product of the product of the protection of the product of the product of the protection of the product of the product of the protection of the product of

This region containes the Marquedat of the facred Empire (the chiefe citie whereof is Antorrep) as Illewife the Marquefat of Bargis, the Dukedome of Arlibas, the Earledomes of Healthatas, Margos, and that of Canterory lately erected by Charles the fifth, Sec. I that all downoods and forelist, abounding with wide beatts of findry kindes: the principall whereof are Createnbest, Grostnebejti, Meerslack, Zaussterles and Seasiers the greatest of all, conteining in it for the face of fewer miles computed findry villages. Someonaferies: Huming and hawking (except in theft faw woods, which are refused for the Princes owne game) are free for all men. The people are fo iocund, as they feem fearle to feel the incommentences of olde age; which follow diplotino of theirs had gueen occifion to their neighbours roundabout to of this left: "Jelsonger the Washarts lines, the more foole be. The aire is exceeding hollome: for when the plague hath been most velenemen all the recions adiacent, Russam had not foremost womenfully remained free.

This Dukedome of Brahant hath fix and twentie cities enuironed with walles and ditches. And they are these following ANY WERF a fituate vpon Schold, the most famous mart not only of Germanie, but of all Europe; and one of the strongest cities in the world; being much beautified with the steeple of S. Maries built an incredible height of white marble. The palace lately built, is fearle to be matched in all Europe. BRYSSEL, abounding with fweet fountaines. Here for the most part refideth the Prince; and therefore is this towne for much frequented by Nobles and Courtiers. Lovain, a large city, conteining Gardens, Vincyards, and Pattures within the walles: well may you call it The habitation of the Mufes; for which purpote in the yeere 141. Polar the fourth Dake of Brabant eftablished here an Vninetsite, which flourished with all kind of purpose in the years 14.56. 1888 the fourth Duke of Brobase its builtenence an vaniering, when nonunious with an annual carriage. The retirritor of this cities imakes Brobase to glory of the virtuge. The following Mac 1111.87, famous for the court of Parliament their influenced by Duke Charles of Burgands in the years 1473. If 1870 0.87 MOS 0.87, 1800 when for a final limportance, contening an excellent Grammar fichoole, and inhibited intrinsip salt with a most walked people of the most of the salt of the Numnes, whereinto none but ladies of great nobilitie can be admitted. The Gouernesse of this chantry the Nunnes them-selines chuse by voices, yet with the consent of the Prince, and the Bishops approbation and she is called the ladie of Winesse. Also the temporall and ecclesiasticall iurislassion of the towns and adjoyning territory soly belongeth who her. A x s c no 7, finante on the tiner Demer, bearing at first the title of a Marquesar, but since by Charles the fift advanced to a Dukedome. BERGEN 4P Zoom, fo named of a small river that runnes thorow it; a towne heeretofore of good traffique, but now by the neighbourhood of Answerpe not fo frequented of forren merchants. MEGHEN, fittuate vpon the Maefe. BREDA, a towne most fairely built. Here stands the Palace of the Earles of Nasjan, so gallantly begun by a most skilfull architect, that being once finished, it may (I thinke) be preferred before all the Princes houses in this region. MARSTRIGHT, a large, populous, and rich citie; which though it feemeth to lie without the bounds of Brabant, acknowledgeth the Duke of Brabant as her fouereigne Lord. STEENEERGEN vpon the fea-shore. In times past it was a flourishing mart towne; but now it is almost brought to nothing. LIERE, so beautifull and pleasant a towne, as many noble men make choise there of as a place of recreat and solace. VILYORDEN. Here is a strong fortresse, and the cassle of the Dake. GENELOVES. The Abbat of this towne beareth the greatest sway in causes both ecclesiasticall and temporall. I ovpois ne for the holesomnesse of the aire in times past the nurserie of the yong Princes of this region. HANYT, heretofore reported to haue beene an Earledome, situate in a most fertile place. LANDEN, esteemed of some the most ancient towns in all Brabant. HALEN, almost viterly ruinated by warres. DIEST, built on either fide the river Demer, a spacious citie, the inhabitants whereof gaine much by clothing. SI-THENEN, a towne you the fameriner. HERENTALS, that maintaines it selfe also by clothing. EINDHOVEN, in the middeft of Kempenland, upon the river Dommel. HHLMONT, whereunto adioyneth a caftle.

Some places here are allo which in Durch we call dirtiffectin, or Freetowness, which though they be not fortified with walles and directs sy te because they enjow the prulinges and immunities of Princes, we think nor a along septem venworthis the maning : Ofterwych, Orfehr, Turnham, Moediffraem, Duffel, Walen, Merchken, Caffen, Wernen, Duübelö, Halpen, Waren, Frans, Comppe, Otherd, Arranhame, and Dermand. Here are Genen hundred villages, with partifi-chunches that have fleeples and belles; a great many of which villages are adorted with titles of dignities. Allo wnder the gouernment and indiction of Brahman are certaine regions beyond the Mosfe, as namely the duchy of Limburg, the countie of Daleam, the that of Valleam, and the control of Valleam, and the control of Valleam, and the control of Daleam, they countied the published a brief creatife as touching a confipiracie of the people of Gualders againt this countrey of Daleam, they you thall find many furtherances to the better knowledge of this region. But in Outsidead his delictiped on the Low countries you thall find only readed of these places, but come behold them with your eyes: 10 curioully hath he deferibed them. The antiquities and memorable a dest) of this comprey my learned friend M. Julia Gravila is now in hand withall. All which we carneftly expect that he will ere long publish. The ancient inhabitants of this region were called administration of Adsastic. Concerning whom reade clash Gorappin Ream his Exceptionam in Section 1997.



NAMVRE.



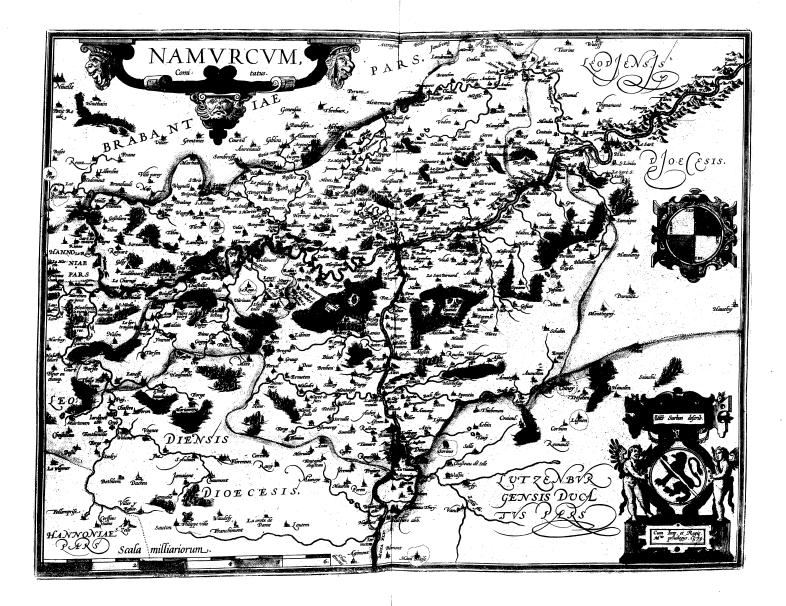
He region of Namur is at this present endowed with the title of an Earledome. Whether it was thus named of the principall citie, or that the city assumed this name from the region, remaineth as yet vncertaine; as likewise the originall of the word it selfe. The inhabitants call it Namur, and the high Dutch Mamen. but the true fignification of the word they are veterly ignorant

of. For those that affirme that an Idol called Nanus, was of old worshipped, and deliuered answers and oracles vpon the same hill whereon now the castle of Namure is fituate, and that afterward, when Christian religion began to shine, this Idol waxing mute or filent, the whole region of Namure was in named of Nanus mutus; do (I thinke) report fables, without the authority of any approoued writers. Meierus affirmeth, that anciently it was called Neumur, as much to fay

in Latine as Nouus murus, a new wall.

Vpon this region do border the provinces of Liege, Brabant, Henault, and Lutzenburg. It is watered by Maese and Sambre, two nauigable rivers. The country is neither mountainous nor plaine; but raifed here & there into little hilles, and depressed into valleys: the woods, whereof the greatest is called Marlaigne, yeeld plenty of game for Gentlemen. It abounds with things necessary for mans life. Here are many yron-mines. Here also they digge a kinde of stony or minerall coles, which in Dutch we call stemmoun: the inhabitants, as likewise the Ligeois (for they are found with them also) terme them Hoille; the learned call them as much to fay as Stone-coles. The nature of these stones is most wonderfull: for whereas oyle increaseth the flame of all other fewell, these burne more vehemently by casting on water, and are quenched with oyle. With these coles the inhabitants and bordering nations (for they are transported hence into other countries) do make lufty fires: and Black-smithes do soften their yron better with this, than with any other fiering. Here are quarries also, out of which are cut marbles of exceeding hardnesse, both blacke, browne, and particoloured, wherewith the churches & houses of the regions adiacent are maruellously adorned. By meanes of which marbles the people of Namure reape no small benefit.

This county hath foure walled townes: Namure, Bounignes, Charlemont, and Vallencure. NAMVRE, as hath beene said, is the principal city, and of late is become the see of a Bishop: it is right commodiously situate, namely at the confluence or meeting of the rivers Maese and Sambre: it hath bridges to passe over both rivers. Here is the chiefe tribunall of iustice for the whole region. B o v v 1 G-N E s stands vpon the Westerne banke of Maese, a towne in times past glorious for building, and populous for inhabitants; but now so deformed and ruined with often warres, as it hath loft the greatest part of her beauty. CHARLEMONT is a most impregnable castle, so named and built by Charles the fift, neere the banke of Maele, on the top of an hill, by a village called Ginet. Neither is VALEN-CVR & a towne of small moment. Also within this county, besides divers Abbies, there are 82. villages, of which Floren, Vascie, Samson, and some others, are so large and beautifull, as they may well be compared with townes. This region of old bare the title of a Marquesate: but about the yere 1200. it was converted into an Earledome. The people are very warlike, and most loyall to their Prince. They speake French. This region (as the rest of the Lowe countries) is exactly described by Guicciardine.



HENAVLT.



Essabeus writeth (vpon what ground, I know not) that this Prouince was of old called Pannonia, because the rusticke god Pan was here worthipped; then Saltus carbonas rius or The cole-forest; and atterward, The lower Picardie. But at length it was named Harmonia of the river Hayfne, that runnes thorow the midst of it. The inhabitants call it Henault, and the Germans penegoto, which in the ancient language of the place fignifies The field of Hamault. For som in Dutch fignifies a field. Another derivation also of the name of this countrey is produced by Carolus Bouillus in his discourse of the variety of vulgar languages.

To the West of this Prouince by Flanders and Artois; on the North Brabant; and Brabant againe with part of Namure and Liege vpon the East; and South it is bounded by Champaigne a Prouince of France. A country as pleafant, and as well stored with woods, lakes, fountaines, medowes, and pastures, as any other in all there parts. The inhabitants are warlike, and towards their Prince most loyall and seruiceable. Their libertie or freedome they viually boaft of in a common prouerbe, faying : Pays de Hainault tenu de Dieu & du foleil, that is, The Province of Henault holds of God and of the Jume. Which prouerbe Nicolaus Brontius in a discourse of his published in commendation of this region, interpreteth in two Latine verses to this effect:

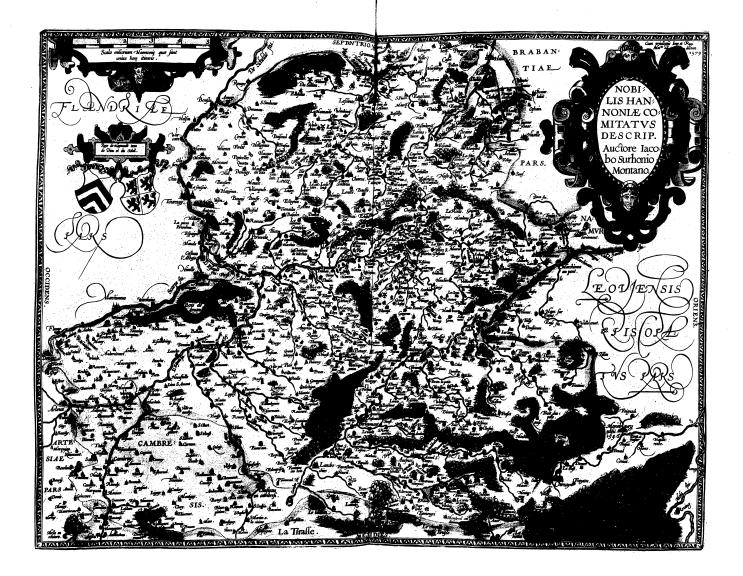
Star-guiding Ioue and Phabus bright,

Of this place only challenge right.

In length it conteineth about twenty, and in bredth fixteene miles. In which space (as Guicciardin reporteth) it comprehends foure and twenty townes, and aboue nine hundred and fiftie villages or hamlets. Robert Cenalis reckons vp in this Prouince two thousand two hundred petie villages with Churches and steeples. At this prefent it beareth the title of an Earledome : and it containes within it one Princedome, eight inferiour Earledomes, twelue Peeres, two and twentie Baronies, fix and twentie Abbeys, with other titles of dignitie, which are to be feene in Guicciardine.

The principall cities are Mons and Valenchienes: the last whereof fituate vpon the river Scheld, where it begins to be nauigable for boats and barks, is a towne very large and strongly walled. The townesmen for the most part imploy themselues in trade of merchandise; and reape exceeding gaines by a kinde of cloth which they call Fuffets, great quantitie whereof is wouen in this citie, and carried from hence to the furthest parts of the world. Mons standeth upon the little river Trouille, almost in the very midst of all the region. A towne very fufficiently fortified against all hostile attempts. The citizens enrich themselues by a kinde of stuffe commonly called Saye, whereof great abundance is here made. Here are besides the townes of Condet, Halle, Angie, Maubeuge, Auesne, Beaumont, Chimay, Quercey, the retiring place of Mary, sister to Emperour Charles the filt, who built there a most stately and sumptuous Palace, which was then highly esteemed; but afterward by the French King Henry the second quite burned and defaced. Here also is Banacium commonly called Banais, which some thinke to be Baganum or Bagacum mentioned by Ptolemey. Others are of opinion, that Cefar in his commentaries calles it Belgium. Howbeit Hubert of Liege thinks it not to have been so mightie in Cefars time, but rather most of all to have flourished under Constantine the Emperour : which he gathereth by the ancient coines here dayly digged up in great quantitie, with the faid Emperours image upon them. In the market-place of this towne it ands a pillar of stone, at the foot whereof the inhabitants say that all those wayes begin, which with an high and direct passage extend from hence to all parts of France. These wayes (they say) were made by Brunehild. And even till this day they are called after his name. For the French commonly term them Chemins de Brune hault; albeit the high Dutch call them de Manie. There are as yet extant in fundry places some broken remainders of these wayes. Bouillus noteth certaine wonders of them; namely, that they are higher than the fields on either fide; that they lie most directly betweene the principall townes of France, and that they are paued with flint-stones, whereof all the fields adiacent are deflitute: fo that with admiration a man may imagine, that theseflints either sprang out of the earth, or rained downe from heauen, or by a greater force than mans hand were gathered all the world ouer for the grauelling of these wayes. Also vpon the frontiers of this region towards the river Maese, in the way to France, you have Charlemont, Marieburg, and Philippeuille, most itrong garrisons against the incursions of the French: being built and so named by Emperour Charles the fift, by Mary his sister, and by K. Philip his sonne.

This region aboundeth with iron and lead-mines. Heere are found also fundry kindes of marbles; as blacke, white, and particoloured; right commodious for the adorning of the palaces and sepulchres of Kings and great Nobles. Likewise here is digged great plentie of lime. Also a kinde of stony and blacke coales, hardened in the nature of pitch, which the inhabitants vie for fewell in flead of wood. And heere also are made those thin transparent panes of glasse, by meanes whereof unseasonable windes and weather are senced out of houses and churches; and this glasse excelleth all other that is made in any place besides. More you may reade in Guicciardine, and in a peculiar discourse that Iacobus Lessabeus hath written of this region. Also Hubert Thomas of Liege in his booke de Timoris & Eburonibus writeth thereof many memorable



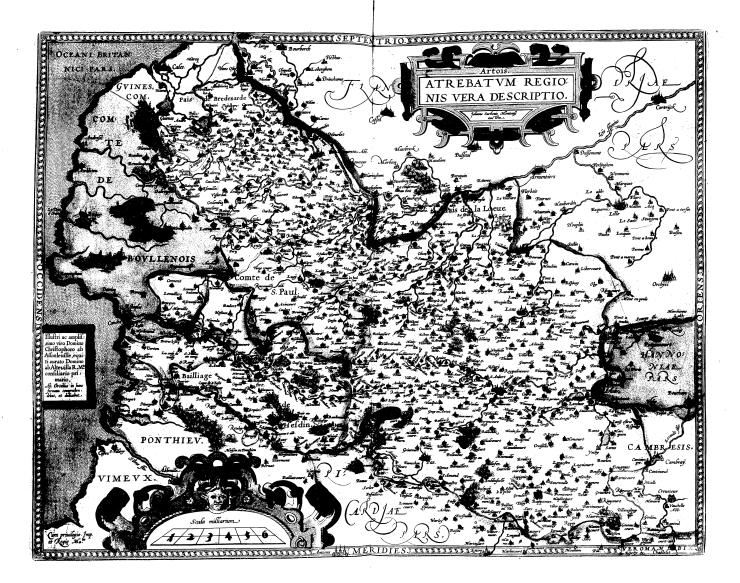
ARTOIS.



Hat the Atrebates were not the meaneft people of Gallia Belgica, Cefar himfelse is witnesse. They are and hauebeene awarlike nation, retaining as yet their ancient name. The head citie called in Latine. Arabatan, was of olde the Metropolitan also of Flanders; now it is named in French Aras, whereof the region adiacent and all the whole Prouince is called Aricis, as it you would say Aratcis, casting away the middle syllable. Hereupon by a new Latine name they callit. Arassa. The whole region was by S. Lauis the French King adonned with the title of an Earledome: and the first Earle thereof was Rekert the same Kings brother, as writeth Femier. It is very large,

extending from the hontiers of Cambrefis, Picardic, Henault, and Flanders, even to the Ocean sea. It was in times pair subject to the Crowne of France; but now by meanes of the peace betweene Emperour Charles the fit, and Francis the first the French King, concluded 1529, it is an absolute state of it selte. It hath two samotis cities, namely, Arras and S. Omer: the principall townes be Ayre, Heldin, Lens, Bethine, Bappanes, S. Paul , Lillers , and Perne; all which places are subject to the King Catholike. The cities of Boulogne , Calais, Guissies, and Ardres (which are also within the bounds of this Countie) are the French Kings : for Pontieu is now abolished. It hath also divers fortresses and strong holds, besides an incredible number of noblemens caftles, which they vie for dwelling houses. It contained of olde two famous bishopricks, namely Arras and Ponthieu: but fince, Ponthieu in the yere 1553. was veterly destroyed, the jurisdiction thereof was distributed to three Episcopall seas; namely, S. Omer, and Ipre for the one halfe, and Boulogne for the residue. Bailiwicks or Hundreds, being the principall members or parts of the whole Countie, it hath nine; namely, that of Arras, of S. Omer, of Ponthieu, of Apre, Hildin, Lens, Bappamer, Amen, Bredenard, and Anthinie. Vnder the Baili-wicke of Arras are comprized Boulegne, S. Paul, Perne, Bethone, and Lilers; but Calais, Guifner, and Arther doe by ancient right belong to S. Omer. Likewise the Earle of Arteis had other inferiour Earles to his vassals, as namely, the Earle of Boulogne, of S. Paul, of Arcques, of Blangie, of Faukenberge, and of Syneghen. Now also it is augmented with the Princedome of Espinee, and the Marquesate of Renty. But how Boulogne first exempted it selfe from the iurisdiction of Arteis, it is manifest out of histories : for after a certaine Earle of Boulogne was attainted of treason against the French King, the King vpon that occasion seizing vpon his Earldom, it euer fince denied homage vnto Artois. Wherefore the Earle of Artois losing the one halfe of his right, assumed directly to himfelfe homage or fealty ouer the county of S. Paul (which before was feudatarie to the Earle of Boulogne) saying often times, that he would not be deprived both of his homage and under-homage: so that hitherto the Princes on both fides haue vsed this custom; namely, that Boulogne no more acknowledgeth Artris, nor S. Paul Boulogne. Howbeit about this point in the latter treaty of peace 1559, there was some variance; wherefore the matter being referred to Commissioners, remaines as yet undecided, the King of Spaine holding still possession. It is commonly supposed, that Calais (the next port of the continent vnto England) was by Cefar called Portus Iccius, from whence he failed out of France thither. But if we more thorowly confider the matter, we shall finde it to haue beene another Port, namely, the towne of Saint Omer, which that it was of old an hauen and a most large inlet of the Ocean sea, euen the high cliffes, which in a maner enuironing the citie, do plainly demonstrate, besides infinit other arguments and reliques of antiquitie, which (though no man should affirme it) do most euidently conuince, that the territorie adiacent was in times past couered with fea; the trueth whereof is till this day also confirmed by common and constant report. Yea Sithica the ancient name of the citie (for who knowes not that the name of S. Omr is but new) manifesteth the fame. As if it were derived of Sinus Itthius or Iccius. Also that the faid have was in the province of the Morini, which V_{nyd} and L_{ncan} doe call the farthest people. And that this is most true, an attention Reader may by many arguments easily gather both out of Cefar his entrance and returne from England. Neither can the space of thirtie miles or thereabout, which he fayth the island is there distant from the maine, hinder my beliefe in this point; whenas the violence of the fea (especially in so narrow a place) may easily either adde or diminish. Nor doth the distance of the sea there from the maine to the continent much differ. Sufficeth thus much to haue beene faid concerning Portus Iccius. Whether we haue hit the trueth or no, let others judge. Moreouer, this Prouince hath three Bishopricks, to wit, Arras, S. Omer, and Boulegne, one and twentie Abbeys, and seuen Nunries; besides many Couents and Hospitals. It hath many rivers also; the principall whereof are Lys, Scarpe, Aa, Canche, and Authy, befides others that are nauigable.

Great is the number of villages and handlest thorowout the whole prouine. The foile is most fertile and abundant of all corne, and especially of wheat. Wherefore in the ancient French tongue some write it was called dretch, that is to say, The land of bread. Nor is it delititute of woods and grouse, especially to wards the South and West. The garments of the Artebates or Artebates. It remains in his second booke against bemains moteral for precious. Also the Artesbase manufers of the Artebates of the line of the Emperous Canada. Likewise the same krown and other authors affirme, that in his time it rained wood in this prouince. This region, as others also adioyning, Onicciordin hath most notable described.



FLANDERS.

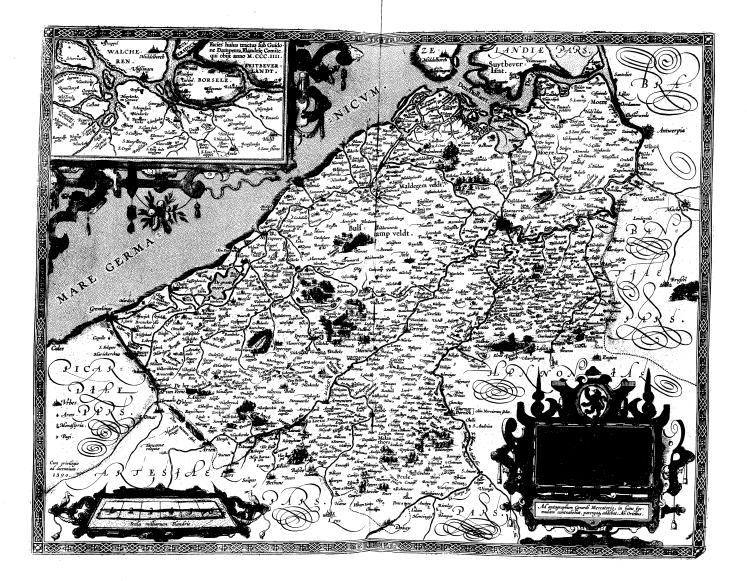


He extreme part of Europe, opposite to England and Scotland, enuironed by France, Germanie, and the Ocean, is called by the inhabitants, The low counries, or lower Germanie: but the French and all strangers in a maner call it by the name of Flanders. But in very deed Flanders bath not so great extension. For alleit Flanders properly so called was larger in times past; yet at this present it is bounded by Brabant, Henault, Artois, and the Ocean sea. This they

divide into three parts, namely, Flanders the Dutch, the French, and the Imperial which last part (because it neuer acknowledged any superior, besides the Prince of Flanders) they name also Flanders proprietarie. The Dutch Flanders hath thefe cities; Gant, Bruges, Yperen, Cortrick, Oudenard with Pammele, Newport, Furnas, Bergen, Sluile, Damme, Bierflet, Dixmud, Cassel, Dunkerke, Greueling, Burburch, and Hulst. The French Flanders, Lisle, Doway, and Orchies. And Flanders Imperiall or Proprietary, Aelft, Dendermond, Geertsberg, and Ninouen. The principall rivers are Scheld, Lys, and Dender. Most part of the region is pasture-ground, especially towards the West: it breedeth faire oxen, and most excellent and warlike horses. It abounds with butter and cheese; and yeeldeth wheat in abundance. The inhabitants are most of them merchants: and of flax (wherof they have in Flanders great plenty, & excellent good) and wooll (which is brought them out of Spaine and England) they make great quantity of linnen and woollen cloth, which they disperse farre and wide. This Prounce of Flanders hath 28. walled cities, 1154 villages, befides fortreffes, castles, and noble mens boules. Among which Gaunt is the greatest citie. Whereof Eralmus of Roterdam in his Epistles writeth in maner following: I am of opinion (faith be) if you looke all Christendome ouer, you shall not finde a citie comparable to this, either for largenesse and strength, or for the civill government and towardlinesse of the people. So far Erasmus. It containeth in compasse three Dutch miles. It is watered by three rivers, which divide it into twenty inhabited ifles. For multitude and beauty of houses Bruges excelleth almost all the cities of the Netherlands; so famous a mart in times past, as (faith Iacobus Marchantius) by that meanes the name of Flanders obscured all the regions round about. Yperen stands upon the river of Yperlee, very commodious for Fullers. By clothing it grew in times past to an huge bignesse, till the English and men of Gaunt besieging it, cast downe the large suburbs, and greatly diminished the same.

As it is sayd in a common prouer be, that Millan for a Dukedome excelles all Christendome; so doth Flanders for an Earledome. It hath certaine prerogatiuse: for the Prince thereof writes himfessee of Flanders by the grace of God: which clusses proper to the slite of Kings. For it is ginen (saith Meierus) to no Duke, Marques, or Earle in Christendome, but only to him of Flanders: when as all others wsully adde, By the elemency, or By the assistance of God, &c. He bad in times pass specially adde, By the elemency, or By the assistance of God, &c. He bad in times pass specially adde, By the elemency, or By the assistance of God, &c. He bad in times pass specially a to a King; as namely his Chancellour, his Master of the borse, his Chamberlain, and his Cupbearer; also two Marshals and ten Peeres, as in France. The armes of this region in times pass were a scutcheon Azure, divided by flue Grosse-barres of golde with another small red scutcheon in the midit. Now it is a blacke lion in a golden field; which some are of opinion, he tooke for his armes, together with the other Netherlandsh Princes, when they set forth on their expedition towards Syria in the company of Philip of Elsa: for at that time the princes of Flanders, Louaine, Holland, Lutzenburg, Limburg, Brabant, Zeland, Frisland, Henault, &c. changing their ancient armes, assumed to themselves lions of duers colours.

The greater part of Flanders was from the beginning under protection of the French Kingsbut now it is at libertie, and absolute of it selfe; being released by Emperour Charles the fift, Earle of Flanders: who in the treatie of Madrid quite shooke of the French yoke. This region Guicciardine bat most diligently described, and lacohus Marchantius most learnedly. You may reade also lacohus Meierus busten tomes of Flanders affaires.



ZELAND.



winus Lemnius of Zirichzee, in his booke Deoccultus natura miraculus, Of the hidden secrets of Nature, amongst other things writeth thus of Zeland, his natine country: That this Marine tract, aith he, was not voknowne voto the ancients, it may out of Cornelius Tac tus eafily be gathered; although not by the same name, that at this day it is knowne by : but of a custome and common shind of faluration and speaking one to another, which acquaintance and friends of this pronunce do ofe at their meetings: therefore he calleth them by the name of MATTIACI, when he thus writeth: In the same surisdiction are the Mattiaci, a nation very like the Batani, but that those, in rewitcus: a not give ensuring action are no evatured, someoney needed before the status, but that these, mixed at the function of their countries, are more deperted and other products the girch to order than deep the girch to order the status of Hollanders, (for called of the hollowerfie and lownsteff of the ground) of that they mightightly be accounted one and the fame people, yet are only didtinguished by the name of their customary faluration; and being never the

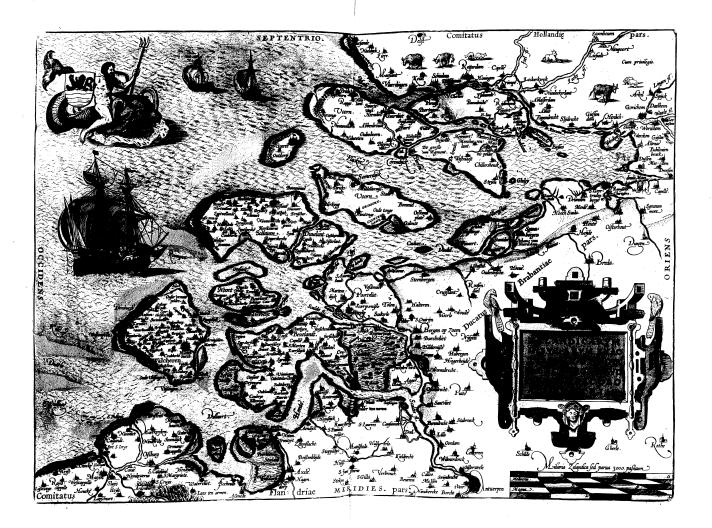
Sea, are more hardie and audacious (as indeed they are,) and for manhood, write, policy, craft, deceits, cunning in buying and felling, and diligence in getting, and waies to enrich themselues, they do farre excell them. And in that hee calleth them Mattiaci, I conceine it, that they were not so named either of any place or captaine, but of that fellowlike salutation, as I said, and vivall maner of fpeaking one to another vivall among them, to witte, of Fatt, which in common speach and friendly meetings, fignifieth a fellow and companion in all our actions, bargaines, contracts, and dangers; of all our purpofes, counfailes, labours and trauailles : acopartner and confort in any thing whatfoeuer we take in hand or go about, &c. For the name of Zeland is not ancient, but is lately invented, and made of Sea and Land, as who would fay Sea-land, a country of land bordering ypon the fea: for it is enclosed round with the ocean, confisting of fifteene llands, although it be not long fince the raging Sea did great hurt in this country, by whose violence and ouerflowing, a good part of Zeland, (his dammes, walles and banks being rent and broken downe,) was our come of the falt-water and laid leuell with the fea: notwithftanding certain of them do remaine, of which elpecially three do continually wrefile with the boilterous billowes of the fea, and do very hardly defend themselves with infinite costs and charges against this rude and wruly element. Of these first Walcheren (Walachria) doth offer it selfe to the cie of such as do saile to these coasts; so named either of him that first entered and inhabited in it, or (as I geffe) of the Gaulls (Galli) which much frequented this country; who of the Low-countrie-men are yet called attalen; or of that part of Brittaine which lieth vpon the West side of it, and is called Wales, the most gentlemanyet caude (QBBIRT) so or intar part or intariant which here have the caude in the and branch ration (you may believe him), among the English and defended allo from the Gaulles, which their language as yet doch manifeld &c. From hence Northward or former har defining coward the Entlish &c. From hence Northward or former hardening coward the Entlish &count in a table, the Latines call it of the inter Solids, which thumpels by it and here falled him on the face. So predentant, for mand of the fitness. tion of it toward the South (to distinguish it from another distant from it Northward and therefore called Woorthenelands) a large and molt goodly track of ground, coalling along the flore of Flanders and Braham, although of late years having fuf-fered great dammage and loffe, it is now much leffe and narrower. Thus farre Lemnius. Tritthemius in the Annalles of the Frenks nameth Middleborough the chiefe city of these llands Mejoburgus Meyer; calleth it Mattiacum, more like a Latmist, then a true Geographer. More of these thou mailt read in the forenamed Lemnius, who hath most excellently well described all the llands of Zeland, and the cities of the same. To these if thou wilt, thou maist adjoine Lewis Guicciardine, and I know not what els thou canft fecke for further fatisfaction. There are also certaine Annalles of these Ilands, written in the mother tongue by John Reggersberg. But for an incomme, thou mailt also to these former adde the descriptions of the cities of the Low-countries, done by Adrian Barland. Of the people of this province these verses are commonly spoken:

Crescit nequitia , simul crescente senect à ; In Zelandinis non fallit regulatalis.

The worfe they wax, as they grow old; In Zelanders this rule doth hold.

These Ilands are fituate between the mouthes of the rivers Maese and Sceldt, bordering on the North ypon Holland, on the East voon Brabant, on the South voon Flanders; on the West voon the Germane sea. James Meger thinketh that Procepius calleth these Arboricas. Yet Petrus Dinam is of opinion that this place of Procopius is corrupt, and for Arborichas it ought to be read and written. Abroditos.

That the are those llands, I do verily beleeue, vnto which Casar, in his fixth booke De bello Gallico, affirment that he forced a part of the army of: Ambiorix Prince of the Eburones: which, as his owne words do give to vndet thand, did hide themced part of the sum yet. Amount Prince of title converse: which, as in some was one upon the continuous manuscular felius in lands, which the continuous motion, or college and flowing of the fee had made. It is allo very probable that Latane in his firth book aimed at the felles, in the first week in the first was the sum of t courfe, as raging Tethys flow th and ebb th againe : Or as the wind with rowling waves all calm'd doth stand, From North to South thus carrying to and fro: &c. And that which the fame Authour in his ninth booke foretime did freake of the to Sount muscarrying on an mo: ecc. An anawment me anne Authoris m is much booke tomente and peake of the System of Quickado, one may now not alongether which applies to the Ellands, where he thus fpeaketh, — Primam man-do Natura figurem Cum durat, in dubin terra pelatific reliquit: Nam nefo fulfratis to pentu que flagons pripudi Acciperat. A coubtful cale it feem d how God would have it nam d: For neither could the earth receive the ocean deep, Nor land well able was his owne from feato keep: The place fo dangerous is, that none to it dare go; And whether fea or land it be, men skarcedo know. Yet now thefe our llands are habitable, and cafe and fafely to be come vnto, by the industrie and labour of man, and not by the benefit and nature of the place.



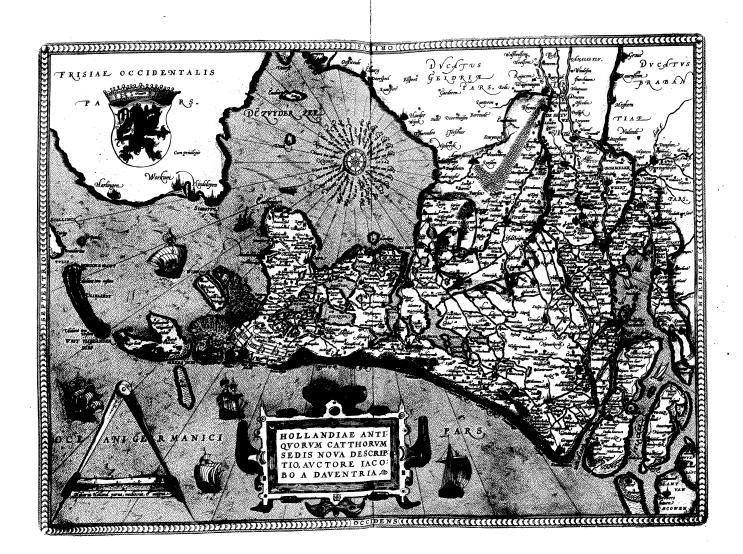
HOLLAND



Hus Erafinus of Roterodam, an Hollander, doth describe Helland, his native country: Most learned men, saith he, do agree

His Fryline of Starmeles an Hollander Onthe Heither, History, the property of the form of the form of the property of the form of the form of the property of the form of the form of the property of the form of the form of the property of the form of H v 3 D 3 3, M or 18 o D 8 M, S c 11 D M M, and both the M ov N x 3, the one known by the name of S. Gerrande, the other of the number of Security of the Control of the Co

Vnder the Iurildiction also of Holland are certaine llands, as Voorn, (with the towns Geervliet, and Briele,) Goeredon, or Goere, (with a town of the fame name: **Nemer/fisite; Tend. & dimers others. The disocoffe of **Preedn**, gouerned not long fince by a Bilhop, in which were;..enes, yeelded it felle to be faished to the institution of **Hadead**, in the time of *Charler to the fifth Emperour of **Rose.**, This country is to enclosed with the least, elsewise by mention of **Hadead**, whereby it is disidied as it were into certaine ploss and quartees, that there is no carry outling hetere, to which one may not a state of the s lakes, excels and duches, whereby it is duited at it were into certaine plots and quarters, that there is noticy now 'Illigabeter, to which one may not goodwell by ware aby waggen. Neather is these any plots on the beat of property of the plots of the



FRIESLAND.



uers Vidrus, (they call it Regge) and Imasius, now called Eems. Tacitus, who reporteth that they were of good account amongst the Germanes, and along by the fea coaft to dwell on ech fide the Rhein: diniderh them according to their power and greatnes of command, into Maiores and Minores, the Greater and the Leffer : hee moreouer affirmeth that they dwell round about certaine huge Lakes, fuch as were capable of the Roman fleet. The fame authour nameth certaine Frisios Transi henanos, Frieflandmen, dwelling beyond the Rhen:

which he faith did rather millike the auarice of the Romanes then their command. Inline Capitolinus in the life of Clowinen ne iant die Emperour, faith, that these Transfrhenane Frieslanders were by the same Cledius Albinus discomfired and ouerthrowne. Pliny mentioneth certaine Ilands of the Friellanders (infulas Fristorum) in the river of Rhein: and the Erisciabones, a kind of people between Helium and Fleuum, two mouthes of the Rhein, where it emptieth it

felfeinto the maine fea.

It is manifelt therefore that the Frisij, anciently did not passe the river Eems: but at this day they are surther spred It is manufact meterore matther 1709, and entry one not passengeness. Our attribution group of the Eathward, almost as farter as the times 1816 or, the old Geographers called in Figure 10. Model Goodserwise of them from time, were defigned by the more of the Chausi, for Cauchi, for disers authours write it discribly it is out of all doubt. And befide the exphigher, even in Demmerke, in the confines of the little province Dietmers 10, there dwell a doubt. And befide the exphigher, even in Demmerke, in the confines of the little province Dietmers 10, there dwell a doubt. And befide the exphigher, even in Demmerke, in the confines of the little province Dietmers 10, the experiments 10, the experiment people vulgarly knowne by the name of Strands Vriesen, that is, Friellandmen inhabiting vpon the sea coast. These it proper vingary another the selection of calleth Signloses. Sax Grammaticus, and Albertus Crantzius, calleth this Frifam in y be were those which Fride you which it bordereth) and Frifam Minorem, the Leffer Frieland, both of them ma-Equate of the principle of the state of the or Ifel, and now is called Water lands: Then Westergee, as who would say, The West-land: The third Oestergee, that is, The East-land. Thesethree he faith are commonly known and conteined under the name of WEST FRIESLAND. The fourth is about the riner Isel, where the cities Dunenter, Swool, Hasselt, Steenwijck and Wollenhoue are seated. The fifth conteineth the liberties of Greeningen: The fixt that part which they call East-Friefland. The feuenth is from the river Wefer, beyond Elbe, even vnto the little river Eyder. Otherwife this country of the Frisij, is vulgarly divided into threeparts, East Friesland, West Friesland, and Middle Friesland, which of some is called Groningen.

Ptolemey nameth three towns of the Frisy, Manarmanis, Phleum, and Statutanda: Fleum Castellum in Tacitus is the same as I thinke that Phleum is in Ptolemey: the same Tacitus also maketh mention of Craptoricis stipendary villa the Mannor of Cruptorix the stipendary: Item, the groue of Badahemms, where he greatly lamenteth that 900. Romans had their throats cut, and where another supplie of 400. men, after that they had a suspicion of treason, did one kill another. throats cut, and where another hipplie of 200. men, after that they had a fulficion of treason, it id one kill another. The farme authority writes that in his time derevale pulsar were been full time naming. It her bare consequent minde of the state of the state of their wave calaur, is manifely by the hiftery of Verticus and Malorix, we of their princes. For state, if the contraction of their wave calaur, is manifely by the hiftery of Verticus and Malorix, we of their princes. For state, if the contraction of their princes to be the state of their princes begin the state of their princes to be their princes to be their princes to be their princes to be the state of their princes to be their princes to be their princes to be their princes that the differences of plates, what or who was a bright, and where state the formation is the constant. The affine all their princes to constant the state of their princes of their princes that the state of their princes of their princes of plates, what or who was a bright, and where state the formation is the state of their princes of the state of their princes of their princes of the state of their princes of their princes of the state of their princes of the state of their princes of their prin where fate the Senatours, they objerued seme to sit in the Senatours rooms in a strange habit; and demanding who they were, after they heard, that that honour was given to the Embassadours of those nations which for variour, and amity with the Romans didexcell others, they cried out with a loud voice, THERE ARE NO PROPLE OF THE WORLD, THAT FOR mont material waters, not yet the materials with the GRAMAN STATE OF THE WORLD, THAT FOR POWER AND FIGHTING OF THE WORLD, THAT FOR POWER AND FIGHTING THE GRAMAN STAND through the place is the Standards rooms: and it was well akken of the beholders, as a token of their ancient spirit and earnost constitution of the standards of the standards of the standards of the standards.

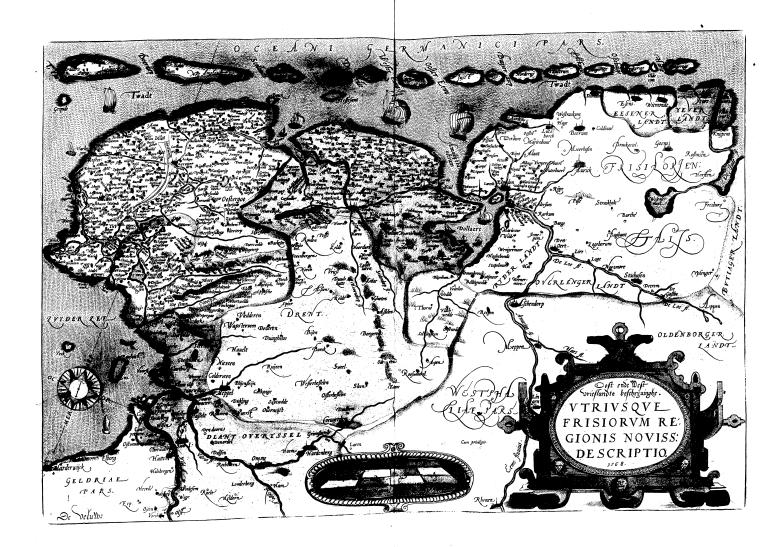
of vertue. Next made them both freemen of the city of Rome.

Pliny writeth in the third chapter of the fifth booke of his naturall historie, that amongst the Friellanders there groweth an hearb which they call Britannica, hauing long blacke leaues, and a blackeroote. The inice of this herb is preffed also out of the roote. The flowres by a proper name they call Vibones: which being gathered before any thunder is heard, and earen, do wholly presente a man from that danger. This herb is not only good and medicinable for the finews, and diseases of the mouth, but also against the Golne or Squinancy and bitting of Serpents. Whether this herbbe at this day certainly knowne, and by what name, I defire to be informed of our learned Herbarifts.

Whether that the inhabitants of this prouince be those same Frisi, or whether happily they tooke their beginning AT THE MAN AND THE PROPERTY OF (m, the fonne of Clodio. The writers of middle age, especially the French, do call them, as I have observed, Frijones, by a name framed of the French word Frisons, by which the Frenchmen at this day vulgarly do call the people of this

by a name tramector tree treats were regions, by which the Free financial transfer transfer transfer transfer produce. They extend event on his day the ancient name, Forthey are commonly, among themselves in their own language, called Friefen, by which name also they are known throughout all Germanie.

They were converted wino Chritianitic by S. Bonfiee Archbish poof Mestas, at that fame time when Zucharie was Pope of Rome. There is a trange in Intoine of Rabod Duke of Friefland, who when he should by Baptime have been confecrated and adopted into the number of Christs flocke, he demanded to what place his Grandfathers and Greatgrandfathers were gone before him: and when he understood that they were all gone to Hell, he returned backe again faying, that he had rather be with his ancestors. Whether of this Rabod our word Raboudt, whereby in our Mother tongue we fignifie a knaue and a wicked fellow, were derived, I cannot tell. Suffridus Petrus Frifius hath written generally of the Frisi, in a feuerall and peculiar treatife dedicated wholly to this argument: Cornelius Kempius and of their haued one the like: But Yobs Emmins Frifus Gretenfis of all hath done the fame most learnedly.



WEST FRIESLAND.



Rejfland at this day is by the river Emu divided into Welt-Frigland and Eat-Frigland. Welt Frigland, whose description we heere do offer vnto thy view, doth by a most ancient right chalenge vnto it selfe the name of Frigland, and was alwaies esteemed the better. For this country had his proper king, vntill the daies of shale for Great: a fater whose death this prouince was divertly vexed and suffered many greenous storms of frowning fortunes ire, although indeed before that time also it had often been assumed and battered by Danes and Norweies. Yea and the raging Ocean, a continual

and most noisome enemie of this countrie, by ouerflowing, beating ypon it, tearing and rending his walls and banks hath much moletted the same, and yet it will not suffer it to be quiet. Lastly, how it hath of latter daies bean troubled by the Bishops of Verote and Earles of Floliund 1, thinke there is no man but doth well remember. But at length, in the daies of (baste the fifth, a very peaceable prince, it enioide peace and reft from all former troubles. At this day they do disulde it into three parts; Westgrope, Oylogon, and Soenroulder: which againe are distinguished into 3.0 Greatines, (as they sulgarly call them in their mother tongue) Courts or principall places appointed for the executing of sulfile. Moreoure in this mappe there is described the territory of the renowmed city Growingen: as also that track which they call Omneland: to these are adioined Onerysel, Drent, and Tient, countries of a fatte and serule glebe, well inhabited, full of villages and hamlets, breeding also great plenty of catelly

The cities of West Friesland are thirteen, G R O E N I N G E N, the more samous for that it brought forth the learned Rodolphio Agricola: DAM, LIEVVERDT with a faire castle: heere is kept the Court or place of Parliament and Chancerie, as they commonly call it : DOCKVM, the place where the famous Mathematician Gemma Frifius was borne : FRANICHER, a common palace, and place of retreit whither the Noblemen and Gentry of this country do for their pleafure retire themselues : BOLSART, SNEECK, where *loachim Hopper* a very learned and worthy man, was borne: ILST, SLOTEN, HARLINGEN, vpon an arme of the German ocean; (which they call Suyderzee;)hath a commodious hauen; garded with a strong castle to defend it from the impechment and assault of the enemie: WORCKYM and HINDELOPEN, vpon the fame bay ! Lastly, STAVEREN, which in time pair hath been a mighty city, but now hauing endured many bitter froms and inundations of the sea, it is nothing so renowmed nor great. There are beside these 490, villages or parishes, of which divers are endowed with great priviledges, and have many rich farmours: It hath many Monasteries, so that for the beauty of their townes, husbandrie of the land, and stately Abbeies, Friesland giveth place to no other country whatsoever. That in this province are many gentlemen descended from honourable families; having their houses and farms in divers places of the shire, and no Barons or free Lords, the cause is partly by reason of the foresaid casualities, and partly for that they being contented with their own estate and liberty; haue not followed the courts of forrein Princes.

Petru Olimens in hts annotations vpon Pemponius Melis, where he speaketh of Welt Firifland, writeth, that within so little a circuite of ground he neuer faw so many parish Churches. There were, faith he, which do alleadge this to haue been the cause of that multitude of Churches: they report that there arose a great contention amongst the nobility of this country about their places in those Churches, euery one contending for the highest sea and when as this contention grew euery day worse and worse; they determined, as many as were able, to build them seurall Curches, euery man you his owne demaines: and so euery man might take the highest roome in his own sea and here grew the cause of building so many Churches. Thus farre Olimenia; where also thou maist see many things els worth the reading. Moreouer read Albertus (monzius, his Seconia, But he that desirech a more ample knowledge of this prouince, lethim haue recourse vinto the description of the Low countries done by Lewis Chickenstens. Essential Lear First hath described this tountry in Heroike verse; dedicated to D. Figlius Zuichensus: Contains Kempius; and Sussificial Petrus haue done the same at large in peculiar treaties. The learned Hieronymus Ferrusius did this other day promise to set out the antiquities of this Country.



EAST FRIESLAND.



Hat the Friss, did not in former times inhabit this rack, but the Cauchi, there is none, I thinke, that doubt. Befide Strabs, Disn, Sacrosius, Patrealus, and Lel. Spartianus, Patrealus, who difting without them into The Orestr, and We Leffer, doot make mention of this people. Protents tinguineten tourinum or or exercisant we serjers, your mass mention or uns peoples servers) placeth the Greater Caucht, between the rivers Weiger and Elber the Lefter, between Emm and Weifer, where now thefe Friellanders, which we call Englisheders, at this day od od-well. Of the Caucht, Elberg in the first Chapter of this fixeenth booke, thus freshealth: In the North we have feen, faith he, the countries of the Caucht, like Greater and the Lefter, (at they are termed) altegrated. ther woid of wood and trees. For by an huge in-let there, twife enery day and night by courfes, the

for venue need a street, eet up mongetores veet; surje eary may man men or stonjes, vine for the first the action confidely the united whitherear gentral the earth bringeth first leasing of the deadful which it les, and which a land. There the fifty districtly deposite get them up to the topper of flight hill, or manniturafied, by about an attainating terms, (near district the dealth of the leighty of the leighty fliet, as the fland y experiwhich will, or mounter sigh, by shower and industries of men, feaver sing to the height of the highest title, as they find by experience, and there worth by built their power centage: where they should be the single not her matter, when the nearly moint of color to the fiber of their relatives, when they are color to fibe book their relatives, when they observe the fifty to follow the tide. They have nearted, they time not report milks and white meast as their neighbour da, they have not not go follow the tide. They have nearted, they time to they may hide their beach. Of Reite, a kind of severed, and ruber growing eyon the wafter and beggy places they trust cord, where of they make their filling near a and taking op a dand of madage and with their hand, a round in the wind, then with the finant, they will it for finells and filling the the call helps to the color their mean, and heat their limmers, fank and fifty with the call helps the Carliners winds. They have no when it when the straint water, which they will all the conden after the color. The third winds. It is the water of their milks that rainer squt, which they take and they in the conden after the color. The third winds. It is a the color of the mode. The third winds. It is a sufficient of the color of the mode. The third winds. It is a sufficient to the color of the mode. The third winds. It is a sufficient to the color of the mode. The third winds. It is a sufficient to the color of the mode. they offer it for series are given mean, and here steer immers, parae and pige various consumpts on experience winns. They do me no where driving the strain street, which shelp sacks and keep in duthen in the produce of their body. Te triple, intimit, if they be at his day compared by the Romanns, they town it no other but flavory and bondaye. So it is indeed, for inside flowers belt in most and indiverse. Thus Play writes of this people is who wondered that they preferred liberty, before the symmous command of the Romanns, or rather, as I thinke, he enuieth that they wre freed from their yoke. For fore the tyrannous command or me roomanes, or rame, as a tunne, ne enueron martney we retrieve from mer tyoes, roomen either is it yet own orderful a thing as he would make it, for a free nation, before all things els whatfouter, to maintaine their liberry: which is fo excellent a thing in his independent, of Play, whom thou thy felfe doel highly commend before all others, who perfused this to maintaine the farm with the veterant threat of of our life; and affirmed it worthly to be defined to the contract of the perfuse of th and preferred not only of man, but also of brute beafts, before all things in the world beside.

and preservations only on insignate and of order ceats, percore autinings in the wonderstood.

This country in former times was disided into many Signioties; a which feutrally were gouerned by their feuerall and proper Princes, come who the time of Protein's the third, Emperour of Tomes, who gave this whole country with one Princes are created within Early of the large, in the years affect Chillis hashing 1465.

The fole of this rad is fortice of unersume, in meyeare arret various nature; 1495.

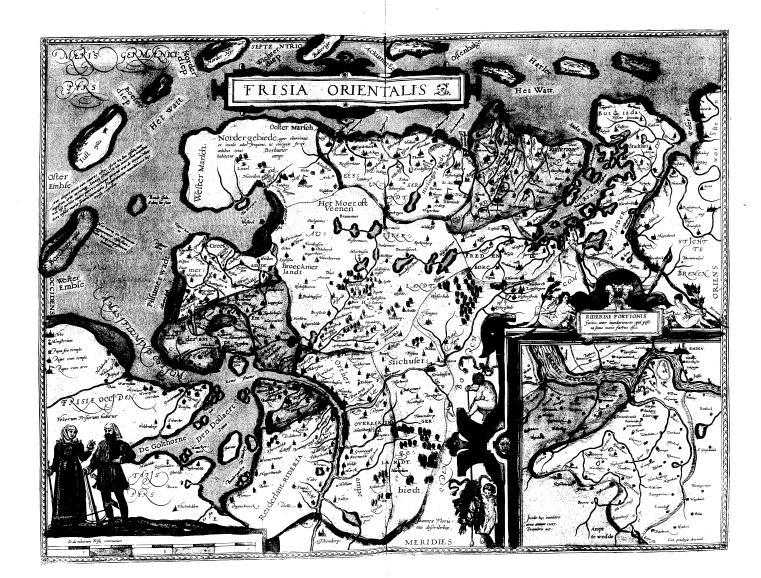
The fole of this rad is fortice of all necefaire integrs, that it feature hot greatly to fland in need of the help of neighbout countries. Yet it doth fole plentifully abound with diutershings, as Horfes, Oxen, Cattell, Hogges, Wool, Butter, Cheele, Barley, Oates, Wheat, Beanes, Pede, and Sale, that from thence temp yeare they convey great floor of thirde commodities with of the commodities of the co DEN, situate at the mouth of the river Eems, is the common Mart-towne of the whole province, for concourse of Merchants especially famous, which indeed is caused by the commodious nesse and opportunity of the hauen, which doth thrust it selfe to farre y into the hear of the city, a fuch a great height and depth, that it do the fully received and entertaine great hippegs, full laden, with failes flitchen into the very middel of the fame. This city is smuch beautified with the finmpous palace of the Prince, a goognous Church, the Yedds hall, and the goodly houghts of the prince a goognous Church, the Yedds hall, and the goodly houghts of the prince a goognous Church, the Yedds hall, and the goodly houghts of the prince a goognous Church, the Yedds hall, and the goodly houghts of the prince a futies. At a 1 at a, by real on of the woods and grouss which on all fides almost do inclose it, is inhabited for the most part of Gentlemen and Noblemen, where woods and grouse which on all fales almost do inclode it. I similabile for the most part of Gentlemen and Noblemen, where they recreate and delight hemselines with Hawkings and Hunting. In the territories of this city, sheet is, as Empiliar reported, a place called Jrl, encloded cound with a wall, befer with buffles, a commodition of the country of

which both for beauty of their houses and fireters, as allo for multitude of inhabitants and firangers, do to excell, that they may for honour and greatmelf consend with duers cities of Gemany.

The people do gine themself consend with duers cities of Gemany.

The people do gine themself consend with duers cities of Gemany.

The people do gine themself consend the filling the ground. With their neighbours and foreners they foeak in the Durch tongue, among fithermfolders they rie a peculiar language, proper to that nation andnot orderfolood fit languages. They are country appealed, as a cent they are peculiar language, proper to that anion and over dueffolood fit languages. They are kind of static and apparel much the ground the ground the state of the the state of the themself the historic their head aften one clock, and that, if can with diurs filling from that of other nations. They bind up all the historic their head they bind cloth, wherewith they do for cover their whole head, that skartely one may feet their cites: this kind of attrice they call an identical their country of the state of the proper generate (shafe to look gowned which they were abroad, from the head on the foot is pleited with many final pleits, and is folliffe with filler and gilt wire or place women into it, that when it is put off, it will fland yright. This formetimes greater of his formetimes or gilt wire or place women into it, that when it is put off, it will fland yright. This formetimes made of red, formetimes or greater countries, the contents, the countries is made of red, formetimes or greater colours. time is made of red, sometime of green cloth. In this country of East-Friesland there are also two other counties, the one called Efens, the other Ieneren, bearing the names of their chiefe towns. Of the fituation of this prouince, nature and maners



DENMARKE.



Axe Grammaticus hath thus described Denmarke: DENMARKE, faith he, parted in the middest by the boisterous sea, conteineth a few small parts of the maine continent, severed and dissoined one from another by the breaking in of the ocean winding and turning it felfe divers waies. Of these One from an action of the oceaning in the ocean winding and uning a true classes was a control of the real true in the control of the great of the great entered and beginning, in the centerance of the kingdome of Denmarke. Which as it is in fituation first, so running out further, it is placed in the vimost borders of Germany. From whose company it being parted by the intercourse of the river Eydor, it runneth with a larger breadth toward the North, even to the banke of the frith of Norwey (he calleth it Fresum Noricum.) In this is the bay of Lemwicke, (Sinu Lymicus) abounding with fuch flore of fifth, that it alone yeeldeth as much prouision of victuall to the inhabitants, as all the whole country be-

fide. To this is adjoined FRESIA, (Strand Friefen) a province much leffer, which lying more low then Juitland in plaine and champion fields, receiveth from the fea overflowing it, great ftrength and heart, and is very fettile for come. Whose inundation or violent tide, whether it do bring to the country people more profit or dammage, it is hard to say: For in tempessuous weather the Sea breaking in through the creeks wherein the water was wont to be contained, such a world of waters oft times doth follow and come into the country, that diverstimes it runneth over not only the fallow fields, but drowneth also whole families with their goods and cattell. After Initiand, theile Fionia, (Fainer) doth follow your the East, which a narrow arme of the ocean sea doth seuer from the maine land. This iland as you the West it looketh toward Initiand, fo upon the East it hath the ile SEELAND, (Sialandia, he calleth it) an iland much commended for the great abundance of all maner of necessary things that it yeeldeth: which for pleasant stuation is thought to excell all the prouinces of this kingdome, and is supposed to be in the middest of Denmarke, in differently situate between the one end of the same, and the other. Vpon the East fide of this, an arme of the ocean runneth between it and Scone, (Scania, Scandinauia, Basilia and Baltia called by diuers authours) a part of Norwey or Swedland. This fea yearely affoordeth great gaineto the Fithermen. For this whole bay or gulfe of the fea, is fo full of all forts of fith, that the fifhermen of times do catch fuch frore and therewith they fo fraight their boats, that they have no roome to stirre their oares: neither do they heere vse any nets or other meanes to take the fish, but many timesthey are taken only with the hand. Moreouer HALLAND and BLIERER, (Blekingia he nameth it) two provinces, iffuing forth from the maine land of Scone, like two armes from one and the fame body of a tree, are, by many spaces and by-corners, adioined and knitte to Gotland and Norwey. Thus farte Saxo Grammaticus. See also Albert Crantzius, Sebaflian Munfter, and the Ecclefiasticall history of M. Adams.

The kingdome of No Ryva Y, is subject to the crowne of Denmarke, as also the ile Goy LAND: Hem, (if you will give cre-

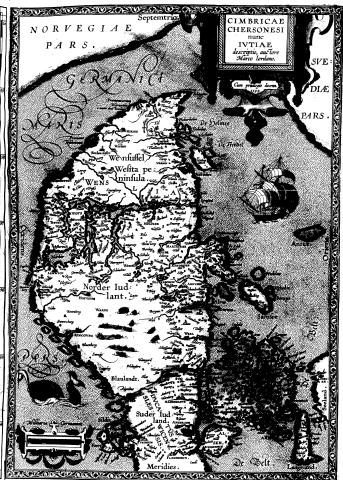
The kingdome of N o x y x x, is fished to the crowne of Demmerke, as all of the lie Go y 1 x N v 1 tem, (if you will give creditto Marke in what in his mape of Demmerke, the lands Greenland, Jund, Helland, Ferns, and the Orken, Y ex we have fail before that the Orken y less do belong wro the kingdome of Sentand, yuder the name and title of a Dukedome. Others is the best of the sent of the property of the sent of the sent of the sent of the sent of Sentand, yet of Sentand of Sentands. Go or 11 x, or the lie Orlands is a good ground for the feeding and bringing ye for cateful, horfes and own. There is plentiful filting, fowling and humning. It is wery not of a kind of faire mately, a 28 loof of Il maner of things necessify for the maintenance of manufact. An it is the goodly to where You's, former time most famous and frequent Mart of all Europe. There are yet for the fair in the You's of the World of th for the faire Abbey of Benedictine Friers; and the Library there containing about 2000. bookes of fundry authours, rare and ancient manuscripts. Thusfarre out of Olam Magnus and Iacobus Zieglerus,

CIMBRICA CHERSONES V S, now called IVITLAND.

mbrics Chersonesiu, out of the which the Cimbri, about the yeare 103. before the incarnation of Christ, issued imbras (in-paejus, ofite time which met:moris, about the years 105, before the incanation of Chrift, illiud forth and fireast intentilesties in other countries of Europ's, to the greater terms and affighting of all Radie, filter ching it feller from the river Elec'into one to North boat 80. miles, so, contained many largeand goodly filters. It is a part of the kingdome of Domastic which M. Adams remarch Danian Ciparations, Domaste North is fict the feet.

In the entrance of it, as one commeth our of Secony there Handeth H 0117411a, Hillfiltin, which old writers, the control of the Commetted of Commetted (in the Commetted Commett NORD ALBINGIA: and for that it was alwaies accounted the vitermost Northren bound of the Roman Empire 1 and therefore Henry furnamed Auceps, the Fowler, Emperour of Rome, about 650 fince, had heere in the city of Slefwick formewhat beyond Henry unramed Assept, the Fowler, Emperour of Reme, about 650 times, non neer in the city of significant following to the limites of the Empire, a Lieutenant and Lord-warden of the Marches. Holpfeire conteined the reprincipal libries, Washin, Storman, and Dit was 81 of the which Frederick the Emperour, about 10.6, years agone, made a Dukedome. The next province, from the rinter Endere, which is the furthelt bound of Holffein, even wino Kolding, contained the Dukedome of nex prounce, from the rune Fydare, which is the furtheft bound of Halftein, euen vno Kadang, contenent the Dacksame of Schwizk to named of Schwizk to head collective via an activated more of the County. For in former times this country was intituded by the name of the Dacksame of initiands, which Waldomere the great grand child of Adviking of Demmerk efrift held by homage from First the titing, about the years of Child 11-85. The male line of the Kings and Dubes failing, and the Ducksame of Schwizk to Report the Schwizk to the County of the Schwizk to the County of the Schwizk to the County of the Schwizk to Schwizk to Grand the Schwizk to Stagen, (a towne by reason the quicklands and the shallow sea there, well known to sea men,) groweth sharp and narrow like Segen, (a towne by realon the quickands and me thatlow tea there, well known to earmen,) growers narp and narrow me awdige. This prounce is broaded about Alebragh, a mart towne you an arme of the fea, which they call Lymfurd: for there it falleth into furtland, and peacetral almost quite thorow the fame Wettward, distingling Weighfelf (only a very narrow fipace-cept) from the reft, making it a Peninful or Neckland: from thence (preading it fells into a greater breadth, enclosing and cep) from the rest, making it a reminus or recusance: ir non mence preading it some into a general oracian, encouring and compating among goodly alonds, putting forth many elbowes and branches, it dislinguishest and boundest disters there are compating among goodly alonds, putting forth many elbowes and branches, it dislinguishest and bounded disters little and countries. In this Bay is that Ilad, which other the first, Emperour of Rome, about the years after Christian Incarnation 4600, when as he passed with his army from the one end of Intiliand to the other, called Ottomis: whereof the whole tract about this results of the control of the passed of the control of the c lle is called Otth-funt, or vulgarly Odfunt. That iland is now called Tyrhalm: fo named, as I gueffe, of Tyre the mother of king Harald: who, after the departure of the Emperour Othe out of Initland, caused all the country from Slefwick Northward, to be fenced with a wall and deepe trench. In that Iland at this day there is a village called Odby: where they suppose that the Iuites ouerthrew the Emperour and his forces. Thus farre the authour of this chart, hath written of this whole prouince.





HOLSATIA, vulgarly called HOLSTEIN.



Holftein thus Crantzius in the feuen and twentieth Chapter of his fifth booke of the history of Saony: Holftatia tooke the name of a vulgar word of that language: for that the country is woody and ull offorreits, to diftinguith between these parts and the other neere adjoining, which are moorish nd green pasture grounds. The Saxons call the inhabitants Holfaten, that is, people dwelling alongit the woods: on the contrary those which dwell in fenny countries they call Merstude. Thereof the Larines have formed the names Holfati, Holfatia, (Holfaten and Holftein) like as the French nd Italians are from their own languages wont to enrich the Latine tongue. Vpon the East, this country is bounded by the river Bilene, on the West by Store, on the South by Elbe or Elue; on the North by Eydore, which in time past was the furthest bound of Denmarke. From this river Eastward the Wandalles or Vandalles otherwife called Wagers did inhabit : of whom that province was named

WAGRIA, of an ancient (and sometime a populous) city of that name, now a poore village little inhabited, without wall, WAGRIA, of an ancient (andiometims a populous) city orthat name, now a poore visuage little inhabited, without wall, trench, rampart or fence: the houfes are concred with treeds gathered in the fennes, houldy and country like: it runnerhout Earlwards after eas the rituer Transma. Nowithlianding that part of the country, which from the rituer Bilene by Elbe declineth toward the rituer State, and of that rituer is called Starmars, leauted but a little ground to the old Holfata, from Start to Eyellow the start of the country with the start of the s dore. For the Dietmarthers a people inhabiting in moorith and fenny places, do claime a freedome and priviledge from the inrisdiction of any other Prince. This Crantzius in his time wrote of the state of Holfeinthen. Whereupon it is apparant that Holftein was divided into Thietmarft, Wagria, and Stormare. The fame Crantzius and others, do also call these Holfares, Tranfalbianos and Nordalbianos, as situate beyond and vpon the North-side of the river Elbe, called of the Latines Albis. Ado nameth them also Northuides, under whom are conteined, as the same authour and Helmoldus do write, the Stormaren, Holsaters, and Thiermarshers.

Hethat wrote of the warres between the Danes and Dietmarfhers, (his name we know not) doth describe these countries fomewhat otherwise then those forenamed writers have done. For he affirment that Holftein, as now it is called, generally doth comprehend the Dukedome of Slefwicke, Wagria, Stormare, Lietmaylo, and Initiand, with certain orther lefter controls and ilands: as namely, Angle-land, Smant-land, and Wenfulfet anciently called Cimbrics Cherfondus. But this limitation is fomewhat too large : for the fame authour doth presently after write, that Holfein properly is bounded with those four criuers, within which Crantzius doth restrein it. Although that Annonius the Monke, as he citeth there, in steed of the river Eyder doth place vpon the North, the wall and trench which the country people call Denwerk. And this is that Holftein which this our Mappe presenteth vnto thy view. That the Cimbri a warlicke people did long fince inhabit this tract, it is very apparant out

our varper presented viscoly view. Little Commercial and project of the writings of onfort approach and to commercial and of the writings of the greatest are to make the commercial and the commercial in the commercial and the

The llands belonging to the WANDALLS.

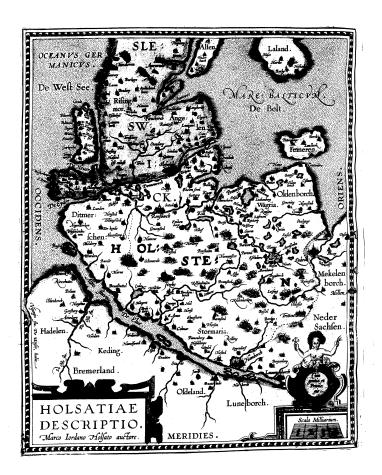


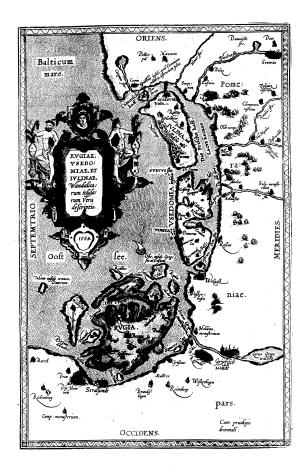
Hey are three Ilands perteining to Pomerland, R v G11, Rogen, V S1DAM1A, Ffedom, and W O LLINIA, Woolin, the more famous for their three Masket townes, Vineta, Arean and allian. V IN11A, a goodly towns of
Vifeinm, which Courtach teconol European of Rome, Internance Adalgum, by the helps of Chantum king of
Demante, deflived in the year of Christ, 1036. having though the other state about the contraction of t ther : the quarrell grew, as they report, for that they had vied certaine Chriftian Merchants trading thither, very despightfully and cruelly. It was not situate, as Crantsian affirmeth, neere the mouth of the river Dinenom.

or voon the East side of the creeke, where the new lake emprieth it selse into the sea. For it is from thence seuen miles Westward, two miles Southward from the strong castell Wolgast. At this day the foundation of it is yet to be seen in the sea, about thirty furlongs from the shore, or from the fisher-mens cottages in Damerow. It seemeth to have beene welnigh as bigge as Lubeteke. Toward the latter end of winter, theice of the marine quarters there about are gathered together and do flay youn these breaches, and of times it appeareth a farre off like a Cattell or Bulwarke. Heere the Seales (Phoese) do calt their young and bring them vp in the former time, (the East fea being calme,) vpon the cragges and rocks there. And here they fleepe vpon the toppes of the cliffes and rocks which are about the waters. Thefe do much hurt to the poore fi.iner-men that dwell heere about; eating up the laxes and other fifthes, which they catch with hookes.

ARCONA, now the fea-men vulgarly call it Ormunde. In the neckeland of Rugen, was Wittow or Witmund, as the Hollanders call it, of the high white chalkie cliffes upon the fea-coaft. This iland is divided into many small iles and neck-lands: It hath in all 28. parith Churches. Waldemare king of Denmarke, in the yeare of Chrift, \$168. spoiled Arcona. Ottocare king of the Romanes and of all Italie, was borne in Rugen, as also diversother famous captaines, renowmed in histories, and registred by Francis Ireney. In our time it hath brought forth many learned noble men, which have beene of the Councell to Kings

I v L I N v M, now Wollin, stood longest. This ouercame the fleet royall and great armado of Swein the first, king of Denmarke, and tooke him thrife in three fenerall battels at fea 3 yet was three times refeued and releafed out of their hands againe. Julinum flood in that place or there about where now the towne Wollin is feated, as the monuments in the places nee eadioining do tood in that place or meet about witered now the towner wants leaded, as in monuments in the places nee catedining of indiciently relifie. Saint of the Bithop of Emberg, the Apollie of Four-land, in the year 1124, in this years 1124, in this years 124, in this years 124, in the years 124, in this years 124, in the years 124, in the years 124, in the years 124, in this years 124, in the years 124, in this year fently after the fire, two yeares, after the ouerthrow of Arcona, rafed Iulinum to the ground. There is also the Ile Griffoe, ouer against and within kenning of Camin. These things as I have heere set them down, were written vnto me from Colberg, by M. Peter Edling. See Saxo, Helmold and Crantzim.





T H I E T M A R S I A, or D I E T M A R S H.



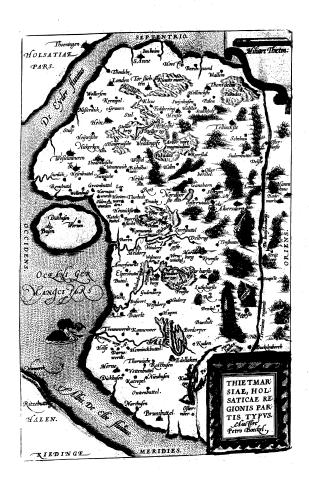
F the Marsi, defeended from Marfus, Strabo the ancient Geographer speakers and faith that many yeares since they went from the coasts about the Robin, into a low and moorish country. Of these are come the Trevton Arsi, or, as they commonlie pronounce the word, the Thietmars, (the Dietmarshers) who about 400. yeares agone, were gouerned by the most nacient family of Stadon, many of which they treacherously shew, and so at length they made themselues free, by killing & banishing all their Nobility. Henry, surramed the Lins, Duke of Saxony subdued them: but he being our-lawed by the Emperour Fredericke, Waldenark king of Demarks (eized ypon the country, and when as

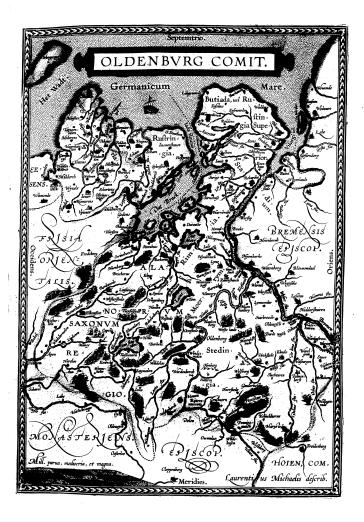
he yied their helpe against Adolph Earle of Holftein and the Lubeckers, they revolted vnto the enemies, by whom the king was ouercome at the village Bornhouet. Thus againe being restored vnto their liberty, least they might feeme to be Anarchi, subject to no Iurisdiction, they shrowded themselves under the patronage of the Archbishop of Breme, and him they acknowledged for their Prince: but yet they would never pay him tribute or subfidie, nor euer would be obedient to his lawes or commands. Often the Dukes of Holftein haue attempted wars against them, and alwaies they suffered the repulse. Fredericke the third, Emperour of Rome, gaue the country to Christian the first, king of Denmarke, under the title of a Dukedome : whose sonne Iohn, making war vpon them in the yeare 1500. loft the day, all his forces being ouerthrowen, himselfe with a very few hardly escaped by flight, leaving behind him the greatest part of the nobility of Holstein. After that, they grew more insolent by this victory, and oft greatly troubled and molefted the Duke of Holftein. Ad In fonne of Fredericke king of Denmarke, heire to the kingdome of Norway, and Duke of Sleswicke and Holstein, not being able to endure their malepart insolencie, in the yeare of Christ 1559, mustereth hus men, gathereth a great army, to whom Fredericke the second, king of Denmarke, and John his brother, joine their forces. These armies thus vnited, set forward, and presently take Meldorp, with all the South part of the province. Then after a few daies respite, they ledde their forces along by Tilenbrugge, : against whom the Dietmarshers out of Hemming stade make head with all their power, and met the enemy before the towne Heyde; entending to force the fouldiers to retire being wearied with a tedious march: but of trepelled, and yet charging againe airesh, at length they are beaten downe, killed, forced to flie, and the towne is taken and fired. There were flaine that day about 3000. Dietmarshers. Duke Adolph labouring like a valiant captaine, to keep his men in aray, and to bring them on againe which began to flie, re-ceiued an hurt. This battell was fought upon the thirteenth day of Iune. The Dietmarshers hauing receiued this ouerthrow, submitted themselues to the King and the Dukes, and obteining pardon, they were againe receiued to grace : and thus Dietmarsh , which for many ages together by force of armes had defended and maintained their liberty, became subject to the Dukes of Holsein. This the authour of this Mappe, which heere we haue inferted into our Theater, hath written of this country. See also Albert Crantzius his Chronicle of Saxony. Christianus Silicius, à Dane, hath lately set forth a little Treatise, in which he hath described these warres between the Danes and the Dietmarshers, and other things which do much make for the better understanding of this track.

OLDENB VRG.

His country tooke his name from Oldonburg, the chiefe city. Albertus (rauzius in his Metropilis in the litteenth chapter of the third booke, writeth that this is one of the most ancient Earledomes of Gromay: For in the thirty chapter of his feecond booke, he reckonent Walchad, Duke of Sazony, who liued in the time of Charle the Great, amonght the Earles of this country. Leais affirment that this city was repaired by Chyste the Great, who also the educated a church to S. Into Bapiff, confecrated by Elalgargethe Billiop. In this I thinke he is deceived, that hereckoneth this city amonght he crites of the Wandall, and deferibeth it you that coalt. For this is another city different from that; and is in Wanging in province of Halflewn, nothing neere Pamerland. This the Vandall called Stargard, the Dause Shamuelle cha according to the propriety of his owne tongue, as the fame Crastzius writeth. The authour of this Mappe thinke that the Ambrone; (a people which went into balle with the Cimbers, and were flaine and ouerthrowed by Marius, as Plutach recordeth) dwelt heere about, and their name vet to remaine amongth that people which they call Amerlanders. The fame he thinketh of the Alain Saxones; which he verily beleeueth to haue formetime dwelt about the lake Alana in this prouince, vpon ech fide of the river Alana (south in the Mappe are written Ann) cuen as high as the caltell Oria; and at this day to be called Longerer, as who would fay Alana, and Ameringer, that is, the Alanes on the turther fide. Andrew Hopponde in his book of Padgree; hath something of the Earles

this County. But David Chytraus hath written the best of any man of it, in his history of Saxony.





WESTPHALIA, or as vulgarly it is called WESTPHALEN.



His country seated between the rivers Weiser and Rhein , runneth out toward the South almost as farre as Hessen, bis North border abutteth upon Friesland. The famous rivers Eems and Lippe, (Amafis and Lupias) besides some other of lesser note, do runne through this

country. The soile is reasonably fertile; but of those things rather that do belong to the maintenance of sheep, cattell, and such like beasts, than men. It yeeldeth divers kinds of fruits, as apples, nuts, and acorns, wherewith they feed and fatte their swine : for of these they baue great store, the gammons and legges of which, dried in the smoke, are from hence farre and neere transported and caried into forrein countries for

the gammons of Westphalen bacon are accounted for a dainty dish at great mens tables. These also that country people do sometime eat raw, and take it for a sauory meat. It is more fertile about Sulate and Hammon, but most rich of all commodities, in the province of Paderborne and Lippe. The diocesse of Munster is good meadow and pasture ground: as also that tract which is about Weisser in some places. It is woody all about Surland and the county of Berg. About Collen and the county of Marche it is not without some veine of mettall. The people are goodly men, of a tall and comely stature, strong and able bodies, and courageous stomacke. It hath many good souldiers, well trained, and ready at an houres warning.

The Counties and Noble houses which do belong to this Countrie, are, in the judgement of Roleuinge, the County of Benthem, Tekelenburgh, March, Waldecke, Spigelberg, Dinftlaken, Oldenburg, Diephold, Rauesburg, Limburg, Arnsburg, Ritburg, Lippe, Buren, Rekelinchuisen, Ludinchuyssen, Steenword, Horstmare, Borchlo, Brunckhorst, Gemme and Cappenberg: to these also Hammelman addeth, Delmenhorst, Lingen, and Sterneberg. The people about the trast of Collen and in March, are the Surlandi : the Bergenses, which dwell in the mountaines and such as are subject to the Duke of Cleeveland: the Emessandi, in the Bishopricke of Munfter and the inhabitants about the river Eems, and toward Friesland : the Slachterlandi, in the same province neere Cloppenburg : and the Norlandi, (that is, the Northren people) in the trast of Ofnaburg : lastly, the Delbruggij, in the dioceffe of Pader-

The chiefe cities of Westphalen properly so called, are Munster, Dusseldorp, Wefall, Oldenburg, Ofnaburg, Minde, Herworden : and of leffe note Widenbrug, and Coefueldt.

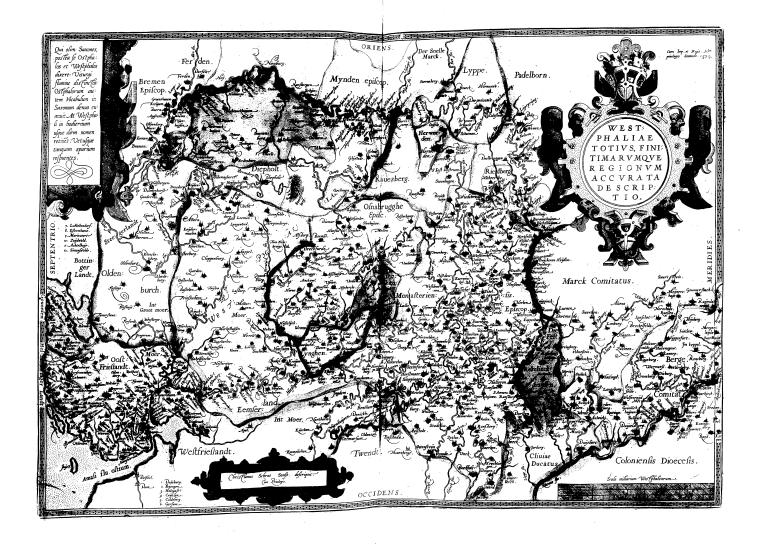
Some do account the ancient and true Saxony, to be Westfalen: and do thinke it to have been inhabited long since by the Cherusci, whose Prince or Generall, Tacitus and Velleius do write to baue been that same Arminius , who slew Quintilius Varus the Romane, and put his three legions to the fword.

Herman Hamelman bath set out the description of this country in a seuerall treatise; out of whom we have gathered this briefe discourse: he nameth and citeth for his authours Werner Roleuing, Gobeline, and others mo of leffe note, writers which yet I have not knowen. The fludious Reader to these may adioine Albert Crantz hu Saxony. Item Dauid Chytræus bis history of Saxony, where he hath a large and learned description of this country. Of this province this rythme and proverbe is commonly spo'en by trauellers.

Hospitium vile, Cranck broot, dun bier, langhe mile,

Lodging base bard bed, Kentish miles, small drinke and brown bread,

Suntin Westphalia, Qui non vult credere, loop da. In Wejtphalen be. He that will not beleeve t, let him go fee.



SAXONY.



Lthough this Mappe do beare the title of Saxony, not withflanding it conteineth not all Saxonytior the true and national Naxony was comprehended in tomer times between the riuses Elie and Reini, according to his vite most length: the breadth of it was reftrained by the Germane fea, and the riuse Ejolor, and the borders of Heffen and Thimigen. Broughesk was almost in the center and middleft of its of the more its not bounded with those or fuch like naturall bounds, such as riusers and mountaines are; but it is confined by other Princes signiories and countries. Therefore Saxony at this day is disuided into the Ypper and Neather. The Vpper

or High Saxony is that which this Mappe doth repreferent, and is graced with the title of a Dukedome: whole Duke also is one of the Princes Electours, which haue their voices in the choosing of the Emperour. The chiefe townes of this prouince are Vittebrag and Toya. Of Scxony and the artiquities of the same, Abort Chunz, hath written a whole volume. M. Alams also in the first booke of his Eccleriaticall history, hath fome things of this country worth the reading. Hamelman hath set out the histories of Saxony and Vitsfalm. They that do defire to know the situation, buttes and bounds, and samous acts, let them read Vittishade and Subglian Monsher. Pet. Albinus Niuomonius very lately, and Dauid Chytreus, have written very learnedly of this promines.

Of the Marquesate of Brandelmer be refered to the Marquesate of Brandelmer by the Marquesate of Brandelmer by the Old and the New; by this runneth the river Oder, by that Elve, Albis the Latines call it. In the old Marquesate the chiefe city is Brandelmer, where of the Wandall, is divided at this day into the Old and the New; by this runneth the river Oder, by that Elve, Albis the Latines call it. In the old Marquesate the chiefe city is Brandelmer, whereof the whole country tooke his name. The New hath the city Frandshot's vulgarly called Franckford poor Oder, to make a difference between it and that which is situate upon the river Mayn. Heere is an Vniversitie, and a great Mart kept twise every yeare. As Beslow, is the Princes court ordinarily kept. Him, of the Marquesate they commonly call the Marquesse: halfo

V O IT LAND is a little thire fubice? to the Marquesse. This Æmess Sylvius calleth Advocatorum terram, and Pretoriumm, the Sollicitours or Controwlers land, framing a word from the Etymologie or true meaning of the Germaine name; for Voys, in the Dutch tongue in gnissent as Sollicitour or Controwlers. So called for that sometime the Prince of this country was one of the source controwlers of the Roman Empire. The towness of better note are these, as Galper Brusselius thus reckoneth them up in Munslers Cosmographie (Irisa Regutiana, Reniz court, commonly called Hoff, (in named of the rivers which runne by it, and there falling into Sula), a great city and very populous, beautified with the goodly and stately Church of S. Michael, a large Monaitery of Nunnes, and two rich Hospitalls, Plunkeumon, or Plunc, a city with a callell, Osjuiz, which the callell Voyzeboz, neere adioning, Adorsff, and Weidminm, (Wryda as Lithinke) a faire towne, with certaine Abbeits abouthem, Misson and Vivine-crowne, Grous Selezz, and whatsoeuer is between the Hoff and Gyeng, standing youn the river Effer, Challefus, the Latines call it.) Neere wro this is Feichelberg, that famous mountaine bearing plentially the stately Pine-trees, out of which soure rivers do arise & trunnes, a very strange works of Nature) voto foure quarters of the world: namely, Egye, Mogn, Nalse, and Sala, Wosfangus Isbisius hath written a curious description of the Marque-

L v s n t i a, Laufinitz, is diuided into Ober Laufinitz, and Nider Laufinitz, the V pper, and the Neathers it is allo is a part of Saxony, as Rethogmer testifieth. It lieth between the rivers Elme and Ober, and the Bohemian mountaines. Sometime is war a part of Meffor, Mighina) and was additioned to it: but the Bohemians, who laboured by all meanes to enlarge the bounds of their kingdome and command, at length elized it into their hands. The people in maners, conditions and language do not much differ from the Silesians 1 only they are distinct from them by name, and iuris diction, as gouerned by feweral Brinces. The name and appellation of Lafatis, is somewhat neere in sound to the name of Egys, or Lygy, which it is certaine, as Roschmus Corvos writeth, Sometime dwelt heere about. Their chiefe cities are Gorlitz, and Sittam, and some others. The river Neiff runneth through the middelt of this country. Gaspor Placery, that this other day in Elegiacke verse, described the same in a pecular treatise. M is N 1 N, (Messia) and T is V N 1 N of 1 N, (Thorigon) are described and set out in their several treatise. M is N 1 N, (Messia) and T is V N 1 N of 1 N, (Thorigon) are described in their some proper places. A portraiture and draught of these countries, shadowed and counterties the Geographicall Chartot Islan Criginger, which was imprinted at Prage in Bohomia in they eare of Christ 1568, we have advined to this our worke.



The county of MANSFIELD.



A N S FIEL D, a part of Old Saxonie, is thought to haue beene so called of Manus: the second king of the Germanes: For Manusch, in this country speech, seemeth to significe nothing else, but The field of Manuss. Which derivation assentiate another place not far from hence, denominated, as some men do verily beleeue, of Moene, the first authour of the Germane name and nation, doth seeme strongly to constitute. Here also is Assential by the constitute, as the surface of Menusch, and the surface is as much to say, as The bouse of Assential to the surface of Menusch, is called Assentiated the surface of Menusch, in the surface of Menusch, is called Assentiated the surface of Menusch, in the surface of Menusch, is called Assentiated to the surface of Menusch, in the surfa

The Archbifhopricke of Magdeburg, and the Dioceffe of Merfeburg: on the South lieth, Turingen; on the Well, the Counties of Swartzburg, and Stolberg, the Principalities of Sangerhoule, Anhalt, and Affeburg. So that thefe Earles of Mansfield (which areafle called, The mobile Lord of Heibhunggu) have thefe princes their neere neighbours: the Archbifhop of Magdeburg; the bifhop of Merfeburg, the Prince Electour of Saxony, the Landgraue of Thuringia, the Duke of Saxony, the bifhop of Halberfrade, the Prince of Anhald, the Lord of Bernburg, the Earles of Swartzburg and Stolburg, the Lords of Werther and Affeburg.

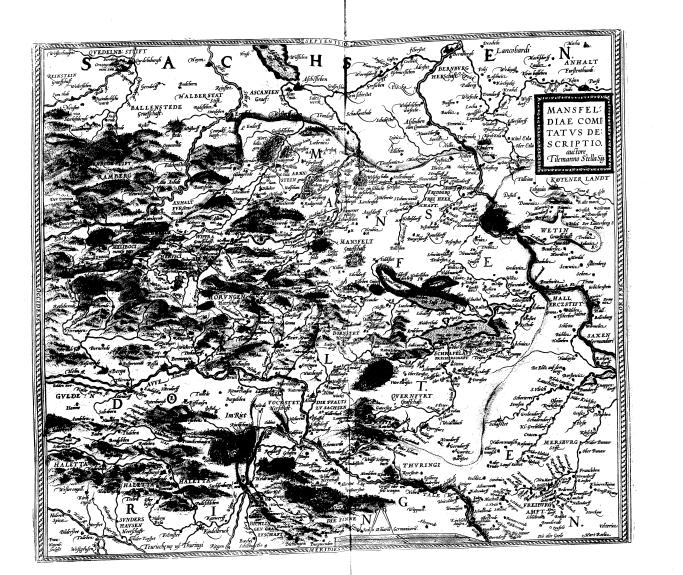
Of Wettner and Ancourage.
When, or by whom, this protuince was graced with the title of an Earldome, Andrew Hopenencode, in his booke, which he hath written & fet forth of the Penigrees of the Saxon Princes, planily confellent hat he is altogether ignorant. Notwithstanding this fame authour, and with him Syriacus Spangeberg, do auerrei to haue beene very ancient, by this, that an Earle of this country, called Herger, did lute mthe daise of Great Arthur, that removemed king of the Britans, and was once of those, which together with the reft of the worthers of this king, were first made Luights of the order of the Round Table. Now this king Arthur, we know lined about 542-yeresafter the incamation of our Sautor Chrift. But if there be any man that shall thinke and oblieft, that this froir of the Round Table is to of ballous to confirme this our affertion, yet this is certaine and cannot be doubted of, that in England, almost in the middleft of the kingdome, there is a town called Mansfield, situate betweene the rivers of Trent and Rotheram, not fare from the city of Nottingham.

This county containeth also foure other counties: namely, ARNSTEDT, WIFRA, WETHIN and QUERNFUR, all which in former times had their proper and peculiar Earles, but now at this day befide the counte Mansfield they have not any one. In this county also there is the country Palatine of Saxony. Moreouer there are befide these certaine other Lordships and Principalities, as thou maift see in the Mappe. The chiefe and principal cities are MANSFIELD, EYSLEBEN, WIFRA and

This country is very full of Mettall-mines. Heere out of the earth are digged those fleithones, which they call Schoffperform, fuch as fearcely are to be found, as Sebaftian Munster writeth, in any other place of the world befide. It hath also certaine stones laden with Copper, which being burnt in the fire and then steeped and washed in water do yeeld the mettall, and together with it some good store of Siluer. But this is awonderfull straine prants, that Nature heere in sporting maner with I some good store of Siluer. But this is awonderfull straine prants, that Nature heere in sporting maner with I sport and the same authour there speaketh of well worth the observationnamely of a great Lake in this country well stored with diuters and sundry forts of fish: all which kinds of ssist, together with the paddockes, frogs, newts, and slot other things lusing in this lake, are found so curiously experified & shaped out in stones, as we have to our great admiration beheld, as it is a very hard matter at the first sight you the sudden to discent them from the natural lining creatures of that kind, and that so lucielly that thou shalt be able presently to distinguish one from another and to call them by their several and proper names. Some of these I have, guen me by Peter Ernest, the most renowned and illustrious Earle of this country, and worthy Goueronur of the province of Lucreaburg.

There is a Lake in this country, which, by reason of the saltmess of the water, they call Gestatzen, into which, if the fishermen shall cast in their nets ouer deepe, they will presently be stenged & schorched euen as if they had been burnt or drawne through the fire, as Seuerinus Gobelinus, in his history of Amber, reporteth. The same authour written that neere vnto Eisleben, there was not long since a piece of Amber found as bigge as a mans head.

Syriacus Spangeberg did promife to fet out the hiftory of this countrey, wherin all the cities, caltles, villages, mountaines, woods, tiuers, lakes, mines &c. (hould feuerally be deferibed; together with the Autiquities, Records, Petigrees, and fuch other hiftoricall matters of the fame.



The Principality of HENNENBERG.



He serritory and preemd of the Princes of H s n n e ne e n of East France, how large and wide it was, you may keep this out. Chooqyraphicall Mapper shebuts and bounds of trace thus; V pointhe Welt and North it hath Illumingan, and the gear towerls, what of this countries realled Dowyrape Welf (who the lead on the teparts doth bounds thumingen thom Frankelland) on the soul in a confined with the truce of Meyn, and the folloprotes of Rambierg and Wurzbrag. Moreover the failtp are need seed with the great monames high thic country people do call, The Rebus or Rebus you the faint fails also that the Doce level failed, and the promises country as worth of the country people of the seed great game ann commonis you en manoutans, transported un to norm countries. It is watered herer and three with annual and there from the check of prings of the mer (Funge, which in the chep are show all De Herer, the name of the property, it is of lone in other places called De Herer, which indeed the name, of the Abbyt Funge, and Wolfgame a lazard over the fleeters to have been followed for offermand or before fly, as that in our General Common and Wolfgame and Wolfgame a lazard over the fleeters to have been followed for flowing and the flowing man and Wolfgame a lazard over the fleeters to have been followed for flowing and the flowing the flo

mane is as much to fiy, as water, in the English.

nanciss much to fry, a ware, nuthe Englan.

Othel it Seguine and original forth shoulde or family of Hennenberg, by reason of the negligence of the writers and Hilborians of those
times, we can determine nothing for certainty, befise this, is that in the time of Attita and Charles the Creat, fine authors do make montion of
the Process of Lennenberg, which allow were Earlest of Frankland and Dug gives on Wortzekup. So against internet of Henry the first, Largeroot of Germany, Gostowald and Otto of this base for Hennenberg Gened valuatingly in decince of the Largetime of Henry the first, Largetime of Henry the first, Largetime of Henry the first of the Henry the Company of the Company of the Company
for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
for the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company of the Company
for the Company of the the Up., Item the Beginner, two tearned men of this tailing, in the years of that they and \$61, we bithlops of Wurtzburg, and gourned that is with the great apphalte and praise of all men. But there prediges of other Princips indicated from Bot Pot, who in the year of our tool 100 lowing them; the fourth, the Emperoure fide, in the bartell tought between him and Rudolph the Switzen, ere to the city Melrichitads, salarnly infining was honourable flamen in the field. After him Goorce ded his more Government of the Government of the Control of Veller, for the Monks of the order of the brotherhood of the Premonitation 1: After time to lower as in the Dark 1 and 1, it then Darby of the Monks of the order of the Second, next in Bopp or the Third ladely his fecond wise Intertage of Thuringen, Harman, who is found to provide the property of the Second, who have the Second wise Intertage of Thuringen, Harman, who had filled Harman the Second, Harman the Second, and Bar Hor to the Second for the Princes of Storony, behad Harman the Second of the Princes of Storony, behad the Bar to the Second of th of the Pinnes of Soxony, behad If an a y who had time H a war the Second, H as war who second and B a x 100 a D the Second H and you had the B or no on the First who feel from the B a x 10 a to the Third does without little. But a size the Herman the Chinese, H as war the Second, H as war the Third, F a to B at a cx the First, G at 0 at the First, and lathy F at 0 at 1 cx the Chinese H as war the Second, H as war the Third, F a to B at 1 cx the First, G at 0 at the First, and lathy F at 0 at 1 cx the Second lineally defended one from another, faccefully geometed this province. This Frederick had dide H at war war, who by his wise Mangear, of the family of B handenburg had two formes, B a x 1 to 0 the Fourth, and A 1 a 8 a x, b oth which declin the year of our Lord God, 1 y y 2, and kft no office behind the mode of the things of B and the Second, and excellent gifts other wates, was in the year a late Christ necessarion, 1 at 0, by Henry of Latesburg the Emperour, with the general confine of the whole company of the Eckhoon; infulled one of the Pinnes of the Empire. And after that, for the lem but strong, and excellent gifts other wates, was in the year a late Christ necessarion, 1 at 0, by Henry of Latesburg the Emperour, with the general war was managing; it near to bufferde a mode product, initial and oronance man, by Lewis the Foundhild them to the try and general cheemed. In this me, this whole year the year of the Empire. And are that, for the lem to strong war manufacture was to the try and general cheemed. This me, this whole year the year of the try and general cheemed. In this me, this way to the year of the try and general cheemed. In this me, this whole year of the year of the product of the try of the year of the yea

HASSIA, or, The LANDTGRAVY of HESSEN.



He contrie of H 1818 is, which forecine wann E. A. 100 Ms., and now greed with the title of L 1 N 20 CA 171 Ms. and the ment of the title of the tit

Welthalen i you the North, the Duke of Benufwicke, the billiop of Mindele, with other princes are neces neighbours. It is a counter very reirie of all names of rinking inceding for the maintenance of manific. It bearen tho vites, a but the fine only that lieth you the Reim. M. A. B. P. R. G., and C. A. S. B. I. I. are the chiefe and principal critic of this country whereof this litter is adorded with the Princes cours, and concernie for Mobbles, Gentlemen and one bruse galants is looking that the state is adorded with the Princes cours, and concernie for Mobbles, Gentlemen and other bruse galants is looking the control of the Complete Principal Course, and concernie for Mobbles, Gentlemen and other bruse galants of the Course of the Country of th

werd an early pegen, young, and a terramy, originally period and 32 terminals would of the copy that the regime intermined by heavy floring property and the copy of the copy brookes, and cleare running waters of this country? erc.





THVRINGIA,



His Prosince Was formetime a Kingdome, at this day it is onley graced with the title of a Land Toran Avi. It is feated between the two riters Sala and Werra. Vpon the North it is bounded with that great wood, which the Historian scall Pylus Hermins, and of them is called Hortz. On the South it hat the valt forest of Thuringsa, Duringer Takht, they call it. The length of this country, which is equal to the breadth, is about twelte Germane miles. In this narrow compasse, as I remember not long fince Hugh Biriskhort, an Englishman, a citizen of Erford, my good friend, did tell moy there are 12. COVNTIES of Earledomes, and as many ABB sis, which they call Gripor

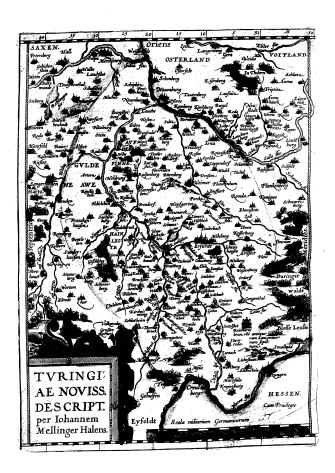
flete Abyton) 144. CITIES, with 60 many MARKET TOWNS, (Markefleken) 2000. PARISES, and 150. CASTIES. It is a passing fertile country, and of wheat and fuch like corne it yeeldeth greater plenty than any other country of Germany what6oeter. Whereupon George Agricola doubted not to call it Sumen Germanic, The Sweet-bread of Germany. Here yearely growth great plenty of woad (Jiatis, the Latines call it) which from hence is transfported into other countries, to the great gaine and commodity of the inhabitants: It is an herbe or weed much wfed of Diers, to fet the more perfect and durable colour in wooll or wollen cloth. Here 60 me are of opinion that sometime the Sora hard did inhabite. Retinerus Reyneckius in his booke, which he wrote of the Original of the Myffen (Myfm) doth thinke the 15 Typingote, to be nothing else, but as one would say Typingote, that is, The Gothes of Thuringia, and thereupon their city Guben, or Gotha, he maketh no queltion, tooke the name. Zacharias Riuander, in the Dutch tongue hath set out a peculiar treatife containing a description of this countrie.

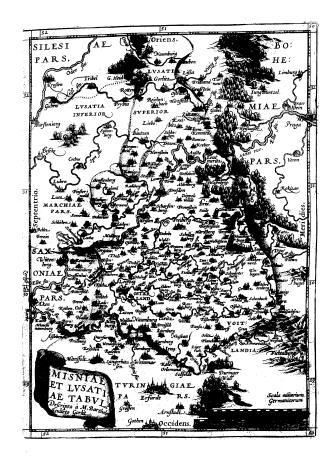
The Metropolitane or chiefe city of this promince is Erford, which is held to be the greatest city of all Germany. The crystall and nimble streamed Gerarunneth almost through encry litere of this city, as we there sheld to our great delight and exceeding commodity of the people inhabiting the fame. In it there is a mount ypon the which doth thand a goodly Monastery of Frier Benedictines, dedicated winto S. Peter. Here also is a stately church, built by Boniace bishopost Mentz, and dedicated to our Lady Mary, the blessed Wingin. This church hath a bell, samous all Germany ouer tor the huge bignesse of it and massis weight.

MISNIA.

His country is by John Garzo of Bononia, an Italian, thus deferibed: This prouince, faith he, is feated when the riuer Elbe; on the Ealfride the Vindali, the Bohemion the South, the Saxons on the North, and Libonotria, or the Eudofes on the Weft, are neere neighbours to this country: it is contained within the riuers Sala and Muldaw: beyond the riuer Sala the Thuringers dwell. In it are many rich and wealthy cities, and duiters fitning cattles. Here fomentine, as Ptolemey rethiftent, the Calucouse and the Dandati did inhabite. But Libonotria was potteffed of the Horthane, Eudoff, Varini, and Saurdone; all which afterward were generally called Sendii. The country is very fertile of all maner of graine; fo that it is able, in regard of the great abundance thereofs, to ferue almost all the neighbour countries neered ionining: Neither doth it yeeld such great thore of wheat only, but also of wine, hony, and cattell. Thus fare out of the fame Garzo.

The head city of this prouince is Meislen (Missa) of which the whole country tooke the name. The river Elbe (Albis) runneth hard by the wals of this city. Heere is a very goodly and strong castle. Drefden, where the Prince doth ordinarily keepe his court, is a city also situate upon ech side of this river Elbe, crosse over the which a goodly bridge doth passe from one part of the city to the other. Torgan, also standeth upon the fame river, where there is brewed an excellent kind of beere, and is thereupon called by the name of this towne Torgaw beere. Item Leipzig, fituate vpon the river Pleisse, is the greatest and wealthiest market towne in all these parts: hither the Merchants do flocke, from all quarters sarre and neere, to the Mart that here is held thrife euery yeere. Heere also is a pretty University, translated hither, as Munster faith, from Prage in Bohemia, about the yeere of our Lord 1408. This towne is verie goodlily built and hath many faire houses, but especially the Guild-hall, where the Aldermen vsually meet, not long fince repaired with great cost and expences, is of all others most gorgeous. The people are very neat, cleanly, courteous and humane. Beside these there are divers other pretty townes, as Zeitz, Schreckenberg, Naumburg, and Freiberg, a rich towne by reason of the Gold-mine neere adioning. Heere in old time dwelt the Hermanduri, as Munster, with other good authours doth teach vs. The Originall, Famous acts, Remooues or colonies and great Commands of this nation are set out not long since by Georgius Chemnicensis in the Latin tongue, by Reynerus Reyneckius, and at large by Petrus Albinus Niuemontius, in the Germane tongue. Of Lvs ATIA, a prounce also contained in this mappe, we have spoken before, at the Mappe of Saxony.





THE MARQUESATE OF BRANDENBURG

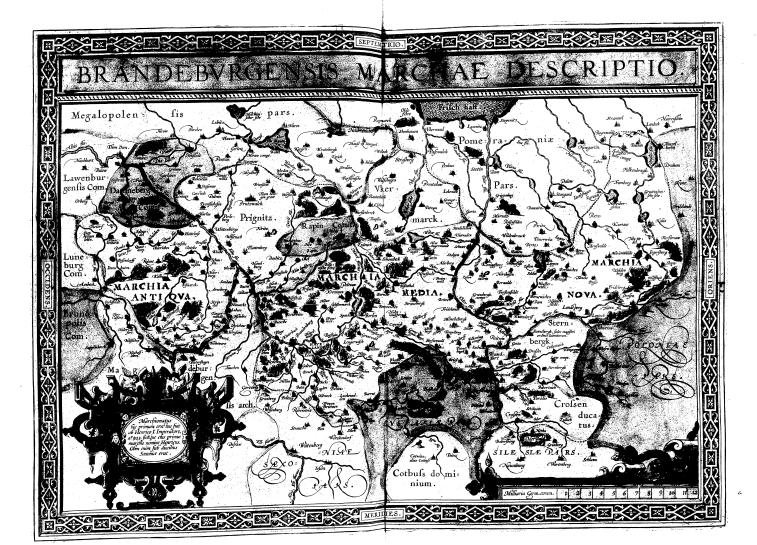


He Manuelate of Brancheway numeth out in length threefoors German miles. Vpon the Work the borderest hypon Assays, Malika, and Metebling. Vpon the North is bounded by Pomeras, Steins, and the Caffely. His Eaft partrelled you Pelants, and Steins, and the Caffely. His Eaft partrelled you Pelants, and Steins, and Merale, His did marech, Malika marech, and Nermarech. This Manueline allo contrined within his intification the Lordihip of Cathafor Centrits of Pellans, Agricum, and Steins and Illing and Cathafors of Cathafors (Assays and Steins, Steins, Steins, and Frent and Illin Neather Laffatis the Duckedome of Caffin in Steffet the Bartedomes of Rapin, Steins, And Frent and Toi called dothelong the little Prounce Prignits. It hash three his independent of the Cathafors of Cathaf

Hilberstadt, and Meckelburg. The inhabitants long since were the Senones Sueui, and in some places also the Angriuary, with the Testanes. In this coast are leuencities of no small account, Tangermunds upon the timer libe, in that place where the finer
Angraor Tanagra (now Tanger) unloch it selse into Elbe, sometime the imperial sea of the Emperour Charles the fourth. Stendal the principall citie of this shire, where there is a church of S. Nicolas (they call it Thumshift) of regular Canons of the order of S. Barnard, commonly called Ordo Ciflertiensium, first founded at Cistertium (now called Citeaux) a place in Gallia Narbonensi. Soltwedel, divided into two cities, the Old, & the New. Gardeleben, with a castle called Eischnippe. As also Oslerburg, Werben, and Senohuje now Sehaufen, fo named perhaps of the Senones a people that fometime dwelt hereabout. Arnburg, with his callle fittuate vpon the river Elbe, Bifmarch, Beufter, Bueck standing not farre from the Elbe, Kalbe, and Neffingen, which they otherwise also call Letzlingen. Besides these townes it hath seuen monasteries richly endowed with temporalries and lecular iurisdiction, and divers Nunries, as Arntfehe, Damke, Diestorff, Crewessen, and Niendorsf. The breadth of this country being equall to the length, is not about eight Dutch miles; and yet in it are at the leaft 465, villages of good note. MIDDLE-MARCH beginneth on the other fide of the Elbe, and stretcheth it selfe vnto the rivers Oder and Spre (sometimes called Sueuss.) It is watered with the river Hauel, and other finall brooks of leffe account. In former ages it was inhabited by the Sueut, or Switzers. The foile is very fertile, especially for come. It hath many Woods, Fish-ponds, Pastures, and Medowes: as also certeine Vineyards first planted heere by Albert the Marquesse, surnamed, The beare. Brandenburg his chiefecitie; is by the river Hanel divided into two parts : this is called The New citie; that The Olde: and was so named of Brandon formetime a captaine of the Franks. Here is held the generall court of inflice for the whole countrey. Many prinileges and great liberties have (by emperors, kings, and princes) been granted to this province; a token or monument where-of is the flatue or image erected in the new city, holding in his hand a drawen fword, whom the citizens call Revland. Not farre from this citie is the territory of Hauclan, to called of the river Hauel that environs it. Also the monastery of Lenin of the order of S. Bernard. After Brandeburg followes Rathenaw vpon the Hanel: Spandaw with a castle vpon the river Spree: likewill Columb and Berlin fewered by the famer timer. In Berlin is the Princes court at this prefent. Berlin was so named either of Albert the Marques surnamed Bear, or, as others hold opinion, of wild beares that haunted this place when the foundations were fift laid. Colne was fo called of Colliers that in great numbers inhabited the fame in times paft; or rather of the Latine word Colonia. Frankford vpon Oder was anciently reckoned in the number of the Hanfe-townes; in which regard at this present it payes no tribute to Lubeck, nor to any other cities of that affociation. It hath three marts enery yeere. Here is a College or Vinuersitie founded by Ioachim the first marques of that name in the yeere 1506. Not farrefrom the Abbey of Carthusians in this criterumes a small fresher fpringing our of a vine-bearing hill, whereinto what focuer is cast, hardeneth into the nature of a stone. Other townesthere be also, as Erietzen surnamed The logall: also Belitzen, and Bernam, where excellent beere is brewed. Bellin feated by a foord of the little river Rhien: Mittenvald, Monnisberg, Bifental, Blumbergen, of the diocelle of Brandeburg, Botzaw with a castle; Falkenhaghe with a castle fometimes belonging to the Templers, Friendiocelle of Brandeburg, Botzaw with a castle fometimes belonging to the Templers, Friendiocelle of Brandeburg, Botzaw with a castle fometimes belonging to the Templers, Friendiocelle fometimes belonging to the Templers for the Templers fo mald, and Oderberg. Here marques Albert the second of that name built a castle in the midst of the river, to constraine pasfengers to pay tolle. Then have you Fridland, a cloifter of Nunnes, with a little borough. Frifach of the dioceffe of Brandeburg, Gerefivald; Grimnitz, Grunneid, Grunwalde, and Koppenick, foure parks of the Prince with caftles annexed. Hochelberg avillage, Landsberg, an obscure place with a castle of great antiquitie, Lichen a small towne; Liebenwald with a parke; Nawen; Putstam a little towne with a castle; Newstadt, Eberswald, and not fatte from thence Chorin a monastery of Bernardines. Mulrofa a small borough and a village; Sarmunde, Sconbeck, with a parke; Strausberg, Trebin, Bernewyck a little borough; Zendenick a cloifter of Nunnes; Zoffa a fmall borough with a caffie; Stendel, swet; Wrufen, not farre from Odera; Lietzen, Selow a finall borough with many villages and hamlets. This middle marquefat containes eight and twentie Dutch miles in bredth, and fo many in length.

Naws a act is failed from the middle by the niner Oders, about that place where the ninerWarta falles thereinto, nere the town of Kafiren. The faid niner of Warta beginnes in Paland, and watereth this region at the citie of Lamberg, and the townes of Zandsek and Sambergs. The head citie of this marquelat is Kafiren, redified by the marques Isom, some to be some of the cities of series. The head citie of this marquelat is Kafiren, redified by the marques Isom, some to self-in the first, who to his exceeding charge fortified the fame, and there established his court. Other townes there be, as Landsherg you Warta, Kamngelorg, Bermald, and Bermitens, or the towne of New Berlin. Then have you the citie of Artifield, the borough of Thame, Isolain whilome the principal leit. Furnified as shall be towned by Tramburg, Parien, Falksherg he towne and castle fusure on the confines of Pamerlands: allo Humelifed a coliter of Nunnes, Kalisa village, Kartan, and Appenso intelle towney, Nurburg availage, Nurburg, Reitz with an abboy of the knights of the Rhodes, Quarten containing the palaces of noblemen, Johiffishe a nome that beares the name for good beere and excellent Armorets. Moteoure, you have Ofmand, Stanffis, Waldnider of a small borough, Saither of village, Sate of a little conve with a monasterie, and Zandsek a pette borough you the times Warts. The circuit of this new marquer: is about four ear and wenny Duch miles.

Now the whole marqueza of Brandeburg, with the regions about mentioned threutor fubricle, contained fluir and forties of importance, threefore and doute nownes, fusteen borough so monohy called 9B actafrictate, eight and thirty calles or noble mens houles, ven parks, featurement monatheries of men and women. This region also yeelden Corall, the Eagle-flone or the Acties, and the falfon-coloured from called 3 objuting, with other genmes of no left account. Thus much out of the Darch discourts of Walfargus Isbitium. You may reade also Manifer and branium, and Daniel Chytreum his florice of Starting.



BVCHAVIA or BVCHONIA.



N this province standeth the Abbey of Fuld; concerning the originall and fituation whereof thus writeth Munster: FVLDA is the head city of that part of Germanie, which in times past some called Buchonia: others the forest or desert of Buchauia, namely of Beechtrees, wherefore at this present we call it Fagoniam and Fagunetum. And that this name is deriued of Fagus (a beech,) the name of a

towne therein called Fag or Fach, not farre from the high hill Taurus, doth plainly import. This region is situate betweene Turingen, Frankenlandt, Hesse, and Wederaugia, bordering on the confines of all the faid regions, and lying as it were in the center of them. For townes, castles, villages, riners, pooles, woods, fields, hortyards, sweet fountaines, and fruitfull soile (so farre forth as the asperitie of these regions may affourd) it is none of the meanest parts of Germanie; notwithstanding it beareth no vines at all. The rivers are Fuld (whereof the city that it runnes by is called Fuld) Hun, Guerra, and Ulster. The whole countrey is full of woods abounding with oaks and beeches. The little villages neere the city they call Celles, in token of the order of the Benedictins there dwelling in times past. But the chiefe grace and ornament of this region is the ancient and magnificent Church of S. Sauiour, which the memory of S. Boniface makes most renowmed, by whose meanes the city of Fulda was first built and inlarged, being before but a waste wildernesse. For this being the Church of that most ancient monastery, was before the towne anno 655. erected in the time of the Emperour Pipin, father to Charlemaigne. More you may reade in Sebastian Munster. Sundry particulars also concerning the original of this Abbey, and the deeds of the Abbats, you shall find in the Chronography of Valentine Muntger published in Dutch: where he saith, that the ground-plot of this city of Fulda before the building thereof was called culmion, that is, The den of Owles. And where the Abbey of S. Peter now standeth, it was of old named Eulenbergs, or The hill of Owles.

THE COVNTIE OF WALDECK.



His Countie containeth a part of Hesse; it is a fruitfull region, and watered with many rivers: the principall whereof abounding with fish, is called Eder, and is sayd to yeeld graines of gold. Then haue you also the rivers Dimel, Twist, Ahra, Orba, and Ilber. The soile affourds both corne

and wine. Also it hath mines of filuer, quick-filuer, copper, lead, salt, and alume. The principall places are the city and cattle of Waldeck, which grueth name to the whole region. Astinchusen, Dudinchusen, Landave, a city and castle, with the towne and castle of Mengerbusen, where the Earle at this present holds his court: the towne and castle of Roden, in the territory whereof is much hunting: Wetterburg a castle most pleasantly situate betweene Twist and Abra: the old and new towne of Wildung distinct both in name and place; neere vnto which are certaine mines that yeeld both golde, copper, and filuer. Here are likewise sountaines of sower water. And here they brew the best beere in all the countrey. The castle of Eisenburg, in the fields whereof, as at Wildung is digged up gold and yron mine. Here also they dig a kinde of stones, which they burne in stead of coales. The castle of Eilbujen most gallandy seated, and divided by a river from Urba. Corbach a strong city: the castle and towne of Newburg; the castle Ither, and the monastery of Werben, &c.





The Dukedomes of BRVNSWIICK and LVNENBVRG.



Hele two regions are at this preferr fability of the control of the preferr forms of Landphon, who (as Comercian dirth) first excelled a three or borough, calling it forms are one, whereupon the whole cine that east fine been called a three or borough, calling it forms are one, whereupon the whole cine that east fine been called a three or borough, calling it forms are one, whereupon the whole cine that east fine been called a three or borough, calling it forms are one, whereupon the whole cine that east fine been called a sine of the control of the contr

fine. Their turclary init or protection: they most come a. Autrent me, Comettor, withinone failing on A Their. For the honour of whole bodd only, because it could not be brought within their city willed, they excelled an onastery onder their clied of 5. Girls, then more even to the walles you thou of the cryst within their city will be compared to the country of t

in the running state of the control of the control

A description of the territory of NVRENBERG.

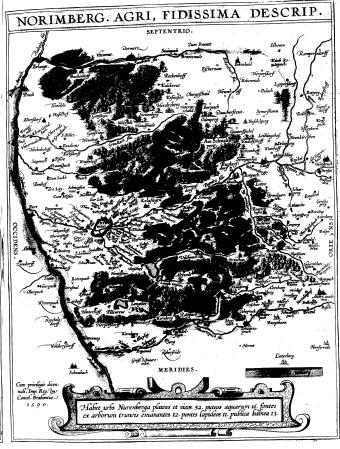


A GEICHIPHON OF THE CETTION YOUR AND EACH.

When the barbors of Branch Pradeium I have thought good one of course, the region of this place: his words be thefe:

When the barbors of Branch Pradeium I have thought good one of course, and opported also the people Newir inhabiting Russia, certaine principal families of them for Indexe and course and course of the Proper, and opported also the people Newir inhabiting Russia, certaine principal families of them for Indexe and course and course of the Proper, and opported also the people Newir inhabiting Russia, certaine principal families of them for Indexe and course of the Proper and the Proper and Russia of the Indexe and State and State and the Indexe of istentibe Emprei for eith e legimning was a popular elizar. One onely coil liditored in the time of Charlesthe Growth, changed intinon Antitaevatia, or government of alse y microal professes by which menestes who led authorise came mon the lands of the Senatous vision used in George and the Cartago of the tuation, maners and cultomes of this citie, you have a notable discourse written by Conradus Celiu a Poet laureat.





FRANKENLANDT.



RANKENLANDT is partly plaine, and partly mountainous: the mountaines are not very steepe, nor the plaines very fruitfull; being for the most part fandy. In many places the hilles be set with vines, do yeeld pleasant and delicate wine; especially about Wirtzburg. There are great store of woods, and much hunting. The country is subject to many gouernours : notwithstanding they call

the Bithop of Wirtzburg Duke of Frankenlandt. The Bithops of Mentz and of Bamberg haue many places here. And the Count Palatine enjoyeth a great part. Here the Marqueses Orantes are seated. And here are many imperiall cities also.

As touching Norimberg, it is doubtfull whether it belongs to Frankenland or Bauaria: by the name, Bauaria should seeme to chalenge it. For Norimberg is as much to say, as Mons Noricus, The Norick hill: whereby it appeareth, that it was the city of the Norici. And after the Norici succeeded the Boiari or Bauarians: and now that portion of countrey that lies betweene Danubius and Norimberg, is called Noricum. Howbeit the city is in the diocesse of Bamberg, which belongeth to Frankenlandt. The inhabitants of Norimberg will be accounted neither Bauarians nor Frankes; but a nation differing from both. It is a stately city, with churches, castles, and houses, most sumptuously built. It stands upon the river Pegnitz, in a barren and fandy place, which increaseth the peoples industry: for they are all either artizans or merchants: so that they are exceeding rich, and beare a great name in Germany. It is a place most fit for the Emperours court, a free city, and seated almost in the midst of Germany.

Betweene Bamberg and Norimberg lies Forchaim, a towne famous for snow-white bread. The inhabitants suppose that Pilate was here borne. Thus farre Eneas Siluius in his description of Europe. Reade also Iohannes Auhanus, Hermannus Comes Nuenarius, Trithemius the Abbat, and Iohn Auentinus, who thinks that the princi-

pall city thereof Wirtzburg was of old called Paonia.

THE BISHOPRICK OF MVNSTER.

F this Bishopricke thus writeth Sebastian Munster in his Cosmography. Charlemine rected a third Bishopricke in the midst of Saxone, now Westphalia, in Myningrode, a place which afterward in regard of a condained as Bishop one Ludgerus borne in Frisland. Whole successor

Hermannus consecrated the Monastery and Church on the other side the water, to the honour of the bleffed Virgin Mary. Which Monastery in short time so mightily increased, and became so famous, that it gaue name both to the City and Bishopricke; so that the old name of Myningrode being abolished by little and little, it began to be called the City and Bishoprick of Munster, which name remaines euen till this present day. Hitherto Munster out of Grantziu. Concerning this Bishoprick, and that of Ozenburg, reade the Saxonie of Albertus Crantzius, and Hamelman his commentaries of Westphalia.

This City anno 1533. received great dammage by the Anabaptifts, who expelling the citizens, vsurped the same; and chusing a King out of their rabble, they held it almost a yeere against the Archbishop of Colen and the Duke of Cleue, who bessegedit with a strong army. But the Bishop at length growing Master, punished both them and their King, as they deferued.





BOHEMIA.

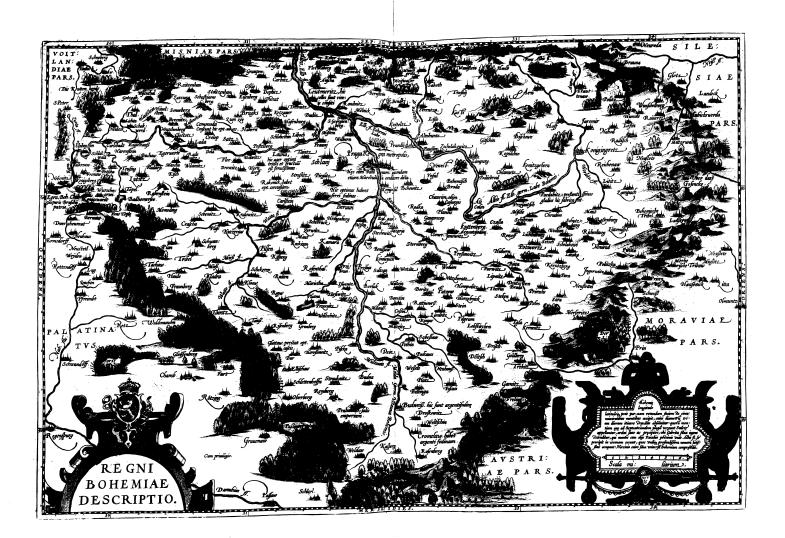


and Debrasis in his Bohemian flory deferbeth this region in maner following. Behemia is first as in Germanic. Eall it extended to Morasian Alfeld, and well to Bassaria. Adjirát boderedien to the South as Saemia and Mojiráa do Northward. It is in forme of a Thester enuitoned around by the South as Saemia and Mojiráa do Northward. It is in forme of a Thester enuitoned around by the containing nor much abous 2:0. miles a piece. Charlet king of Bahemia, who afterward was Empeour, disided it into 12. regions, of which on condy he names after the truer Falsar hat runner through Prage; the other elseun he called by the names of their principall cownes; fome of them being to hair lo pronounciation, that a man full landry flyesche then, whelfe the be a Bohemian borne or very skiffull in the language. The chiefe Bohemian townes lying towards Marsais are Matha. Christophere, Northeir Sept. Parabitise, Liviniae. Towards Bassaris you have Gietney, Domastilers, Moje Christophere.

and Tachow. On the fide towards Austria the principall towne is Buduitz, with Cromlave, Trebon, Hradeck : as likewise on and 1 MONTH. Of the thrown of the property of the MONTH o stately and magnificall. This city hath two castles ; one called Viffegard, whilom the Kings palace, but now waste and almost desolate, by meanes of civile warres. Again that other castle that over looketh the little towne, as it is named, so it well descrueth the Jue, by manes of cume warter, again that of the Catterian outer tooken the fairs. Office, ye for great action one with the value and buildings. Of publique edifices, the Church built by King Charles before mensioned; and the Cattle exceeded by K. Pladification and buildings. Of publique edifices, the Church built by King Charles before mensioned; and the Cattle exceeded by K. Pladification and buildings. Of publique edifices, the church built by King Cattle edit of the Cattle of the Cattle of the Pladification and buildings of the Cattle of the Pladification and buildings of the Cattle of the Catt mountaines lying open to the North, vpon the frontiers of Morauia, which the ancient Bohemians call Cerconess. From which mountaines this river refresheth and watereth the greater and better part of Bohemia; and then having augmented his streames by the influence of Vultawa, Egra, Satzawa, Gitzera, and Mifa his neighbour-rivers, continueth his course and name through Mifaia and Saxonie to the maine Ocean, being all that way enriched with abundance of Salmons. Butthe smaller rivers and freshets of Bohemia yeeld in some places graines of gold, and in others shell-filhes containing pearle. Heere also you have certaine hot bathes both pleasant and medicinable. And all the whole countrie so aboundeth with graine, as it affoordeth plenty to the neighbour-regions. Winesthere are no great store : and those of the countrey so weake, as they last but a very small time. Howbeit bout-egons. Writes the area great note and another the control of veine, you thould haue nothing but perfect filter: whereas in other countries thole mines are efteemed of high price, that hold a quarter or affirmer, or arth evento flow half of good filter. They find all op leavy of gold ore in certainer mines which take their name of a place called of lawa. It is reported that the Kings of Bohemia have had gaines of pure gold brought from there weighing tenne pound a piece. No either are they definition to face internal: 1 namely, time, lead, copper, and yon. And formet interest they finde in those mineral rockes, the carbuncle, the Saphyre, and the Amerbiff. Next won their mines there is nothing of greater account to the Bohemians them their waters replembled with caps; which I have declared more at large in a peculiar book te reating polithi-pondes. Now leve where the disposition of the inhabitants. In brief therefore, both in maners, habit, and flature of body the Bohemians refemble the Lionking of bealts, when whose contillation they are fubicd; that is to fay, if you consider either the largeoffic of their limbs, I their bound and mightie breatles, their yellow flugs—histe hanging oner their flowlders, the harthneffic of their woice, their packling eits, or their exceeding fitnength and courage. The Lion carriers a kind of contempt and didainstell price outer other bealtes, and hardy fullal you vanquith hum; fiyou affalle him by force. Neither the contempt and didainstell price outer other beatles, and hardy fullal you vanquith hum; fiyou affalle him by force. Neither does not man and the properties of the properties of the properties and the properties of the pro couers his arrogancie both in his gate, gefture, and pompe. Being fet light by, he growes impatient; in any enterprize he is as bold as a Lion, and most firme and constant till he hash brought it to execution, but not without a touch of ambition and vaine ooks 39 Justices that the support of this nation is described. They brew excellent ale in this countrey, calling it Whiteale. They speake the Sclauon tongue, calling themselues Czeeks, and the Germans Niemeeks. Vnder the stile of this kingdome are also comprized the regions of Morauia, Silesia, and Lufatia. Likewise in the yeare 1 315, the city Egra became the warehouse or principall mart towns of the Bohemians. Coneeming the region it felfe you may read more largely in *Jeneses Statisus*; and of the people, in the fifth books of *Maximus Comerus* his Polonian flory. Viron the you may add a *Manfler*, *Rithiume*, *Cranszus* in his deferption of *Wandalia*, and *Subellius* and *Sub* arly described by Georgius Handschius. The Map it selfe we borowed out of the Table of Ioannes Crigingerus, published at Prage

The diuers appellations of certaine cities in this Kingdome we thought good here to put downe out of Munster. For the names of all their cities, are by the Bohemian pronounced after one maner, and by the German after another.

Bohemian names. German names.			Bohemian names, German names,		Bohemian names, German names.			
Praha, Plzen,	Prag.	1	Launij,	Laun.	Dub,	Ath.	Thefe cities	
Budiciowize,	Pillen. Budwis.	Thefecities	Rockowinck, Klattowy,	Rekowinck. Glataw.	Piela, Gilowy,	Wilmaffer. Gilaw.	are tubiect	
Kolim, Cheb.	Coein.	are imme-	Beraim,	Bern.	Krupka,	Caupen.	of the king-	
Strzibre.	Eger. Bils.	> diatlyfub-	Molt,	Bruck. Gretz.	Loker, Hanzburg,	Cibogen. Dalenburg.	dome.	
Hora,	Buttenberg.	King.	Aufcij,	Aust.	The river Albis is	he river Albis is called by the Germans Clbe, and		
Tabor, Zaterz,	Taber.		Myto, Dwnor.	spaut. boff.	by the Bohemians Labe. The Bohemians call the riner Molta by the name of			



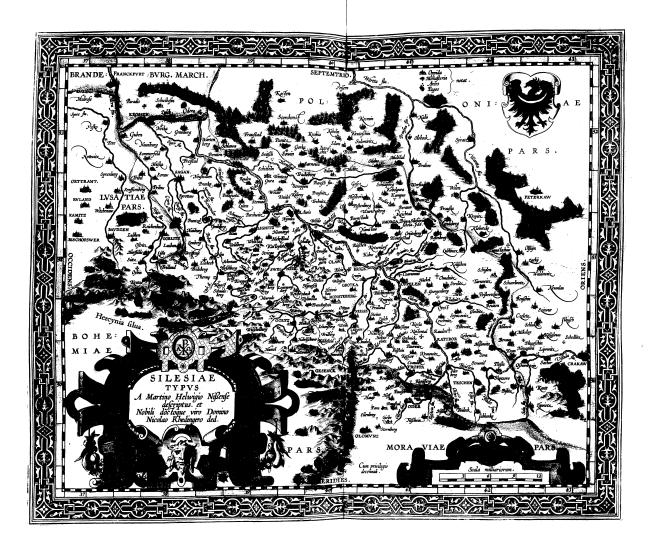
SILESIA.

Ohn Crate one of the Emperours counfellers, and his principall Physician, hath for the benefit of the studious in Geography, out of his relations of Silesia, imparted thus much

That we may not be scrupulous about the name of the Silesians, nor (as some haue done) deriue it from the Elyfian fields : we are out of ancient writers to vndersland, that the fame region which they now possesses, was formerly inhabited by the Quadi. For Quad in the Saxon or old German rongue, hash the same signification that Siletz hath in the Polonian or Sclauon. For they were a people that reforted hither out of sundry places, more addicted to warre than peace, deltroyers rather than builders, and impary praces, these assumed was the man peace, controyers rainer tran pounters, and important of all fuperioritie. The first King that have rule ouer them was Belgleus a Polacke. He was borne in the years of our Lord 9 67. his mother a Bohemian, necee to Duke Worteslaus by the

packet rie was notice in the year of his called Miessaus, in the year 1001, was married to Rixa daughter of Erenfrid County brothers fide. A sonne of his called Miessaus, in the year 1001, was married to Rixa daughter of Erenfrid County brothers lide. A forme of his catten suspans, in the yeare 1001, was married to Kasa daughter of Erraffia County
Palaritie, necect to the Emperour Other the third, by his fiftet Melebrits: and this man was the first that received the
kingly diademe from Other the third. But after his decease the Polonians having by sedition expelled out of their kingdome the Emperours niece and his fonne Casimire, Conradus the Emperour referuing to himselfe a certaine tribute, annexed Silefia to the crowne of Bohemis. This Emperour was an Vratiflanian borne, and perhaps gaue the name of Pratiflania to his natine citie, which is now commonly called Breflan. But hereof I cannot certainly the name of **ratiflants to his natine citie , which is now commonly called **Breflam**. But hereoff cannot certainly affirm ought. This one thing is not to be doubted, that the Shelians had no affection towards the Polonians, whenas by the practice and indultry of **labn's field king of **Bachenia** faber to the Emperour Charlesthe fourth, they writed thereflues to the Bohemians. Some there are (by what authority or opinion I know nee) which they writed thereflues to the Bohemians. Some there are (by what authority or opinion I know nee) which the strengthen are the strengthen and the strengthen are the strengthen and the strengthen are the strengthe amme that in the tame place where neglam now trands, was built in times pair by a Prince called Lights, the city of Budang's mentioned in Proloney. For it is apparent out of histories, that Miglaus Duke of Poland, who was full created King by the Emperour Orbothe third, and in the years 965, embraced Christianite, did annot 1048 erect. created king by the Emperour Otto Hentino, anni mer year 990, empiraced cuminamite, sucamar 104, each a wooden church or chapele to the honour of \$1. Inha pairli. Whereby you may gather, that in thofedsyes there as no great matter of building at bridgen. Moreour, Gostprilate the first Prelaze of that church being an Italian preferred the village of Smeyer before the citic of \$2.00 fear, planing there its Schole and College. Likewise about preferred the village of Smeyer before the citic of \$2.00 fear, planing there its Schole and College. Likewise about this time it is thought that the foundations of other the principal cities of \$3.00 fear, anamyly of Ligants, Glogan, Latting the contraction of the contraction of the college of th ben, See, wee layed; for not of monuments and Annales no certainty can be gathered, when as the accidented withings and logistic state of the Emperous Frederick the fecond, which were written in the years 1300 all tings in all Siteja are the letters of the Emperous Presents tine Econd, which were written in the year 1100. all the refide being Confumed and fold, either by fires or intuitions which have been every termible in thefeparts. But by the good indeason of Frederick Barbardfj, Sitefa was both pacified, and fo diffiributed among the formes of Pidalflank ling of Paland, that it feemed nor altogether to be diffinentived from that crowne. But when the Polonians perceived that Silefia grew full of Germans, and that the Princes began to fauour them; reiecting the lawfull ans perceited that Suepa grew full of Lemmas, and max the Frances Degand rationer them; retecting the lawfull heires, they admixed to the hingdome of Suepa on Fueliabut Lebitum, a cruellenemy to the Germans. This was the occasion that they betook them felture to the protection of tobusting of Subsemia who being fonce to the Emtheoretical Conference of the Conference of the Suprementation of the Suepa of Subsemia and the Suprementation of the Suprementation of Subsemia and Suprementation of Sup the occasion that they betooke themiclates to the protection of terminal personal years one my committee the personal theory the fementh, married the daughter of termissals with got Enhemis, and was insuffed into the king-person theory the terminal personal through the terminal personal per come 1302. Vy heretore after the decrease of this source states and suppose assumble to twenter home and one after another, fix where of were Emperous, one a Bohemian, another an Hungarian, fine of the hould cold Aniferia, two Polacies, but defended from Anifris by the mothers fide. Of the Polonian raceremained as yet in 31-fris, two Polacies, but defended from Anifris by the mothers fide. Of the Polonian raceremained as yet in 32-fris, two Polacies, but defended from the first hold from the first hol tens the Princes of Lignitz and Tejemitz: for mote of analyzinerg activation projective from Neerge kingle Ba-hemis. Prailibast the head-city of Silefis being burnt to albest in the yere 134; began then fol stacly to be built of flone, as at this prefent both for order and beauty of houfes and largenedle of threets, it is little inferiout to any of the cities in Germanie. Concerning other more true ornaments of a Common-wealth, I thall not need to feake, feeing it is manifest to all Germanie, that fearfe in any other region there are to be found so many Schooles, such numbers of learned Professors, and of excellent wirs. It beferens me not to speake too gloriously of my countreymen; yet thus much I may boldly fay, that there is almost no Princes court, nor any famous common-wealth, where the vertue and learning of the Silefians findes not enterrainment. The gentlemen likewise albeit addicted to tillage and good husbandry, yet are they fo warlike withall, that no indifferent ludges can deny, but that by their to tillage and good husbandry. Yet are they fo warlike with all, hat no indifferent ludges can deny, but that by their valour the reminder of linageste is defended. It is a reg, on very fruitfull of corne, effectivally in one place about herefl, which is not carefully manuered by our people. It abounded with filh pooles. The famous muer olders confined in East and North, and South it is disided from Bahemis by Salestes. But the financian obed appearance of the Country, But Laurentine Crainine Could have brought more certainties to lightly and not the age wherein he lined been really our whole med in jugorance. Thus much labor Crase concerning his native country Stiffe. It contained we did back brought more certainties to lightly and not the age wherein he lined been fazily our whole med in jugorance. Thus much labor Crase concerning his native country Stiffe. It contained we did backed ones; one Bishoprick, the Bishop whereof hash his relidence at Neiffe, and formetimes at Brifage and the Crashes and a Colleges of Connos. Hence are four Bennous Class labor in the stiffer of the Crashes and the Connos. Hence are four Revouse 161. In this senior hash. for there is a Cathedrall church and a College of Canons. Heere are foure Baronies also. In this region about THE THERE IS A MEMORETAL CHIEF AND A SHOULD FREE THE FOUND A SHOULD A SHOUL

The Chronicles of Silesia were of late written by Josephimus Curius, wherein he hath so curiously described the flued in during the state of th described it in verse also.



MORAVIA.



O A N I A is thus defailsed by Jamme Dubrauius in his Bohemian (tory: Morauia was called of olde Marcommia, because it confined upon Germany at that place, where Dundsin entreth Hungary. For Mark in high Dutch figuisfies a limit or confine, a and thereupon Marcommia are fuch as inhabit the borders of a countrey. Concerning these people Ariamus in his relation of Germany, the farthest of these nations (faith he) are the Quadi and Marcomanni, then the lazyges a people of Sarmatia, after the Getes, and lattly a great part of the Sarmatians. Howbert, at this present, because it is bounded by the riner Mora, from the same inter the inhabitants are called Moraui, and the countrey Morauia. On three sides, as it now

stands, it is divided by mountaines, woods, forests, or rivers; on the East from Hungary, West from Bohemia, and North from Silefia: for on the South part towards Auftria it is plaine, being some where separated therefrom by the river Thayfa, and in other places by another obscure river. The principall river in Moravia is Mora, which enuironeth the chiefe city called Olmantz, and from thence running into Hungary, dischargeth himselfe with his tributary streames into the chanell of Danubius. For Mora receiving into his bosomethe river Nigra; and that of Smitta, whereon standeth the city Brin next in dignity to Olmuntz; also Thayfa, which glideth along by the city Znaim famous for the death of Sigismund the Emperour; and lastly Igla passing by the city Igla; rendreth vp his owne and his neighbours substance to the great and renowmed Danubius. But the river Odera spring not far from Olmuntz, retaineth his name to the Ocean sea. Some thinke it is called by Ptolemey Viadrus. Odera is so named of a word borrowed from fowlers, which call their watch-towers for the fpying and taking of birds, Odri; and fuch towers you have now in Morauia at the fountaine of Odera. Neither must we heere omit the river Hana, which albeit fometimes scant of water, yet doth it so moisten the neighbour-fields, being thereby the fertilest in all the region, as the husbandmen in regard of their plentifull increase, call them the fat of Morauia, Here also more than in other places are found the filuer and gold coines of M. Antoninus, of Commodus, and other Emperours. Which is a manifest argument of ancient warres betweene the forces of the Empire and the Marcomans in these parts.

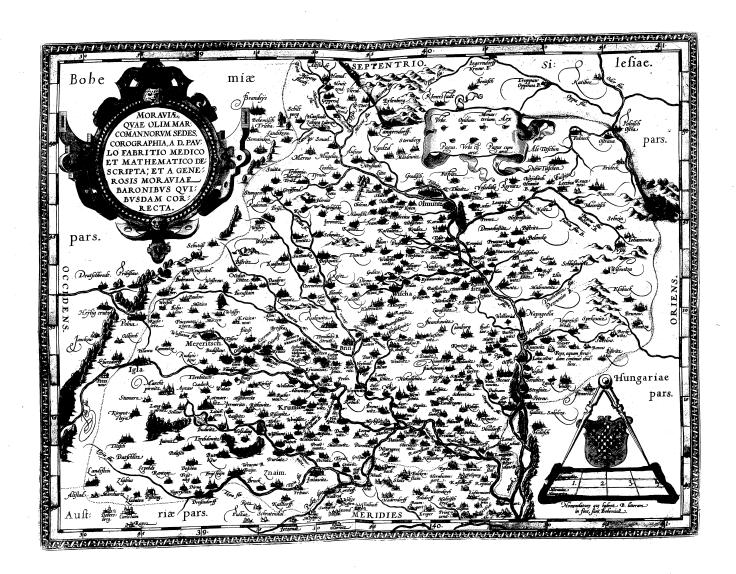
This one thing is most worthy the admiration, that in Manusia there is a kind of Frankineense & Myrthe, not distilling out of trees as in other countries, but digged from vnder the ground, in one place only called Gradsso, where till this present is found not only Frankineense called Male frankineense in regard of the resemblance it hath with the printe parts of man; but also in the shape of other members both of man and woman. And of the Weenselms of the noble samily furnamed à Ogweu, as he was making a soundation for the banke of a fill-poole in his field of Sternberg, he found the intire body of a man, consisting all of Myrthe, the which distributing vato his friends, and remembring me among the rest, bestowed on memore than halse an arme, which I vsed often for a perfume.

The inner part of the region is arable, an exceeding fertile and fat foile, and most apt for corne 1 as the hilles for vines, being more fauourable to Bacchus than the hilles of Bohemia; wherefore it excelleth for abundance of good wine. And it is so generally manured, and hath such plentic of husbandmen, that unlesse it is no forests and defert places, heere is no patture at all tor the feeding of cattell. For the rest, both in speech, fashions and customes, they are like the Bohemians. Hitherto Dubrauus.

In the yeere 895, the people of this region were instructed in the Christian saith by S. Methodius, at the procurement of Analybus the Emperour. Vander the Emperour Hony the fourth, in the yeere 1086, this countrey, together with Ladias and Sulfa, was annexed to the kingdome of Bohemia. Their language is mixt, for the greatest part speake Bohemian, and the high Dutch is vsed only in cities among persons of best account. This Prounce (as Dubrauius writeth) yeelds plentie of wine, but not of the strongest; such (saith Rubinmenus, and I my sells haue so sound it by experience) as exempted not the drinker quite from care. Dublyshi in his Polonian storie saith that the name of the riuer Odera signifies in the Henetian tongue, inundation of robbery. Obmuniz the head citie of this region, and the seat of a Bishop, is described by Stephamus Taurinus in his Stauromachia. Concerning Mormás, besides Dubranius, reade Asnas Silaus in his Bohemian story.

This Map of Morauia first drawen by Fabricius, but afterward corrected by diuers gentlemen of the countrey was fent me by John Grato Counseller and principall Physician to the Emperour Maximilian the second a bountiful fauourer of these my studies. He gaue me also this catalogue of townes called both by German and Bohemian names.

Merherische Tribaw, Neustadt, Deutstbrodt, Iglau, Budwers,	Trzebowa Czeska. Landskraup, Semanin. Sfilperck, Zabrzeh, Swittawa. Trzebowa Morawska. Nowy Miesto.	Drofendorff, Freyen, Schtignitz, Holfterlitz, Miflicz, Ioflwitz, Dayex, Gruftpach, Maydpurgk,	Drofdowice. Vranew. Vranew. Trztenice. Hofferadice. Morifisw. Landinice. Diakowice. Diakowice. Hruffow uny. Dewizibr ady. Huffopecz. Nofyllaw. Ilza.	Sclowitz, Brin, Olmutz, Proftnitz, Wifeha, Aufterlitz, Kreinfier,	The Bohemian names Zidladowice. Zidladowice. Brito. Frologen. Wystaw. Slankow. Slankow. Krometriz. Vherskybrod. Hodomin. Bratiflaw. Podrwin. Offracio.
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AVSTRIA or AVSTRICH.

EORGERITHAYMER, in his Abridgement of the fituation of the world, deferibeth Austrich under the name of Pannony the higher, in these words: Pannony the higher (faith he) toward the East abbutteth vpon the river Leyth. Prolemey maketh the river Rab his Eastern bound. Vpon the West it is bounded with the river On mafies, and Novicion which is a part of Bayern. Some do on that coast limit it with the mountaine Catius: on the North with the river Tey and the countrey Moratua: for fo farre at this day it doth extend it selfe on that side. Vpon the South coast it resteth upon the mountaines of Steyri.

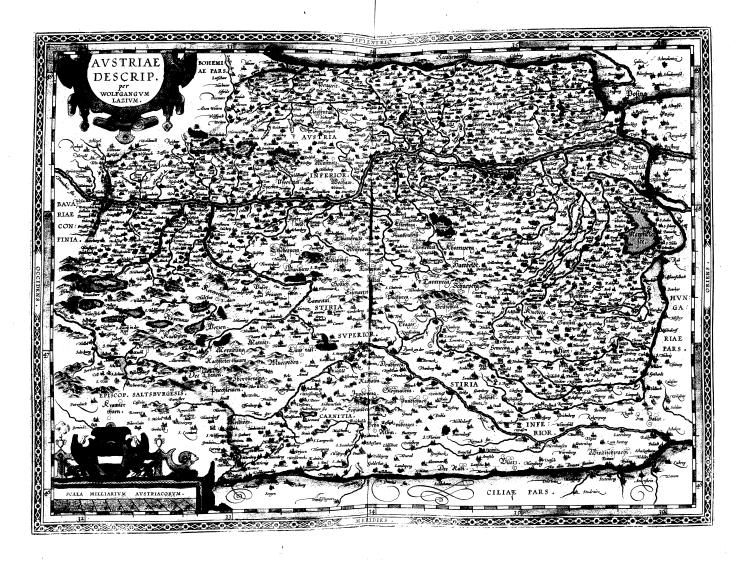
The foile is good and fertile of all maner of corne, and is fuch as is manured and tilled with small charge. In that part which is beyond Donaw and is called Marchfield, where long fince the Chetuari and and Parmecampi were feated, the husbandman falloweth his land with one poore feely jade only. Marle, without which their land in Bayern is leane and barren, what it meaneth the husbandmen of Austrich know not. It beareth so good Saffron, as no other in the world may compare with it. It affoordeth Wine passing holesome and agreeable to the nature of man. Althamerus vpon Cornelius Tacitus his Gera mania writeth that it yeeldeth plentie of Ginger in a mountaine neere the towne Hamburg in the middest of Austrich or Pannony.

It hath many ancient and famous cities: notwithstanding those of greatest note are Styre, Vadenhoff; Melck, Castell, anciently called Claudionum, Crembs, Cetro castle, now called Zeisselmaur, Saint Hippolytus, the two Newberies, one furnamed of the Abbey, the other of Corne, Petronell a village now, but in old time a great citie, as his foundation, ruines, and heaps of ftones and rubbish do testifie. The new city Pruck vpon the banke of the river Lyth and Hanburg : fout of all the most famous is VVien sometime called Flauiana and Iuliobona, renowmed for the Vniuerfitie and Schoole, than which there is none that hath brought forth more excellent and greater Mathematicians. This citie is round befet with Vineyards. The houses of the citizens are stately and beautifull, so that they may seeme to give entertainment to Princes, and are built with large and open windowes to let the aire in and out : and therefore they are neuer peftered and offended with close and bad aire; for that every private house hath either his severall court-yard or back-fide. Hither is great concourse of forren nations from all countreys of Europe. Here is great plentie of all maner of prouifion necessary tor the maintenance of mans life.

The rivers of Austrich are Donaw, formeume the vtmost border of the region, but now it runneth thorow the midst of the same; Onafus, Drawn, Erlaph, which at Cella (or Zelltal, famous for the Church of the Virgine Marie) arifeth out of a most pleasant lake : Draifit, Ipfic, Melck, Marck. These doe seuer Morauia from Austrich : Camb a notable river for fundry forts of fish : Leytte, and Swegad in which are Crefilhes or Crabs of a most pleasant taste. Thus sarre Rithaymer.

Of the originall and reason of the etymologie of the name of this countrey, this report Lazius in his Commentaries of VVien doth give. The name of Austria, (faith he) was invented of late, about foure hundred yeeres fince, of the blaft of the South winde called of the Latines duster, which winde in this country bloweth oft; or of the fimilitude of the German name; (which I thinke to be more likely) for the Kings of the Franks called the East border of their Kingdomes Duentith, like as the West part they termed Totalentich.

This region long fince was first gouerned by Marquesses, then by Dukes, and lastly by Archdukes, to whom it is now subject : as is more at large to be seene in the said Commentaries of Lazius. The ancient armes of this countrey were fiue Larkes Ore, in a field Azure : but Lupold the Marquelle, the fift of that name, of an accident or event that befell him, was licenced by the Emperour to alter his coat, and to beare a field Gules with a feffe argent: for that in the fiege and affault of Accon he was all ouer embrued with bloud, onely his girdle excepted. More thou maiest reade of this in Munster and Culpinian. The description of Austrich is to be seene in Bonfinius in the end of his fourth booke fourth Decade of his hiltorie of Hungarie. Pius the second in his description of Europe citeth an historie of his, written of this countrey: which notwithstanding as yet it was never our chance to see. The same authour hath in his Epiftles passing well described Vienna or VVien, the chiefe citie of this Prouince.



The Bishopricke of SALCZBVRG.



RANCIS IRENICVS faith, that of the fue Bilhopricks of Bayern, this is the principall, and the Bilhops fea (termed of Enexi Shlaims the Metropolitan citie) whose description we have here set downe, is by Manilter thus described: Islaims Cofar entending to make warre you the Germans, caused a very strong catile to be built in the streights of the mountaines, whither his foundiers in danger might retire themselves; and from whence they might have succour when need required; and therefore it was called Castrum Bussunss, in the German tongue, prisenters. The river ypon which it standeth,

called Iuuauius, is thought by some to have given the name to this castle, of which also the citie afterwards built, was named Innania. This citie hath Fennes, Plaines, Hilles and Mountaines round about belonging to it. The Fennes yeeld pastures; the Mountaines hawking and hunting. But this citic having long fince flourished for a few yeres, in the time of Attila the King of the Hunnes, fulleined many inrodes and incursions, and was milerably wasted with fire and sword. Afterward about the yeere of Christ 520, whenas S. Rupert, descended of the bloud royall of the Franks, was inuested Bishop of the sea of VV ormes, and after the death of Childebert was driven from that his Bishopricke, Thedo Duke of Bayern entertained him at Ratisfone with greatioy and solemnitie, and was baptized of him, with his Nobles and Commons. Rupert the Bithop going on visitation, and trauelling about by Noricum euen vnto Pannony, preaching the Gospell, converted many to the faith of CHRIST; and comming vnto the river Innaue, where fometime the civie Innaue had stood, but now ruined, decaied, ouergrowen with bushes, and without inhabitant; and obseruing the place fitting and convenient for a Bishops sea, he obtained the possession thereof from the Duke, stocked up the trees and bushes, and finding the foundation of the buildings, he erected there a Church, which he dedicated vnto the honour of S. Peter. Also by the bountifull magnificence of the same Duke, he erected a Monasterie of the order of S. Bennet, and gouerned the Bishops sea foure and fortie yeeres &c. The same authour in that place reckoneth vp also the rest of the Bishops and Archbishops of this sea. See Auentinus, who thinketh this citie to haue beene of

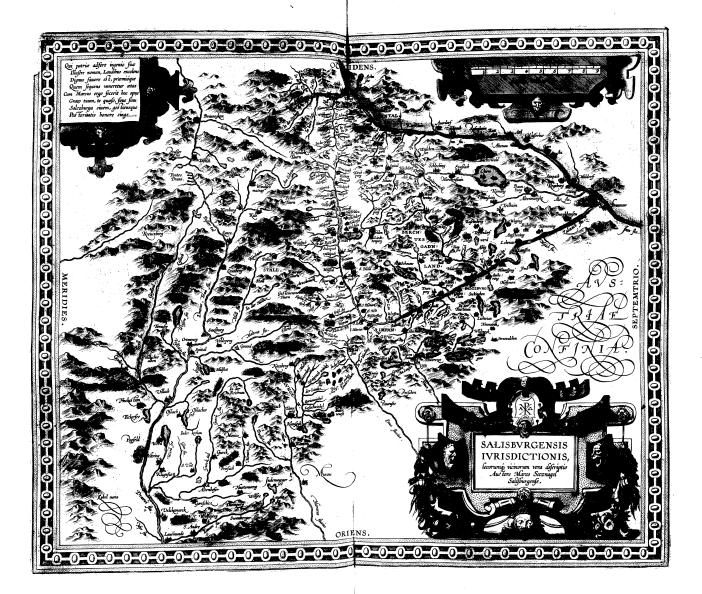
This citie is feated amongst the Alpes. Some doe thinke it to haue beene named Satzburg, of Salt, which in the country neere advoyning, not farre from Reichenbull, is digged out of the earth in great plenty. Yet who doth not feet is, not to be called of them Satzburg or Satisburg, but Satzzburg or Satisburg, but Satzzburg or Satzburg, but Satzzburg or Satzburg, but Satzzburg or Satzburg, but Satzzburg or Satzburg, vpon Regen; not farre from this place, and a thousand such energy where to be observed.

The territorie and liberties of this citie is rich of all forts of mettels, as of Golde, Siluer, Braffe, or One Here is also found Vitrioll, Brimftone, Alume, and Antimonie. It hath also fome quarties of Marble. Viguely Hond hath fet forth a catalogue of the Bilhops of this citie. The lournall of Antonius maketh mention of Innane. But Gaffor Brafebius thinkeh ithe more ancient name of Antonius on baue beene Helfenberg: and of that the name Innane to haue beene formed, which in fignification is the fame. Tighius writeth, that he hath read these verses in the chiefe church of this city.

Tunc Hadriana vetus, que pòst Iunauia dicta, Presidialis erat Noricis, er Episcopo digna Rudiberti sedes, qui sidem contulit illis CHRISTI, quam retinet, Saltzburgum serò vocata.

Thus verbatim in English.

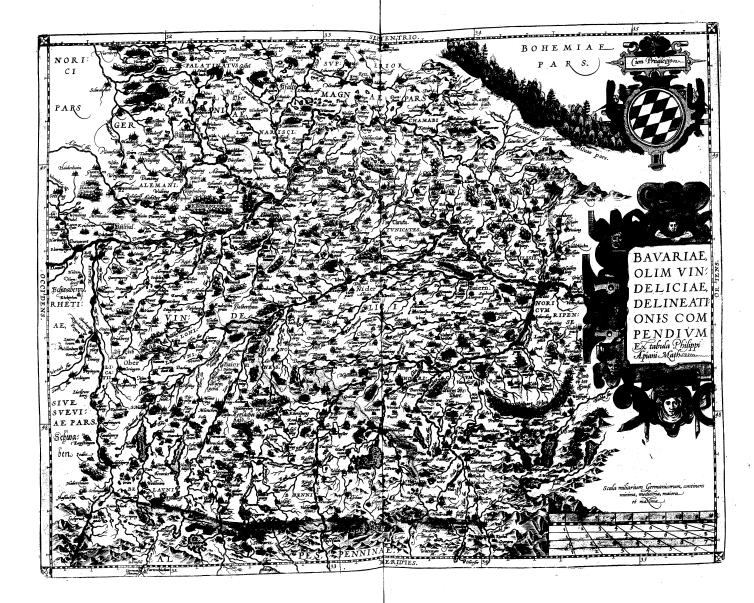
Where Hudriana old did stand, which fince they Iuuaue call'd, (A garrison towneto Roman State) there Robert was enstall'd First Bishop of the sea, who them did bring to cheerefull light Of Gospell cleere, which yet they hold; it now is Sukchwa hight.



BAVARIA.

Avern or Bauiere, called of the Latines Boiaria, or as others like better, Bauaria, was inhabited in former times by the Narisci, Vindelici and Norici. The Nariskes, which now are called Nardge, the river Donaw parteth from the other two. The Noricks did enter at the river In , and doe decline toward the East and West, even unto Hungarie and Italie. The Vindelicks were Conteined betweene the rivers Lyke, Donaw, Isara, Inne and the Alps, which Ptolemey calleth Penning. All this part now is under the dominion of the Dukes of Bayern, and doth wholly rest in the name of Bayern. Bayern u divided into the Higher and the Lower. THE HIGHER is stude under the Alps, and toward the South. This is combred with many marishes, buge lakes, swift streames, darke and scarefull woods. Besides beares, bores, and such like wild beafts, it bath many beards of flags of an hundred yeeres old, which no man may bunt without the Princes leave, but under a great penaltie. It is a good foile for pastorage, and for the feeding of cattell. It yeeldeth yeerely great plentie of Apples, Barley, Oats, and such like corne, although not of all forts: it is inhabited but here and there. The cities of this countrey are Munchen vpon the banke of the river Hara, a most goodly and famous citie, and the Dukes seat. This citie continually mainteineth Lions. Many men do thinke it to surpasse all the cities of Germany for beautie. Ingolstadt, adorned with a publike Universitie. Beside these, there are Freising a Bishops sea, Wasserburg, Neuburg, Rosenhaim, Auensburg, Gc. THE LOVVER BAYERN is more fertile, and better inhabited : and by reason of the rivers Donaw, Isara, and Lauar, it bringeth forth Vines. His cities are Regensburg, which some call Ratisbone, formerly called Auguita Tiberia, situate vpon Donaw : whose suburbs vpon the opposite banke of the river, are ioyned to it by a faire stone bridge. Patauium commonly called Passaw, at the mouth of the river In, where it falleth into Donaw, famous for his Bishops sea: Strawbing, Landshut, Dinglesing,

Ofterhoff, and diners others. This countrey generally is reasonably fertile: as of Salt, Corne, Cattell, Fish, Woods, Birds, Pastures, Deere, and of all such things necessarily required to the maintenance of mans life, either for apparell or victuall, it is sufficiently stored. It breedeth many swine, feeding and fatting them with mast and wildings, in such sort, that as Hungary affoordeth Oxen, so this Swine to the most countries of Europe. Salt, Cattell and Corne are transported from bence, and solde into forren countries. Wines are from other places, as out of Italie, Istria, Rhetia, Rheni, Nicker and Pannony, conveyed bither. But no Province of Germanie is beautified with more and finer cities: for within his borders (as Philip Apian in his Map of Bayern writeth) it conteineth foure and thirtie cities, fix and fortie townes, (Mercktflecken they call them) threefcore and twelue monasteries, beside an innumerable company of villages, castles, and noblemens bouses. In it Salczburg is the Metropolitan citie and the Archbishopricke, which hath under it many Suffragans, as of Trent, Passaw, Wien, &c. The people do rather give themselves to busbandrie and grasing than to warfare, neither do they delight in merchandise and traffique; they be much given to drinking and venery. They seldome trauell forth of their owne countrey. The first authour of this nation was Alemanus Hercules, the eleventh King of High Germanie. His name as yet is preferued in this countrey in the village and castle Almonstain, and the river Aleman. In time past this countrey was ruled by his proper King untill the dayes of Arnulph the Emperour: him, as the Parthians, Arfaces; the Egyptians, Ptolemey, they called Cacan. After that it had Dukes, which as yet it reteineth. Marke, a certaine disciple of S. Paul, converted this Province vnto Christian religion, and he was the first Bishop of Laureacke, which Bishopricke afterward was translated vnto Passaw. Thus much out of Auentine, Munster, and John Auban of Bohemia.



NORTGOIA, or the Countie



He other part of Bayern which is on the other fide Donaw, and runneth out beyond the Bohemian wood, is called in our time (and long fince was) Norzoin, hauing Naromberg for the chiefe citie, from whence the country, as foom ent hinke, tooke his name. And although that Noremberg be no ancient citie, yet his castle, fituate vpon the toppe of an hill, is very ancient. This region hath many townes, monatteries and villages, especially Amberg, which in the yeere of Christ 1500. was enclosed with a wall. Amerbach, Soltz, pach, Castlell Mansfer, (where in old time the

Princes of Nortgoia haue held their Court) Eger, Beierat, Eilter, Napurg, NewenHadt, Rewakkin, Komata, Krufun, Graumwerkt, Elboshakh, Veiden, Pernau, Phelften, Herfpruck, Ruchach, Neumarckt, Turfernet, Elbosen, Cham, Schonfee, Kunffperg, Stauff, Sec. Which for the most part do belong vnto the Palatine Princes. For Lewis the Emperour and Duke of Bayon, in the yeere of C n n 1 s r 1339. made fuch a diutifion, that of the whole prouince of Bayon, the prouince of Nortgoia should be subject vnto the Palatine Princes, except only certaine townes which should belong to the Emperour: and many also that did apportance to the crownes of the Empire, in time and haue been exampled to the Pinces of Baron.

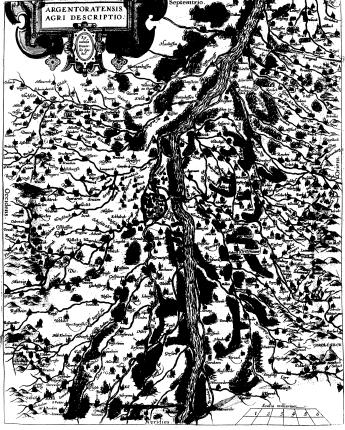
did appertaine to the crowne of the Empire, in time past have been epawned to the Princes of Bayern.

In this Prouince, between e Bamberg and Nerenberg, in the East, toward the towne Eger, there is a great mountaine called Fichtelberg, out of which do iffue foure rivers, Meane, Nabe, Sala and Eger, This mountaine conteineth in compasse about fix miles, it bringeth forth divers kinds of mettals: it yeeldeth the bett blew colour, which commonly they call Azure. In the toppe of the mountaine there is also found Tinne, and many caues, out of the which in former times mettals have beene digged: generally all that whole prouince euery where swelleth with mines, especially of iron, by which meanes the Nortgoians do yeerely reape great profit. Otherwise the soile is hard and rough, although in some places it doth bring forth good store of graine, and is excellent pasture ground. This Prouince of Nortgoia conteineth one of the foure Earledomes or Landtgrauies, which long fince were erected by the Emperors, namely, Luchtenberg, which taketh his name of the castle Luchtenberg, notwithstanding that the Princes of that iurisdiction doe keepe their Court in the towne of Frembd, and sometime in Grunsfelden, the situation of which towne thou mayelf fee in the Mappe. The Earle which now possesseth the place, is called George, if I be not deceived, descended from his progenitours Albert and Fredericke. This Earledome hath not growen vnto fuch greatnesse as the other three, which in processe of time are much enlarged, both in possessions and command, and especially the Landtgrauie or Earledome of Hessen. Thus sarre Scha-Itian Munster. See also Pius the second. Of the beginning of the Countie Palatine of this Prouince reade Francis Irenicus. Conradus Celtes the Poet hath most excellently described Novemberg the chiefe citie of this Prounce : and of late also Pighius in his Hercules Prodicius. Galber Brusch of Egra hath described Fichtelberg (a mountaine plentifully bearing Pine trees) in a peculiar treatife.

The territorie or iurisdiction of STR ASB VRG.

He booke of Records (Notitiarum liber) maketh mention of Argentoratensis tractus, the precited of Stratsburg. It states his name of Argentonian or Argenius as others name it, now called Stratsburg. This tract is a part of Holft, where in time past the Triboces or Triboce did inhabit, as Rhenan, Munster, and others do thinke. It is apparent out of old records, that it hath beene fometime under the iurisdiction of the citie Trier. Afterward it was gouerned by Earles (although not in that fence in which commonly the word is vsed now-a-dayes) yet they notwithstanding were subject vnto the Duke of Mentz, as the foresaid booke of Records doth shew. At this day it is dignified with the title of a Landtgrauie. Befides many things in this citie worthy of commendation, there is a most stately steeple vpon the chiefe church, whose height is such, that it doth not only exceed all the rest of all Germany, but as I thinke, of all Europe. It is, as Munster hath left recorded, fine hundred seuentie soure soot high. Those of VVien in Austrich doe thinke their steeple upon the Church of S. Steuen, in height to exceed all others, yet that is, as [ulpnien reporteth, but four hundred and foure foore foot high. The steeple of S. Paul of London in England, was in height flue hundred thirty foure foot, as the learned M. Camden affirmeth. Ours of the Church of our Lady at Antwerp, is but foure hundred fixtie fix foot high. But whether the Geometricall foot vsed by the Architects of these severall cities in measuring, be equall or not, let them seeke which are more curious in these matters. That ours of Antwerp, for workmanship and beautie, doth excell all those others, I, which heretosore have seene all the forenamed, dare affirme. Of this territory of Strasburg reade Beatus Rhenanus his first booke of his German histories.





The Dukedome of WIRTEMBERG.



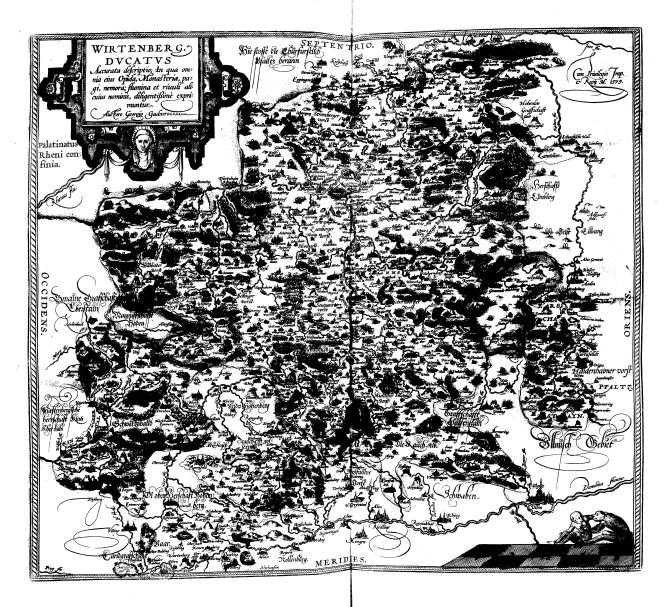
Obannes Pedius Tethingerus in his history of the famous acts of this countrey, describeth this Province thus : The countrey of Wintemberg, faith he, in the very entrance almost of high Germany, most pleasantly abbutteth upon the coast of Switzerland, situate especially upon the bancke of the river Nicher, (some doe thinke it in former times to have beene the ancient feat of the Charitini) whose jurisdiction is very large. On the East it bordereth vpon the Sueui, Vindelici and Norici : On the West vpon the Countie Palatine of Rhein, the Prince Electour, and Marquesse of Baden: lastly it comprehendeth the mountaines of Swarzmodel the Blacke-wood. On the South the mountaines of Arbon and the Alpes of Switzer-

Land (so the inhabitants do call the higher mountaines of that countrey) do ioyntly ouerlooke it. On the North they have the Franckes their neighbours, and not farre off also, is Othor wood. And therefore the jurisdiction ot Wirtemberg can not more fitly take his beginning, than where Nicher ariseth, which springeth from a small tountaine out of the high hilles of Arbona in the Dukedome of VVirtenberg, neere vnto the villages Schwenningen, in the confines of the towne Villing , not much more than fine hundred pales from the fountaine of Donate. Not farre from his fountaine it passeth by Rotwell, and leaving upon the lest hand the head of Blacke-wood, upon the right, Sinitzerland Alpes, runneth by the Duchie of Wirtemberg with a wandering and crooked course (so faluting here and there certaine noble mens castles, and townes of the Roman Emperours) from his first rise the space of fine dayes sourney more or lesse, being with diners little streames from sundry places encreased and

laden, and so made nauigable, at Heydelberg falleth very swittly into the Rhein. The whole countrey, by reason of the nature of the soile, whether for tillage or otherwise in respect of the fertility, is not every where alike. For that part where Nicher ariseth, and which bordereth vpon the Blacke-wood, as also that which is abbuttant you the Alpes of Switzerland, (fituate between Donaw and Nicher) is somewhat rough, vnapt for vines, but yeelding indifferent good pasture for cattell. The foile within the Alps is stony, yet very good for corne : in like maner by the fides of Blacke-wood, the land is fandy of a red colour, which not withstanding is reasonable good corne ground. Euery where the nation is much given to breed and bring vp cattell. Nere vito the forest of Blacke-wood there are recorded to be these Lordships, subject vito the Duchy of VV irtemberg: Hornberg, Schultach, Dornstad, Nagold, VV ildberg, Kalbe, VV ilde bath, Newenstade. By the Alps, or neere vnto them, these Lordships, Baling, VV rach, Blambeyren, Heidenheim, Tuthing vpon the banke of Donaw, by the which, as by a certaine trench, they are seuered and divided. But every where the confines of the jurisdiction of VV intemberg do gather themselues into a ring, as it were, enclosed with a large band, to the places neere to Nicher. But whereas Nicher doth spread it selfe into the champian fields, there it is not only more kinde for temperature of the aire, but also the soile is more fit for tillage. Euery where are rivers well stored with fish, holesome springs, pleasant lakes, goodly valleys. Euery where hilles befet with Vines, well-grafing pastures and medowes, sertile fields, forests of woods and groues, in the which are great store of Beeches, many Okes, innumerable companies of Deeres, large pastures, abundance of cattell: in all places plenty of Wine, Corne and Apples.

Vpon the brinke of crooked Nicher, here and there, are many goodly cities; some of them of reasonable greatnesse, others not so bigge; but for building and beautievery glorious. In the higher countrey, vpon $N_{m{e}}$ cher doe stand Hernberg, Tubing, Nurting, Kurch : then Stutgard, which being built as it were in the center of the prouince, is the chiefe citie and the palace of the princes of VV intemberg, and excelleth all the other cities in buildings, multitude of people and greatnesse. About the lower coast of Nicher at this day doe flourish Wabling, Schrondorff, VV mida, Bachanauge, Brackenauge , Birnicke, Besicke, Bieticke, VV msberg, Mezimill, Lauff, Greining, VV abing. Next vnto Statgard are Bebeling, Lenberg, Cannostade: all which cities have their severall Lordships, many strong villages, men and munition. Moreouer, generally the people of this countrey is for their manhood, humanitie, constancie and religion very renowmed. The townes (as Haid before) are not so great, but are sumptuously built; whereof some are sufficiently fortified by nature and benefit of the place; other some by the industrie and labour of man. The villages are so well inhabited, that they are not much inseriour to prety townes: their houses are of timber, but very artificially built. The castles are fortified by nature and situation, as also by the ingenious arte of fortification, and so are not easie to be surprised : so that a man would thinke that another Las conia were yet extant amongst the Switzers; such is the excellencie of the men both at home and abroad.

This Dukedome hath his name of VVirtemberg an ancient beacon, which now is fituate in the midst of his territory, not very farre from Stutgard, yet vpon somewhat a rising ground & hilly place, is neither for his strength nor building any terrour to the enemy. But according to the cultome of their ancestours, who trusted rather to their fwords of steele, than walles of stone, it was notable for the pleasantnesse of the place, only commendable now for his antiquitie, having a most goodly prospect round about; aboue are the woods of Beech, beneath are the fertile hilles of Vines &c. The late Dukes of Wirtemberg for many ages past, held their Court in this tower, taking from thence their name, their stocke, and their armes, as is to every man very apparent. There are which thinke, that the Dukes of Wirtemberg have had their offpring from the Tuscans or Rhatians : others from the French. Whether of these opinions are more probable, I much regard not, for in a thing altogether vincertaine I affirme nothing constantly. It is certaine that they were strangers: whether they came first forth of Italie or from France, that as yet is not certainly knowen, &c. Thus farre John Pede.



The Precinct of SWITZER LAND.



Hey which diuided the Empire of Germany into certeine Bands or Circles (Kreis they commonly call them) they made Smitzerland the fourth in order, now in all they record tenne: it is certaine, as approued histories do mention, that at first Smitzerland was a Kingdome, but afterward reduced vnto a Dukedome. Notwithltanding at this day there is none of the Princes of Germanie which is graced with the title of Duke of Smitzerland: for it is now diuided amongst many Princes. One part hath accrued by lot of inheritance vnto the house of Assfrich: the duke of Wirtenberg enjoyeth the greatest part: in it there are many free cities, and such as do belong vnto the crowne of the Empire: many are subject vnto

the Duke of Bainer. There is none of the old writers which doth not make report of this Nation, as of the most noble and ancientest of all Germany. It is cleere out of Ptolempy, Strabo, and other authours, that heretofore they were feated upon the river Sucree and dilits. But now at this day it is the tumost province of all Germany, for it absurated upon the Alpes. It is bounded by Bayern, Frankonland and Alfaia or Elfas, on every side round about. In olde time this countrey was called Altamier, of the lake Lemanus (vulgarly now called Lac de Losame or Lac de Geomans, the Germans call it, Jensstrete) as some thinke.

The countrey, as *loba Mahan* in that worthy worke of his, *Demoribus gentiom*, deferibeth it, is partly champian, partly hilly. The foile is fruitfull, of which there is no part which lieth vntilled, excepting that which Lakes, Mountaines or Woods do poffeffe. In it are many woods; and therefore the nation is giuen nuch to hunting and hawking: they have abundance of come, and great flore of cattell. The whole prouince by reason of the holfomneffe of the aire is euery where replenished with goodly ciues, villages, castles and bulwarks strongly fortified as/well by nature as arte. About the mountaines it yeeldeth iron, filter, and other mettals. The nation is populous, flout, audacious, and warlike: and therefore *Pittarch* calleth it, The most excellent nation of all the Germans. Whole renowme is recorded to be fuch and fo to be enlarged, that for valour and feats of armes if fement to have defenued the Empire of the whole world; which indeed it hath most gloriously for the space of somewhat more than an hundred yeeres enjoyed. Thus farre out of *loba Auban*, where hou mayest a large fee the custiones and maner of life of this nation.

fee the cultomes and maner of life of this hatton.

Anguilar Vindictorum, Angilyay you the riuter Lech, and Vin vpon Donan, are the most famous cities of this prounce at this day. There are also Compadon, Mormingen, Werd, Nordings, and others, of which thou mayest reads
in Minister. Donan, the greatest riuter of all Europe, here takes this beginning, and passes the thorow the middest of
the countrey. This riuer, laden with threefcore streames (which Cuspinian, according to the report of Calimitius,
described by name and order) empiteth it selfe into Pontus Euxinus (the Greeks now call its, Manarothaluss as Bubacquius affirmeth, Can-density, thatis, The blacke-sea) by fix huge mouthes.
Euery one of which mouthes are so great, and the streame so violent, as Pliny saith, that you shall observe the
sea to be outer-mastered and driven backethe space of fortie miles, and so farre the water to be perceived to
sea to be outer-mastered and driven backethe space of sortie miles, and so farre the water to be perceived to
sea to be outer-mastered and driven backethe space of sortie miles, and so farse the macrost or be perceived to
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sea to be outer-mastered and driven backethe space of sortie miles, and so farse the water to be perceived to
sea to be outer-mastered and driven backethe space of sorties and so the latter writers, John Aukan of Bobenia, Munister and kreizus, who affirment that Nauster hath permod certaine books only of
this argument, and that Bono a certaine Abbat hah written many volumes of this nation. In the vpper part of
this Map you see a little province comounly called Kreizegy; Danial Chytreus hath described it in a severall treatife.

The territorie of BASELL.

His Map conteineth that coaft, in which long fince the Rauraci and the Culturani did inhabit, as also the Walte of Heluetia. The Rauraci in time palt, according to the opinion of mothmen, were contained betweene che ritures of Reim, Bypla and Ar, and those mountaines which from larghy according to the ach binter. At this day it is for the most part vander the intridiction of Bafell. In it as yet is there a village vpon the Rein, distant a Dutch mile from Bafell, called Magit, sometime the chiefe citie of this nation, and was called Anygla Rauracoran; but now it is become a base village; notwithstanding many appears fitnes of secret plants of the contained and be yet

this nation, and was called Angulla Ranaworan; but now it is become a bale village; notwithitenum; many apparent figness of decayed buildings, which as yet do teltifie his antiquitie, we have feene to remaine and be yet extant there. The country is rough, full of many cragged rocks, and euery where shadowed with thicke woods: yet is very well inhabited and manured; so that euen in the mountaines, besides the goodly pastures for cattest, of which it is greatly stored, it beareth plentitully very good wine and corne.

Sequent Cisturant did long fince reach from the mountaine Lura, even vnto the banke of the river Rhim. Now this part is called Sungan, and the Highir Essa, and is subject for the most part vnto the Dukes of Austrich.

Briffour and Blacke-wood, commonly called Smartz-wald, poffelfe the other banke of the Rein. Here the walte or wilderneffe of Helutai is placed by Pelemey. Briffour is very well replentified with cities and villages, and is very rich in corne. The common people for the most part luve youn vintage. The intridiction and gouernment of this countrey is divided betweene the Archdukes of Infinith and the Marqueffes of Bath. Of this thire thou mayeth fee many things in Monther. Chriffian V-file in a peculiar treatile hath most exactly described the citie of Baful. In like maner Annas Shains, atterward called Pope Plus II.





HELVETIA or SWITZERLAND.



He Heluety (which as Eutropius faith were in time past called Quali) Cefar writeth to have been divided into foure Pagi. At this time they divide it into thirteene parts, which they call Cantones or Angules. Heluetia they now call Switzerland and Epingmost pasts, of the league and confederace which they have made betweene them[clues.]

Some men doe thinke this countrey to be the highest of all Europe, for that it is wholly almost fituate within the Alpes, the highest mountaines of the same Europe, and because the greatest rivers of the same, Riveni, Rivolum or Rose, and Postpringing

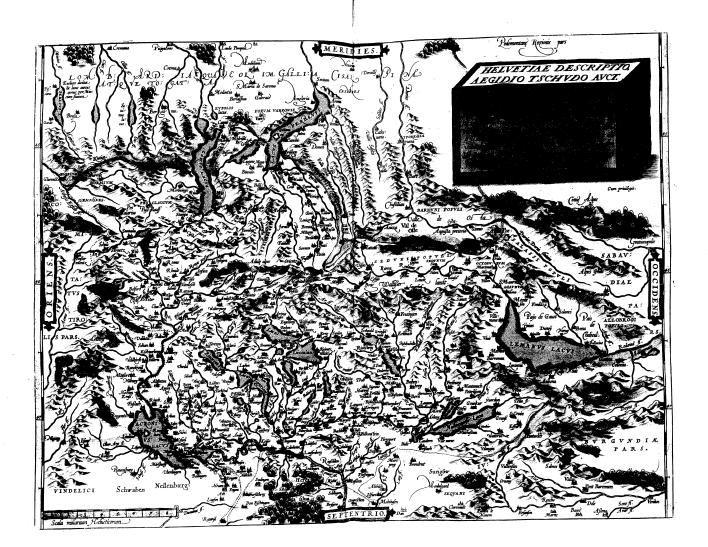
from hence as from a very high place, do runne into diuers coafts of the world. This countrey is euerie where tull of theepe hilles, deepe valleys, great lakes, cleere fiprings and brooks. Thefe mountaines do appeare whire with continuall flows, for hat to those which behold them after off, they feeme to be nothing but hard ftone: yet notwithstanding the Medowes after they haue beene burnt, are found to be very fat. In them are fed sheepe and kine, from whence great profit ariseth wnto the inhabitants. For from thence whey, (as Objedulus Mohitor writteth) cheefe, butter, and other white meats are made in such abundance, that not only Smitzerland is glutted with such things, but also the nations nere adioyning are from thence very plentifully serviced. For they are transported from hence into Sweetland, beyond the mountaine Ism into studies, and into diuers other places. And that which may hardly be beleeued, as the same man affirment hor certaine, that of twente kine the yeerely profit is one hundred crownes, and all charges borne which is bestowed upon house-keeping, men-feruants, and maid-feruants. Here-hence it is, that so great a people is possibly able to liue and be mainteined in so strait a flace and little plot of ground.

The thirteene Cantones of this countrey (as we faid they are commonly called) are, as Glarcan reckoneth them vp. Zurich, Bern, Lucen, Wry, Schwitz, Siluan, Tueir, Glaron, Bafell, Friburg, Solodum Schafhusfen, and Keifer-flul. The gouernment and charge generally of the whole countrey is in the hands of those Cantones: for the rule or gouernment of Helwetia is an Amerika, and is not fubice to the command of any Prince. These, when there is any thing that falleth out which concerneth the whole countrey or gouernment of the same, do meet all ioyntly together, and do determine upon that which they thinke meet: o-therwise feuerall magistrates do gouerne the seueral cities. These caises therefore are linked together by a certaine bond of friendflinja and league, whereupon they are called eputgminten, that is, joyned in one couenant. Those of Reuseill, Sangall, Des genburg, and Lepont, haue combined themselues also to those thirteene Cautons, with the like bond of amittie.

Helbutia is fituate (that we may deferibe it in the plaineft maner) betweene the riuer Reien , S. Claudius mountaine, the lake of Geneua, (which of the Latine writers is commonly called Latus Lemmus) and Indie. Vpon the East it hath the countie of Troil vpon the South, the Duchie of Millan, and the countrey of Peimont: ypon the Well it bordereth vpon Sawy: the other part of it lieth vpon Buzzundie, France, and High Germanic.

We faid, that Swizerland amongh the mountaines doth conteine many valleys: of which some there are that do tend from the tops of the Alps toward Italie, inhabited of diuers kinds of men. For Giles Schode writeth, that those which do inhabit the vale of Angulta or Valde OTIa, where in times path the Salassi developed the most part all Merchants factors. In Cife vale they are almost all Stone-cutters and Masons. From Ofed vale do come Cutters or Smithes, which do make Kword-blades, and knites, and fuch as doe turne woodden dithes and trenchers. All the inhabitants of the vale Vegys are Chimney-sweepers, and so that flouenly kinde of men, which liue by sweeping of chimneys, and are wont to wander up and downe thorow Germany, France, Italie, and etten as farre as Skilla, are bred here. In the vale Galamb they are all either dressers of Rosen, or Basket-makers. But these like beggers wander from countrey to countrey: yet all the rest do liue upon their trades.

Befides that which Cefus, Studes and other ancient writers have written of this countrey, thou may freade many other things in Giles Schule, Fudum, Francis Niger of Balfans, Munfler, Henry Glarent, and Qiwald Molitor in the commentaries you no lim; as a did in labs Studes, who hat havitten an huge volume of this nation. To these you may advoyne Iohn Relationers its commentaries you of Cefur. Is Is Similar hath set forth a booke of the prouince of Vehilifa and of the Alps. The same man hath in hand a worke of Switzerland in generall. Nicolan Stupan of Resta promiseth a description of Resta. For the estate and gouernment of the common wealth of this countrey see Iohn Balme in his Mathodus lifteries. Authory Pare in his description of cities, hath diligently described the political setta end peculiar regiment of the Commonwealth of Borne. Giles Schule, Februs Glarean and others do contend and differ about the ancient language of the Februs is 1 do thinke that they neuer vied other than now they do. But we do send such as are more curious students in the dialects of languages, with the work of Iohn Resean which the calleth his Beetes sland.



The Countie of TIROLL.



He Earledome of Tyroll was adiouned unto the house of Austrich, in the yeere after Christs birth 1360. by Rodulph the sonne of Duke Albert. This Countie is so rich in Silver mines, especially neere the towne of Schwatz, that it may not onely be preferred before a rich Dukedome, but also may justly seeme to compare with a large Kingdome. For it payeth veerely vnto the Prince (as Cufpinian in his historie of Austrich reporteth) three hundred thousand crownes of golde. Moreouer in it is found absolutely the best brasse, when as scarse other where not any is found that will abide the hammer. This prouince is situate almost within the Alpes, betweene Bauiere and Italie. The chiefe cities in it, are Oenipons,

now commonly called Inspruck, where the Princes Court of this region is ordinarily kept, where also the Councell-table and Parliament for this prouince and for Austrich is held. There also did we behold with admiration the house of the Lord Maior, vpon the roose all guilt-ouer with infinite cost and charges. Next vnto it is Bolzan the Mart-towne; and the castle of Tiroll, of which the whole countrey tooke his name. Then Trent, famous for the generall Councell held there within our remembrance. This is subject vnto the Dukes of Austrich, yet partly vnto the Bishops of that sea, and is placed in the confines of Germanie and Italie, whereupon almost all the inhabitants doe understand and speake both the languages. Then Halla, in which salt is made and boiled, which from thence is transported into the countreys neere adioyning. The Bishopricke of Brixia, and the towne of Brianneck, with a castle which belongeth vinto the same Bishop. Then Schwatz, where every yeere great store of filuer, as we fayd before, is digged out of the earth. Verona, &c. But that (which we have not thought good to conceale) of Munster, is well worth the reading. There is, faith he, an hill called Nansberg, three miles from Trent, extending it selfe twelve miles in length, and three in bredth; in which there are three hundred and fiftie Parish-Churches, two and thirtie Castles, besides Salt and many pleasant and sweet smelling sruits. In it all things do abundantly grow, which are necessary for the maintenance of mans life. But of this Countie see more at large in the same authour. Lanus Pyrrhus Pincius of Mantua, hath learnedly and at large set forth the historie of

OF GOERCZ, KARST, CHACZEOLA, CARNIOLA, HISTRIA, and WINDISKMARKE.

F Windiskmarke, Istria, and Goercz, we must speake hereaster, and therefore in this place we will furfeafe to fay ought of them. Of Carnioll, Karft, and Chaczeoll (to fay the trueth) I know not what to write. Something notwithfanding, that otherwife than in the other, I do not deceive when expectation of the Reader, that thall not be vapleafant vnto those which doe admire the wonderfull works of the Almightie, I will speake in this place.

There is a place in this Map, which the inhabitants call Czyckoitzerfee, of a little towne neere vnto it, called Czyrkoitz Jazius saith that Strabo calleth it the Mere of Lugsy, it is situate in the prouince of Carnioll.

This place (fo I call it; for whether I may more truly terme it a lake, a parke, or a field, I know not) as the fame Lazius hath, euery yeere yeeldeth corne, fifthing and hunting. But here I thinke it best farst to set downe his description out of George Wernher a little more at large : It is enclosed, faith he, on every side with mountaines, and is in length about a mile and a halfe, but in bredth fomewhat leffe. In many places it is eighteene cubits deepe, and where his depth is least, it is equall vnto the full height of a tall man. Out of the hilles round about on every fide certeine small brooks do runne, ech from his seuerall channell; from the East coast three; from the South, foure. Euery one of these the farther they runne, the lesse water they containe; for the earth so continually soaketh it vp, that at last it is wholly consumed by certeine stonie ditches, so framed by nature, as they do seeme to haue beene made and cut out by the arte and industrie of man. Lazius thinketh them to be certeine signes and arguments of the failing of the Árgonautes under the earth. Heere the waters doe so mightily swell, that by no meanes they may be received: whereupon it commeth to passe, that the ditches doe in such maner swell backe againe, that neither they only doe not receive the water, but also what they have received, they powre backe againe so exceeding swiftly, that a nimble horseman by running shall hardly be able to auoid the violence of the streame. Therefore which way socuer the waters shall finde any way out, they issue forth and spread themselues so broad, that they make a great lake. These waters do returne almost as swiftly as they came, yet not by those ditches only; but the ground enery where almost doth so receive them, as if they were powred thorow a fieue. This when the inhabitants do perceiue will come to passe, they by and by stopping the greater passages to the vttermost they may, they runne thither to fish by great troops: which is not only a pleasant passe-time to them, but also is very gainfull and profitable. For these fishes being salted, are carried out in great plentie voto the neighbour-regions round about. Then the lake being dried, succeedeth an haruest, on that part where the foile is fowen; and the same is sowen againe before the next floud It is so fertile of graffe, that every twentie dayes it may be mowen. Who is it, that which here doth not admire the wonderfull works of sporting nature?



ITALIE.



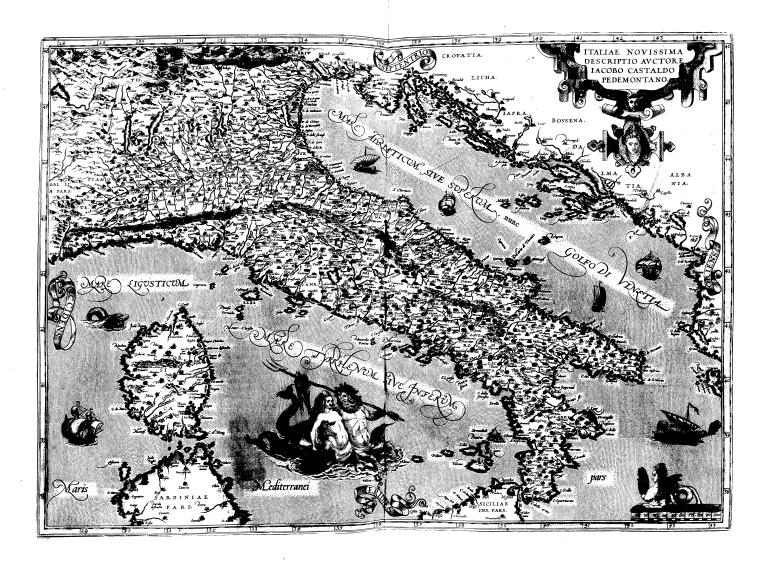
Talie the chiefe prouince of the world, as it hath often changed the name according to the alteration of times and flates: for it was called Enotria, Aufjuna, Heffperia, Saumina. Ecc. fo also his bounds and borders are diuerfly described by diuers authours: norwithstanding in later ages it is thus bounded. First, by the river Varus; then by a straight passing by Alpes Cockies, now called Mante Gowbers; by Mount Adulto, or S. Ordinards hill; the Alpes of Rebeits or Monte Braulis, and hilles adioyning; then by the river Arsa the virnost border of libristic this it is bounded vpon one sides, the other stides do aburyon the sea. Prolomy describeth in the forme of an lithmos or Pennisula, which the sea inclosed no intress sides, the other

is walled by the Alpes. The ancient writers doe liken it vnto an Oke-leafe: the latter doe fet it out not without great refemblance in the proportion and thape of a mans legge from the hippe vnto the fole of the foot. Italic hath the mountaine Apomine as it were a ridge or backe passing along from one end of itto the other, like as we fee in fifthes the ridge bone to runne along from the head vnto the taile. This mountaine, which airfeth out of the Alpes, where they decline from the lower or Mediterranean fea, when as almost with a straight course, nere Ancous, it tendeth toward the Higher or Adriatique sea, and there seemeth to end; yet from thence agains declining from that sea, it passed the middest of islain toward the Brust (now Calabria inferiore) and the Sicilian straights. Elim affirmed that in times past there werein this countrey 1197, cities. Guido a Priets of Rusemus, out of guuss, which six humred yeeres since wrote of the cites of Italie, writeth that in his time there were but seen hundred only. Bloakus duideth Italie into 18. provinces; Leander, into 19. and their names are these

The olde.	The new.	The olde.	The new.
LIGURIA	Riuiera de Genua.	Apvlia Davnia	Puglia Piana.
ETRVRIA	Toscana.	SAMNITES	Abruzzo.
VMBRIA	Ducato di Spoleto.	Picenvm	Marca Anconitana.
LATIVM	Campagna di Roma.	FLAMINIA	Romagna.
CAMPANIA FELIX	Terra di Lauoro.	ÆMILIA .	Lombardia di qua dal F
LVCANIA	Basilicata.	GALLIA TRANSPADANA	Lombardia di la dal Po
BRVTII	Calabria inferiore.	VENETI	Marca Treuigiana.
MAGNA GRABCIA	Calabria superiore.	Forvm Iveit	Friuli, & Patria.
SALENTINI	Terra d'Otranto.	Histria	Iftria.
A D	Toma di nomi		

Plinie, according to the opinion of Varro, maketh the lake Cutilius, in the territorie of Reatino, to be the center of all Italie. Neere vnto this lake is the territorie of Rofella (called of Virgill, Rofea rura velini, Velino's fields bedecked with rofes (weet) of all Italie the most fertile : which fertilitie was such, as Varro witnesseth, that a rod being left in it ouer night, the next day it might not be seene for grasse; and therefore it is called Sumen Italia, The sweet bread of Italie. In former ages they have reported, that the plaine of Stellate was the goodlieft and belt foile of all Italie; but now, as Blondus faith, the places about Bonony and Mutina do far surpasse the rest. Sabellicus, according to the common report of the common people, attributeth these epithets vnto the chiese cities of Italie: Venice the rich, Millane the great, Genua the proud, Florence the faire, Bonon; the fertile, Rauenna the olde, Rome the holie, and Naples the noble. But the commendation of this country, set out by Plinie, with as great a maiesty of words, as that countrey doth excell the rest of the countreys of the world, I cannot but I must needs, before I passe from it, set downe in this place by way of digression; for so he speaketh of it in his third booke and fift chapter: IT ALIE the nurse and mother of all nations, chosen by the providence of God, to adde a lustre to the very heavens themselves, to unite dispersed kingdomes, to temper and mollifie their rude and uncivill maners, to draw the dissonant, barbarous and sauage languages of formany discers people, by the entercourfe of one refused speech to a conference and parkey, to track civilisis to men, and briefly to make this one a common countrey for all the nations of the world. But what shall slay more? Such is the excellencie of all places, that any man shall come unto, such is the maiestie of all things, and of all people which do possesse it. The citie of Rome, which in it see meth only to excell, and to be a worthy face for fo glorious a necke, with what words or eloquence may I expresse it! How be untifull is the countenance of Campania by it silfe! how great and many are the glorious pleasures and delights of the same! That it is manifest that in this one place nature hath shewed all her skill in a worke wherein she meant especially to delight. And now indeed such is the vitall and continual holfomnesse of the temperate aire, such fertile plaines and champian grounds, such sounds, such harmlesse forests, such coole and shady groues, such fruitfull and bountifull kinds of woods, such fertility of corne, vines anno oliuc:, such goodly flocks of sheepe, such fat becues, so many lakes, such store of rivers and sountaines every where watering and bedrenching it, so many feas, havens or ports as it were bosomes of the land every where open and ready to entertaine and receive the traffique of all lands, and it felfe running into the fea as it were willingly offering it felfe and earneftly defiring to helpe and fuccour mortall men'd fireffed in the fame. I doe omit to speake of the fine wits , natures and maners of the people of the fame, as also of the severall nations overcome by it partly by valour, and partly by humanity. The Gracians themselves, a nation exceeding prodigall of their owne praise and glory have judged fo of it, calling a great part of it Magna Græcia, Great Greece.

Of the ancient writers Caius Sempronius, Marcus Cato, Polybius in his fecond booke, but most exactly Strube, as he doth all things els, haue described this countrey. Ot the latter historiographers, Blondus, Islamus Antoricafic in his commentaries ypon Berofus, and other authors inprinted together withhim. Pontanus in his firthbook of the samous Acts of King Alphonfus, Volaterrone, Sabellicus, Bernardus Saccus, and Dominica Niger, but most exactly Leander, Gaudentius Merula hath most excellently described Gallia Cfalpina, viviach indeed is not the least part of Italie.



FOR VM IVLII, FOR VLY,

or FRIVLY.

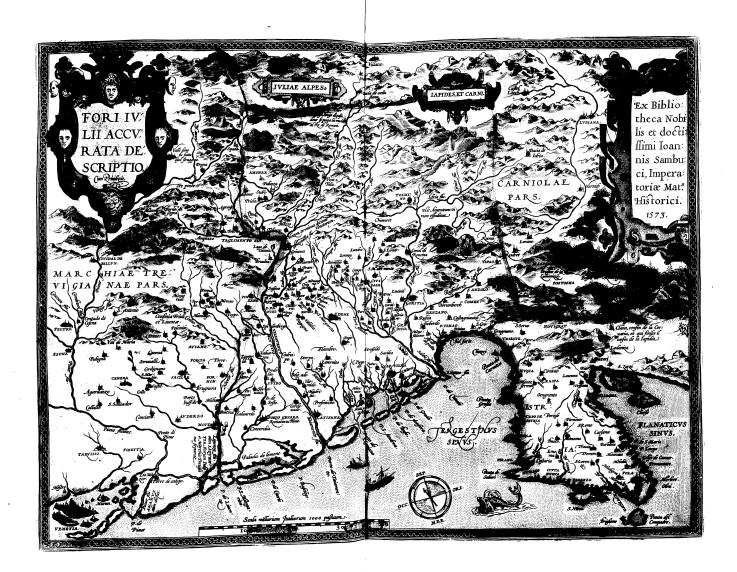


He original of the name of Forum Iuly, Londor faith, diners writers have discrift fought and cenfured. Some does thinks it fo called of Iulius Cofur. Blandus seemest to affirme it to have tooke his name of the citie Forum Iuliy, Antiquities do testifie that this region halt beane called Analogia, of Analogium his chiefe or metropoliance city. Lastly, it is certaine that it is called Pariso of the Venetians: which name as yet also it reteines to this day. Blandus saith, that it was long fince called Liburius: but from Whence, when, of or what cause it was so called, he shewethnot. The first that had here ought to doe, were the Eugenst, Forust, Truam, Culli, and

after those, the Romans: under whom it did continually perfiit, so long as the fortune and maieftie of the Roman Empire did stand sound and whole: which at last declining, it came into the hands and in-risdiction of the barbarous nations which oppressed stalie, especially the Lombards, and so remained wnto the time of thanks the great. After that, the government thereof was in the power of the Patriach of Aquilies, until last length the Venetians (desirous to enlarge their territories on this side) reduced it

wholly under their surifdiction, who at this day possesse it.

The fituation of the region is thus: It beginneth from a plaine abbuttant vpon the sea, and so by a little and little encreasing, first it rifeth up in little hilles, and then into very high mountaines, which almost on every side so enclose his borders, that this plaine environed about with the toppes of mountaines as with a wall, sheweth like a Theater, it is open but at one narrow straight, by the which, as by a gate, ferrying ouer the river Sontio from Tarussio, it may only be entred. The other borders of it, the Alpes on every fide doe limit: and therefore not to be come vnto but by the fea-ports or valleys of the mountaines, or els ouer their tops. It hath upon the sea-coasts very many hauens. In this most goodly countrey are large champians watered with many pleasant streames, and those fields exceeding fertile : for it aboundeth with vines, yeelding a kinde of wine, which Plinie reckoneth and commendeth for the beit, and calleth it Vinum Pucinum, of the place. The mountaines of this countrey are very rich almost of all sorts of mettals; to wit, of Iron, Lead, Tinne, Brasse, Quicke-siluer, Siluer and Golde. They have also Marble, white, blacke, and party-coloured: Pretious stones; as Carneols, Berylls, &c. and crystall. Here are all forts of fruits, and apples of a most excellent taste: Woods both for fuell, timber, and hunting, most stately: pleasant and beautifull meddowes, and pastures most excellent pasturage for cattell. The aire is temperate. The fields of themselves doe abound with all things necessary for the vie of man, as also for pleasure and delight. The people of this countrey are most apt not only vnto all artes and liberall sciences, but also for all merchandise and such other trades of life. The most famous cities in it are Aquileya, adorned with the title of a Patriarchy. This citie Mela nameth, The rich: In times past it was the seat of the Emperours, and therefore it was called, Another Rome, and was in compasse twelue miles. In it there have beene accounted long since an hundred and twentie thousand citizens. The great prosperitie and flourishing estate of this citie, especially grew by the great thronging hither of Merchants; for that from all quarters almost of the world, by reason of the great commodiousnesse of the place beasie and safe entrance vnto it aswell by land as by sea, merchandise were conueyed to this citie as to a common ware-house. That great trade of merchandise ended together with the fortune of the citie, the Venetians growing mightie, and drawing vnto themselues all meanes of trade and traffique: fo that now of a most flourishing and populous city, it is almost wast and desert. Vtina, which also is called Vtimum (the Italians vulgarly call it, Vdene; the Dutch Weyden) fituate in a plaine, hath a strong castle built vpon the toppe of an hill, raised by the labour and industrie of man, conteining at this day fortie furlongs in compasse. Tergeste Trieste vpon the sea shore, a colonie of the Romans. Goritia, sometime (if I be not deceiued) called Noreia. Here are many monuments of great antiquitie to this day remaining. The citie Austria (many thinke it in olde time to have beene called Forum Iuly) fituate in the straights of the mountaines, is a place strong and sortified by nature. Thorow the middest of it doth runne the river Natifo, vpon the which is a faire stone bridge. S. Daniels towne seated vpon a very high and steepe hill. Porto Gruaro, vpon the South banke of Limine. Then Spilimbergo, Marano, Monts falcone, and others, of which thou mayest reade in Leander, out of whom we have drawen this briefe description. Iohannes Candidus hath written an historie of Aquileia, whose copartener in his labour and trauell Leander writeth to have beene Gregorius Amaseus. Of the monuments and antiquities of Aquileia, Sas bellicus hath written fix bookes which are euery where to be gotten.



The liberties of the citie of VERONA.



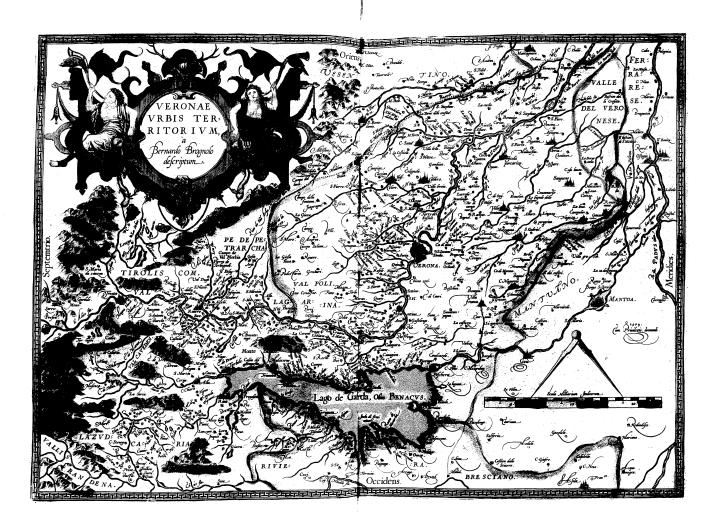
He citie of the Cenomanes, fituate in Gallia (ifalpina, or as now they call it , Lombardie , is within the iurisdiction of the Venetians: a citie most stately built vpon ech banke of the riuer Adese, but conioyned by foure faire bridges. The fame river as it doth diuide it into two parts, so it doth almost on euery side enclose it round: so that it is not only a commodity vnto the citie, but al-

to a defence and ornament vnto the same. The soile of this tract is excellent good, yeelding many things necessary and profitable vnto it; Great store of oile and corne, yeelding yeerely great gaines vnto the country people by felling and transporting it to forren nations; Woll for finenesse excelling the other forts of Italie. The citie is most excellently and pleasantly seated, beautified with faire and goodly buildings, aswell private as publike. It hath many famous monuments of antiquitie worth the regarding: amongst the which is the Amphitheater, which the common fort call Arena, The fand; of all those which remaine in Italie or in other places of Europe, the whollest and least defaced either by iniurie of times, or rage of barbarous nations. Moreouer, a triumphall arche, in whose inscription this citic is termed COLONIA AVGVSTA VERONA NOVA GALLIE-NIANA. There are also other monuments, which here for breuitie sake we

The liberties or ground belonging to this citie is in length, from the little towne Baruchello, vnto Riua (which is on the farther fide of Lagode Garda) fixtie fiue miles : in bredth, which beginneth at La torre delle confine, vnto Riuoltella, fortie miles: and conteineth in all 1442378. fields (fo the common people of Italie call the measure whereby they measure their lands, Seardeonius interpreteth it Akers) whereof 1223112. are fertile, 220266 are barren: which notwithstanding dayly (by the industry and diligence of the husbandmen) are made more fruitfull.

There is in this tract a very high mountaine (the Mappe placeth it betweene Lago de Gardo and the viver Adese) which they call Baldo. This hill is very well knowen to Herborists and Apothecaries, which flocke hither from all quarters, and do gather many kindes of herbs and roots necessary in Physicke, and good and holesome for the vse of man.

There is also here in a certaine vale called Policella, a place named Negarina: where there is a very hard stone to be seene, having vpon it teats carued to the iust fashion and proportion of a womans breasts; out of the which pappes water doth continually diftill and droppe; wherewith if a nurse or a woman giving fucke doe wash her breasts dried vp by sicknesse or any other mischance, it prefently draweth downe the milke againe. There are also other waters of this countrey, given by the benefit of nature, both pleasant and profitable. But the studious Reader desirous to know more of this territory, let him reade Blondus and Leander, he shall be, I dare boldly affirme, satisfied at the full. Torellus Sarayna hath written a whole booke of the antiquities, originall, gouernment and policy and famous men of the citie of Verona. Georgius Iodocus Bergamus hath described Lago de Garda or Benacke lake in verse in fine books. Iulius Casar Scaliger hath sounded forth the praise of the citie Verona and the lake Benacke in his funerall oration.



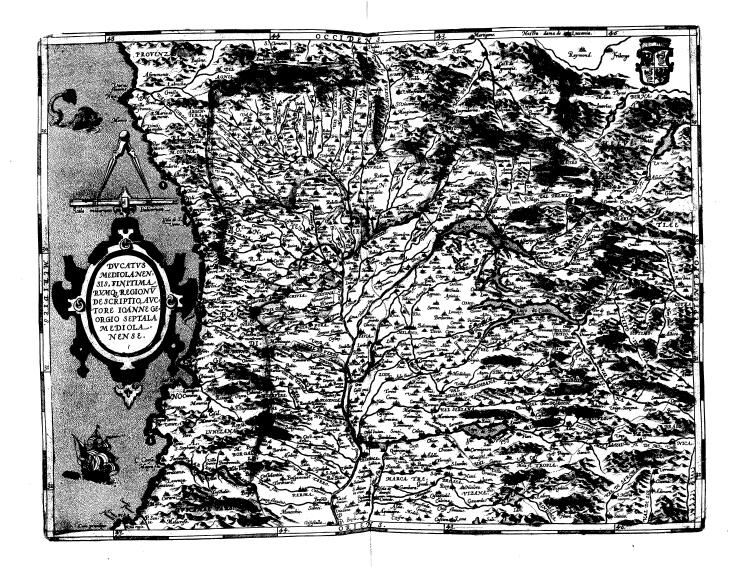
The Duchie of MILLANE.



Eander in the description of Italies, (after a long discourse of the government of this Duchie) maketh this relation of Millame his chiefe citie: The citie Millame, faith he is so conveniently seated, that bessides the great store of fruite which the ground of his territories do yeeld, out of Gallia Gidphya of Lombardie, all things, as well for pleas fure and delights as for profit and necessarie we see mans his, may be easily transported this territories. It is so great, that it may well compare with the greatest cities of all depose. It hath very longe and large suburbes, by which it is greatly augmented some of them so huge, that they may contend for bigensfe with other great cities

of Italie. Notwithstanding of late yeares they suffered great wrecke, by reason of the mortall warres and continuall troubles betweene Charles the fit and the French and Venetians. By which they were by fire and fword almost veterly ouerthrowne and destroied, although now by great diligence and industrie of the citizens they are reedified againe. Wide and deepe diches full of water do compaffe both the citie and suburbes : by which on every side by boate and barge such great store of provision is brought vnto it, that there is not any thing heere which is not to be bought at a reasonable rate. It is very admirable in my conceite, to record the great aboundance and plenty of all things necessary for the vse of man. So many there are and fuch diverse sorts of Artificers here, and so great a concourse, as is wonderfull and may scarcely be told : whereupon that common by-word of the vulgar fort did arise, He that would repaire all Italie, must first pull downe Millane : to wit, that by this meanes out of his holes and nests the fwarmes of Artificers might be dispeared into all quarters of Italie. The citie hath very stately and beautifull buildings: especially the gorgeous and sumptuous edifice, which they call The bouse, reered with infinite charge, and such wonderfull workemanship, that there is but a very few Churches of the whole world that may be compared, vnto it, whether you respect the huge greatnesse, and ingenious Archite-cture, or the price of the Marble and rare worke of the same: for that not onely enery way within and without it is beautifully trimmed and pargetted ouer with white marble, but also it is bedecked with a wonderfull imagery, wrought in Marble with exceeding cunning. Befide very many famous Churches and Chappels especially Grace church, and Præchers church, situate ouer against the most strong Castle of Porta Jouia: hauing an Hemisphere made by Lewis Sfortia the Duke of Millane: vnderneath the which hee together with his wife lie buried, enclosed in a tombe of the book marble. To this Church is adioyned the stately Abbey of the Friers Predicant, with a goodly Librarie and a very faire Chamber or Hall trimmed about with the storie of the supper of Christ and his Apostles, an admirable peece of worke, done by the hand of Leonardo Vincio a Florentine sufficiently approuing the great skill and cunning of the ingenious workeman, by the judgement of all men experienced in the Art of painting. There are very many gorgeous houses of private citizens every where to be seene within the citie. The Castle of Porta Iouia, is the strongest and best contriued fortification in all Christendome, which hitherto could neuer be furprized and forcibly taken by any enemie. There are besides these very many excellent buildings in Millane, which heere I must passe ouer with silence. Thus farre Leander, who doth excellently describe the rest of the townes and places of his territories of this citie. See also Volateran in his Geography, Georgius Merula, Bernard Arlun, and Bonauenture Caftillion, who hath written a feuerall Treatife of the Infubres, of their auncients seats and antiquities. Moreouer Bernardine Corius hath written the Millane historie in the Italian tongue. Laonicus Chalcocondylas also speaketh something of the happy estate of this citie, and amongst other things he doth excellently describe and set out the fable of the Dragon, which made this citie desolate in the time of the Mariangeli, from whence the armes and cognisance of this city were deuifed, as is very likely. But it will not be amiffe to adioine to these the opinion of Procepius, who writeth that this city doth surpasse the city of Rome in greatnesse, multitude of citizens, and other great blessings

Ligwis also, which in this Chart is wholly described, is bounded with the rivers Vavo and Magra, the Apenine mountaines and the Ligutische sea, (a branch of the Mediterranean sea) now called Lonino. This now they call Reuiros il Gomas, of Goma his chiefe citic. This citic long since had enlarged his dominion wito Tamis: i for it had Theodoja (now called Cossa) when this subjection: as also the siles of Gopra. Lebos, and Chios, with Pera the city of Tamea. A this day it hath the commanud of all Liguria and the sland Cossa. It is a samous Mart towne, whose most valiant and shout citizens have gotten to themselves, by merchandise and traffique almost into all parts of the world an honourable name and renown together with great riches and large possessions. Austra Lassinian Bishop of Nebis hath most curiously compiled in the mother tongue the historie of Goma: which also very lately Para Tizoro, and Hodoret Fisherts have done in the Latin tongue. Moreouet Fisherts Petrarch hath written something of this Citie in his holy tournall and Loniness in his 5, Booke.



The liberties of CREMONA.

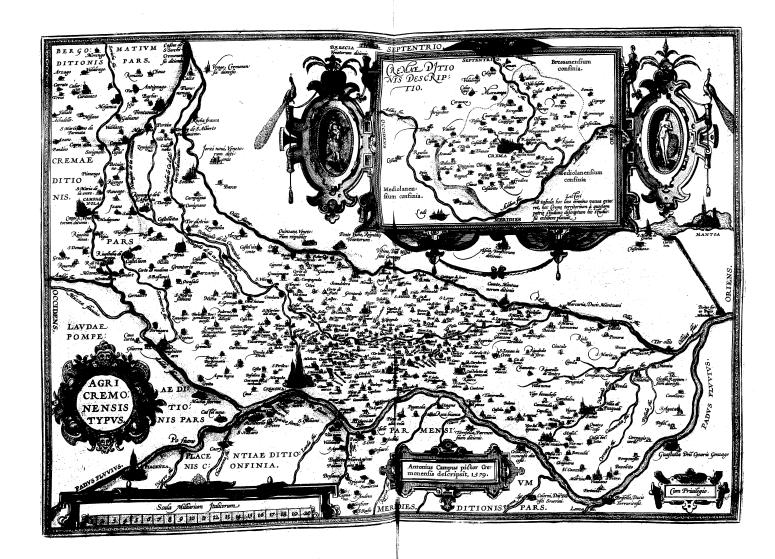


Hat this citie is verie auncient, all men may fee by that faying of Virgil, Mantua væ niferæ nimium vicina Gremonæ. O Mantua great thou fit it to oneere vnto Cremona poore. Yet Liuy and others do report it to haue beene reduced to a Colonie of the Romanes long before that time, to witte, about the yeare 536. after the building of Rome. This citie is placed in Gallia Gialpina (now called Lombardie) amongst the

Cenomans, as Ptolomey recordeth, or in the tenth prouince of Italie, as Plinie affirmeth, vpon the banke of the river Po. The foile of his liberties is Champion ground, very fertile of all maner of graine, as also of wine: other things which are necessarily required for the preservation of mans life, are plentifully conveied thither by the benefit of the threame. It hath endured many bitter ftormes of fortune having ben oft facked and spoiled. First, in those furious warres of Marke Antonie, when as the territories of this citie, Augustus (asar being victor, were given vnto the souldiers. Then againe in the time of Vitellius, after the battell at Bebriacke, 40000. fouldiers affaulted and facked it: the company of freebooters, Iwaggerers, and base slaues was such, as Tacitus affirmeth that they regarded nothing whether it were profane or holy all was fish that came to net. Onely Mephitis templum standing without the walls, was vntoucht, whether by Gods prouidence or strength of the place I know not. Againe it was spoiled by the tyranous and roguish Gothes and Vandalls, then by the barbarous Lombards about the yeare after Christ 6; o. Moreouer it abode the violent assault of Fredericke surnamed Ænobarbe, or Barbarosso, who beat downe his walls, and laide them levels with the ground. After this the Ciuill warres betweene the Guels and Gibellines especially raged heere; in the yere,1312. Lastly, vnder the gouernmet of the vicounts of Millane, & tha vnder his Duks, it began againe by little and little to sprout vp and recouer it selfe. Vnder these hitherto it hath prosperously and peaceably enioted the estate of a flourishing common-weale. This city hath a castle, about all other in Italie, most strong & fearful to the enimy. Heere is also a turret of a woonderfull height, farre exceeding all the rest of this Country: whereupon it is famous in this their common by-word and rime which they vie, Vino Petro in Roma, vno portu in Ancona, vna turre in Cremona. One Peter in Rome, one hauen in Ancone, and one turret in Cremone. Lewis Cauitellius an Aldermans sonne did lately set forth the histories of this city. The author of this same mappe hath put forth a booke of the antiquities and worthy acts of the same.

The Iurisdiction or liberties of the City C R E M A.

Roma a towne in the confines of Millane, is a Castle & place of garrison of the Venetians. This, as Leander affirmeth, under the government of the same Venetians, that he incressed in multitude of citizens, and goodly buildings, that in may well be accounted annough the most famousplaces of all take. Wherefore they vie to say in a common prouerb, in their vulgatrongue, Barketa in Paglia, Pratum in Tasiana, Irana in Lumbardia: figuitying the excellency, statelinessie, and richestic of these three places. The Venetians have often assault to adonte the towne with the title of a city: but the citizens, fearing that whereas now it is accounted amonght the best owners, it shall then be reckoned amonght the meanest cities, have huberto withstood that their purpose, this seated in a pleasify plaine, in compassie large & wide, fortified with a strong wall, famous for wealth, very populous, and abounding with all things needlary: for the soile of the territorie and libettees of this towne is very tertle, and yet by the great disease and industrie of the husbandmen, it is dailed bettered and amended. Many brookes, well stored with diuters forts of ssin, do euery where water this prouince. Blundar writeth, that atter that Frederick Barbarsss it had spoiled Cromosa, hee built (roma in scorne, to hinder and disgrace it. There are others, as Leander witnessfeth, which do thinke it to have been built by the citizens of the city Parssson, which was ouerthrowne & rafed to the ground by the Bishop of Millane, for heresie which it maintained: and therefore they called it (roma, in memorian Cromate patrie, in memorial) of their nature city burned and spoiled. But this I leave to the iudgement of the discreat Reader.



The liberties of BRESCIA.



He liberties of Brefisia now posselficht part of that coast where in time passed the Cenomanes dwelt: and extended it selfe in length 800. Surlongs, or 100. miles; in bredsh 400. Surlongs, or 50. miles; in bredsh 400. Surlongs, or 50. miles as Ellias Capitales affirment: it is situate between the lakes Surda and Jee: the Alpes and the river Oglis. These fields, as John Planer writeth, are worthily accounted amongs (the most delightform champions of Lembardie. For that, as Bapiti Masseria sith, 600d, Sulter, Braffe, Leed, Iron, Alume, Marble, both Porphyrie and Serpentine, as they call it, barly coloured with blacke and greene, Plinic called hir Ophres; and other flones of great price is a slio the Marchafite, which aum-cinchly hash beene called Printe, or The site for those.

The citie Brixia, whereof this territorie tooke his name; a syst reteineth the same his auncient name; for the inhabitants do call it Bressia, the which for his riches and beautie they terme in that

common prouerbe of theirs, The Bride of the city of Venice. There is not any of the old writers, either Hiltorians or Geogracommon prouction of the same and the same an is the chiefe city of the Cenomanes. Pliny in his Epiffles of this writeth thus vnto lanius Mauricus, Brixia is that city which confrantly retaineth as yet much of that grave modefly and old frugalitie of our auncient Italians. It hath been graced with the trine of a Duchie, for so I find written in Diaconus his 5. booke of Lombardie in the 36. Chapter. But because that none of the late writers, (that I may fay nought of the more ancient) have described this citie more learnedly and eloquently, than Piehius in his itercules Prodicius, thou thalt heare him speake in his owne termes. Brefeia which is seated at the foot of the mountaines, in many contends with most of the cities of Islate, a ranquistic and flatelineffe of buildings, Islate of assigns a famous Poet of our age, hash thus deferibed it in this Epigramme; Thou Bixtia great which proudly enclose it the boorner and levelie otour age, nath thus described it in this Epigramies 1 now distances wince pressay vertices it the source and depile plane, by dae defer now initial sengit the four-tainest Empire claims. The healthful fact, thy pledight religible, thy people wife and nation float, if it will differed had not explt, long fine had brought about, That where long time thou hait been thrul, and floop it is above love: I thus mightait haut lorded our ribyle, to whom thou fresh lefers. For this Clitch yeards of civill discord and diffention, being subdued under the yoke of the French and their next neighbours the Insubres, or the Millaners, hath endured much miferie : yet now at length, vnder the peaceable gouernment of the Venetians, it is growen very wealthy, a great market well furnished with all things necessary, very populous and inhabited of a wife and discrete nation.

The shire is very fertile of oile, wine, corne, and most excellent fruites of all forts. It hath also some rich veines of Mettalls, but The hire is very ternic to tine, wine, come, and most execute members a trade about min min venes or necessing our effectively for non-doopers, the control of the Control parant out of Linie, how firme it sometimes stood with the Romans, especially in those most dangerous warres between them and Hanniball. Some would have it to have beene made a Colonie present after the end of the League-warre, when as Cneius and Hamiball. Some would have it to have been made a Colonic pretent after the end of the League warre, when as Leanue Pempeius 1874, but faither of pempy the great a planet colonic in Fernan and other cities beyond the turer Pe. Not long after, by the fauour of C. Coffer, it together with other cities there about, obtained the freedome of the city of Rame, and after that it is woonderfull how it found infleed winder the Roman Emperours, fo long as the greanefle of that Empirite Rowd without in This, divers monuments of Antiquitie, which as yet remaine in this city and in the liberties of the fame 1 as namely many goodly inferriptions of marble, fattues, pillars, and Britanbes of Emmos men, do conflaintly autere, by which the former great-ceffe of this city may gailly be gashered. Thus farre Pefairs.

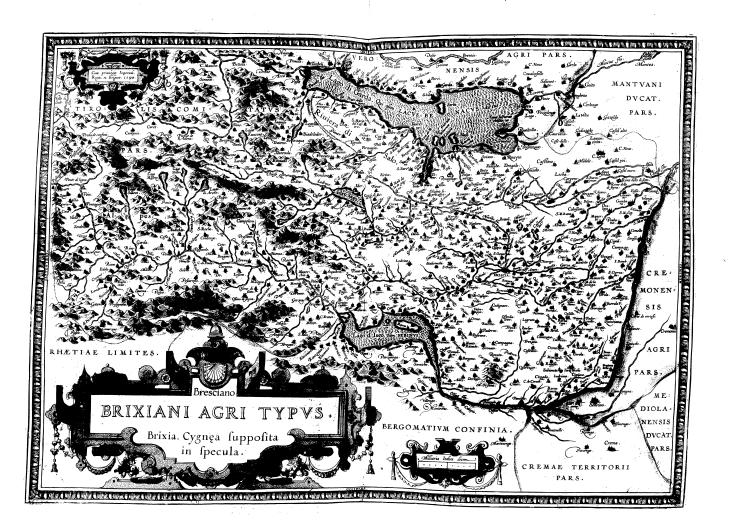
Raphila Nasario wave a fewerall Treasife of this city, in the which he festeth downs all the inferiptions of the anacient monuments of this country. Beliar Caprislast hath comprised the whole hiltorie of this citie in 11. bookes, Sudartist Merals, in his track of the original and aniquitie of the Citalpines, Speaketh somewhat of it, a salid Chrysofforma Zandos, writing of the original of the Orobij and Cememore, likewise Leander Albertus and lately Andreet Paccius in his sinch booke of the Vines of Bullet. There is not his prouince a sownee called Ligaritammy, on this south-arthwat from Bress, and the river of the Wines to Bullet. There is not in prounded sownee called Ligaritammy, on this south-arthwat from Bress, and the vines of the Wines to Roman and the State of the Sta

I leave to the learned to determine.

The time the lost Mells of which Pirgil maketh mention, doth runnethrough the middeft of this fhire; as also Casullus in this verie aftirmeth, Brista Cypnas politus in flexula, Flausi quam molli percurri flumine Mella. Old Brista place damided the brookes, as gardian of the Swam, The time Mella kindly greetth, and watereth all his lands. This time retraineth he man of Mella vino this day. Notwithlanding it runneth not by it now, as you may kee, although not farre offfrom thence it palleth through his liberies. The little rine which runneth along by the etc; vi, s now called Graza: but I thinke that in old time it was also called Mella. And I thinke I may truly affirme, that the riner Mella, when it approaches neces when the city freeden it selfei into two channells, both of them treating the fame name, do make a time-iland, (like as Nilas maketh Harseleyshites) and then againe falling into one ftreame ftill keepe the name of Mella, and hauing for heauly laden, runne for many miles one for many miles of the name of Mella, and hauing for heauly laden, runne for many miles of the name of Mella, and hauing for heauly laden, runne for many miles of the man for the many of Mella and the name of Mella and the man for many miles of the man for the many of Mella and the man for many miles of the man for the many of the man for the many of the man for the many of the many of the man for the many of the man for the many of the man for the many of the many of the man for the many of the man for the many of the man for the man

ther, at length it valadeth it felfe into the river Ollio.

But before I finith the diffcourfe of this Mappe. I haue thought good to fly formewhae of the Lakes of the fame. The lake Bransus (Called to the poor Castula, Jeduin C. Grytiste thinketh to have been fornamed of their typ Branes, former fine the growth of the control of which to this day remaineth fill in a village called Tefeslaws, which thou field typon his well dise, flameding you a brooke of the fame mane. A memorial of this cive is preferred in an auncient monument, who is finely finely manused for the control of the first proper which the first proper with the state of the called Garda, of the called Garda placed oppositive two Branes you have the former former for the first proper with the first proper with the former former former for the former for the first proper former f



The Dukedome of PIEMONT.



Hat province which was formerly called Taurmorum regio, is now termed Piemont or Pedemont, for that it is seated at the bottome of the Alpes, which do divide France and Saucy from Italie, and so is as one would say, The prouince at the foot of the hilles. The bounds of this country are thus: on the unce at the root of the finies. The bounds of this country are thus: on the Eaft, the river Po: on the South, the Alpes of Liguria: vpon the West, the Falts, the that I would be the control of the contr

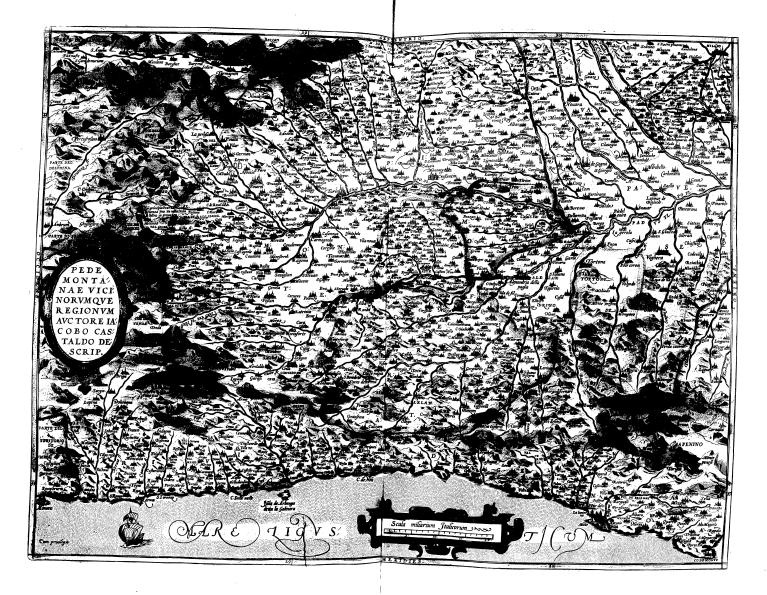
nished with Cities, Townes, and Villages.

Vnder the government of the Lombardes it was called, The Dukedome of Taurine, (so named of the city Tawin.) By them it was first reduced into the forme of a prouince, under the jurifdiction of a Duke. The gouernment of the Lombardes being come vnto a period, it was made subject to the Kings of Italie, who were alwaies chosen by the Emperours: after that it was gouerned by divers Petie Kings: and long fince, in later ages it was accounted as part of the jurifdiction of the Princes, Earles, and Dukes of Sauoy, vntill the yeare 1536, when as Francis the first King of France tooke a great part of it: and now it is againe restored to the Duke of Saury. The chiefe city of this Prouince is Twin, seated at the mouth of the river Dorra, where it falleth into Po. This citie Ptolemey, Plinie and Tacitus call Augusta Taurinorum. That this citie in old time was a very famous citie, it may eafily appeare, in that it was a colonie of the Romanes. It lieth at the foot of the mountaines, it is foure square, and hath soure goodly gates. It is very famous for the rich Isle and frate of the citizens, and is adorned with many goodly buildings, amongst the which the Cathedrall Church is most beautifull. It hath an Vniuersitie of all maner of goodly learning : and is very well serued with all sorts of prouision of victuall. The countrie is of a very good and sertile soile, especially toward the East and South, having Vallies most rich for veines of Iron. Paulus Diaconus affirmeth that Tawin was the feat of the Lombardes : vnto whom it was subject vntill Defiderius their king was ouercome and taken by Charles the Great: and then it was brought under the fubiection of the Kings of Italie, Emperours, Countes, Montferrate and Marchions, and Dukes of Sauoy; to whom at this time it is obedient. Neere the head of the river Po toward Ripell (or C. de Reuell) and Paifana, are quarries of most excellent Marble.

Vpon the North fide of the fountaine of the river \mathcal{P}_{θ} , beginneth a certaine pleafant valley called the Vale of Po, or (as the inhabitants terme it) the Vale of Luserna, of the towne Luserna which standeth in it. It runneth out in length thirtie miles, and is not aboue soure miles broad. In the entrance of his Eastend, is Mambrinum; in the end toward the West is a very high stone crosse. The people of this place are commonly called, The Christians, but in some maners and customes which they vie, they fearfe follow the strickt rules of Christianity: nay they do obserue most vngodly and wicked rites and ceremonies: amongst which this is one; That once in a moneth they observe one day, in the which all meeting in a Church, after a collation made by their filthie and wicked Superintendent, at night, the Candles being put out; without any choice or regard, they fall like bruite beaftes unto their beaftly Venerie. This we have taken out of Leander, where thou mailt read, if thou pleasest, many other such like things. Dominicus Niger also hath written of this

Paradine in his description of Sausy writeth, That the Dukedome of Piemont doth conteins in it, beside goodly Cities, great and populous (which are in number fiue) more then filtie Townes well fortified and beautifull; and also two hundred Borrowes, walled and fenced with Fortresses and Caftles. And that it hath Earles, Marqueffes, Barones, and other forts of Nobilitie, all subject to the Duke of Sauny.

Thou feest also in this Chart the description of Montferrate, which at this day is under the dominion of the Dukes of Mantua : of the which Blondus thus writeth : At the river Taner the famous Countie of Montferrate beginneth, whose boundes are the river Po, on this side: and the Mount Appennine, on that fide: the river Taner from his fountaine vnto his mouth where it falleth into Po, and on his upper side the hilles next to Moncalerio, where Piemont beginneth. The province of Montferrate is almost wholly subject vnto the Marchions, the most noble house of Italie, descended from the Constantinopolitane Emperours, which have held that tract these 150, yeares. Thus farre Blondus. Merula also in his fixt booke of his historie of Vicounts, hath written something of this Country.



The Liberties of PADVA.



He territories of Padua (which is a part of the Marquelate of Treuifo) in old time was more large, now it is conteined within these bounds : On his South fide runneth the river Ashelarge, now it is contenied within their bounds. Out in south the misses in the East, lieth fit, (now called Ladeffa:) on the North, coasteth the little riner Musin: vpon the East, lieth the guilte of Venice: vpon the West, are Montes Eugenei, and the province of Vineeras, the guilte of Venice: vpon the West, are Montes Eugenei, and the province of Vineeras. the guite of rence: vpointie ven, are owners engaged, and the profunctor rinternal.

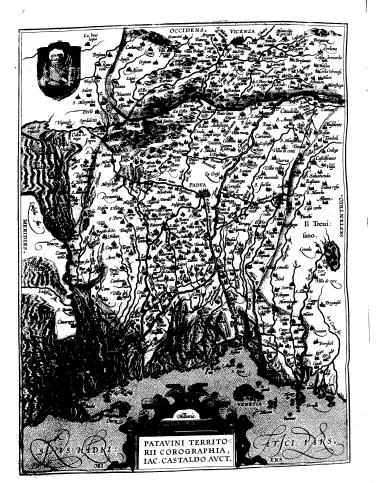
Whereupon this verie was engranen in the ancinctede of the City, Mulo, mons, 4thefis, mare, certos dans mibi fines. The Mole, the Hilles, Ladessand the sea enclose me round. mare, cerves ann munipues. The properties that a supplied the fact that the fact that a star that a st Titulo and Liniano, Arquado famous for great Petrarchaes tombe, Confyluio, and Anguil-

laria. There are also in this territorie the mountaines called Euganes, famoused by the poets i neere with which is Abase a village feated upon the Spring Abase, oft mentioned by Claudian and Martial: Allo Cafriedorus in his Epiffles witteth that Theodorius K. of the Gothes gaue order forthe repairing of them. The fettilitie of the folloof this prowince of the liberties of Padus is fuch, that of those things which necessarily are required to the sustenance of mans life, in yearely transported who the neighbour cities and countries round about great abundance, without any dearth or want to the inhabitants. Their Wines are very rich, hunting, fowling and fithing heere are very common. It is 6 want to the inhabitants. Their vvines are very rich, numnig, towing and mining neere arevery common. It is for well watered with brookes and rivers, that (to the great gaine and profit of the inhabitants) thereis no country village about five miles diffiant from artiver. This great pleny and abundance of all things, they bagge of in this their compon proteches, faying 1. Benonia lag raffs, Padua la paffs: that is, Padua to fettuline, doth furpafk rich Benonia. This mon pronethe, taying; announa ingrains, ranuara pajja; that is, ranua to retriute, donn impalie ich honomit. This farret of the thire: now fomething of the city, whereof that tooke his name. It is farret in a flate enery way troffed with pleafant tituers. The city is very fitting, enclosed with a broad deepe water dich, with high and thicke walles, and with pleasant truets. A necry is very arong, encored with a provide deeper water user, writingly another walket, and is very populous. It hath a goodly large common without the citie, wherein the enemie that will befrege it, thall not find a place to throw himselfe: A Setion-house (the Yeeld hall, we call it) most stately and supposes all contends from the place of throw himselfe. find a place to throw himselte: A Demon-noute (me 1 eeu nau, we compriment au muniquous an contret ouer with lead: An winterfitie most famous of all Europe, beginne, as they report, by Charles the Grea, finished by Fredericketheel euemh, in the year of our Lord 1222, and fortic years after that confirmed by Fredericketheel euemh. Bithop of Rome. There is in this citie an Orchard (which they call the Phylicians Garden) in former ound and verie Bithop of Rome. There is in this citie an Orchard (which they call the Phyliciant Gardon) in former ound and verie large, planted with all maner of ftrange herbs vitall in Phylicite, for the influction of yong fludents in the knowledge of Herbs and Plants a fingular and worthy works. Clothing is the chiefe trade of the Citizens, a matter of 60000, pounds return-yearly and more. This we have taken out of Bernardins Scardonio, who hash written a whole volume of the fluxation, liberties, a mitigatives, famous men, and things worthy of note of this city: behaviate is definous to name of the industron, mortues, announties, ramous men, and mings worthy of note of time cry nethants definously fee more of this, let him read him; and if he pleafe, to him he may adioine Leender his description of Italie. Of the fennie places described upon the fea-coalt, thou mailt read Cafforder his twelfith booke Parter. Dedicated who the Admirall and Masters of the Nauie.

Of the Liberties of T R E V 1 S O.

LONDVS in his description of Italie, making The Marquesate of Treuiso, the tenth province of Italie,

Londright of the state of the s pieatant and tien. 3 recompany in the control of th auditionic of care in a secure at a manifestation and gentle tragger and dates. But his ower miles are rewith vines, oliues, and other fruit-trees, and affoord plenty of Deere, paltime for the hunter. In this country are many faire Townes; For on the East and North fides of the fame are, Optiergium (now Oderze, as I thinke) Coreglanum, (or Conegliano both vpon the riuer Mottegan : Serraualle, Motta, Porto Buffole, and Sacile; these three last are situate vpon the river Liven ... To these are to be added the Countie of S. Salvador, Colaito, S. Paulo, Cordignan, Roca dival de une truer Luternas. Dues die von der Schalle S (Legregrano) Novaet, and negres. Outcomet this nectures that weeks, valleys, and namets. Durine transcented to vinderland more of the fituation, antiquities, famous men, and other matters worthy of record of this promine, let with hater ecounties to the most learned John Bourlees, who hath a while fince fet forth a most exact and absolute historie than the promine of the promise ofit. There is also extant a description of the countrie of Treuifo, done in verseby Iohn Pinadello, but as yet it is not imprinted. Thus farre the Author hath discoursed vpon this his Mappe: to which I trust I may with his good liking adde this out of Zacharie Lillie his Breuiary of the world. TARVISIVM, now Treuife, a goodly city belonging to the audet this out of Language Lane this Literal by Ottle World. I ARYESTY B, HOW Fremjer, a gooding cry belonging of the Signioric of Fenice, (of which, of all ancient writers, Plinie did first make mention,) brought forth Tetilas, the fift and Digitally one of the Gortes from whiteh, the second must make internot, prought form a small mott famous king of the Gortes from whom infinite began his greatenels, and on after both at dignite that mow in bath obtained, batt the whole proutnet of Fraise thould be called The Marquefare of Trenife, For Tenife gathering together a great armie conquered all Isalie, and entering the city of Rome did facke and fire it. Certaine have affirmed that the cite Treuifo was built by the Troians, ypon the faireriner Sile, which falled into the Adriatick-fea. The city it felfe forwalles, caftle and water is very ftrongs, for bridges, prinate houles, and Churches, very beautifull; and for diners





The Lake of COMO, formetime called LACVS LARIVS.



A C V S LARIVS, (which now they call Lago di Como, of Como the ancient town adioining vnto it) tooke his name of the Fenducke, a bird which the Greekes call arus, and the Latines Fulica, of which it hath great plenty. It runneth out from North to South in length fortie miles ; it is befet round with Mountaines, whose toppes are couered with groues of Chesse-nut-trees: the sides, with vines, and oliues : the bottoms with woods, which affoord great flore of Deere for game. Vpon the brinke of the Lake, are many Castles seated: amongst the which on the South fide, is (omo, a faire towne, built by the Galli Oroby, or as fome thinke,

by the Galli Cenomanes. Afterward Iulius Cafar placed a colonie there, amongst which were fine hundred Grecian gentlemen, as Strabo testifieth: whereupon it was called Nouum Comum. It is seated in a most pleasant place, that one would judge it a kind of Paradise or place onely sought out for pleasure and delight: for vpon the fore-fide it hath the goodly Lake, on the backe-fide the champion plaines well manured, and fertile of all forts of fruite: Vnto which you may adde the wholesome and sweet aire. Of the brasen statue long since taken out of this citie, see Cassiod. 2. Variar. cap. 35. and 36. This towne brought forth the two Plinies, men worthy of eternall fame, in whose honour and memory, the citizens caused these Inscriptions to be engrauen in marble vpon the front of S. Maries Church, which we wrote out in the yeare of CHRIST 1558. in our returne from Italie.

Vpon the right hand of the dore.

Vpon the left hand.

GRACED C. PLINIVS SECUNDUS, THE MOST WORTHY FREEMAN OF THEIR CORPORA-TION (A MAN OF A PREGNANT WIT, Ho-NOVRABLE FOR DIGNITIES, FOR LEARN-ING ADMIRABLE, WHO IN HIS LIFE TIME OBTAINED THE LOVE AND PRIENDSHIP OF VESPASIAN THE EMPEROVE, BORE MANY GREAT OFFICES, EXCELLED ALL VVRITERS OF HIS TIME IN ELOQUENCE AND VARIE-TIE,) WITH THIS TITLE AND STATUE.

THE STATE AND CITIZENS OF COMO HAVE TO C. PLINIVS CAECILIVS SECUNDES, THEIR WELL BELOVED CITIZEN, WHO HAVING BEEN CONSULL, AVGVE, AND BORNE ALL OFFICES IN THE WARRES, A FAMOVS ORATOVR, POET AND HISTORIOGRA-PHER: MOST BLOQUENTLY VVRITTEN OF THE WOR-THY COMMENDATION OF TRAIAN THE EMPEROVE: BEST OVVED MANY BOOK 25 AND BO VNTE OVS FAVOVES VPON HIS NATIVE COUNTRY ; GRACING THE SAME VVITH ETERNALL CREDIT: THE STATE OF COMO FOR THESE BENEFITS DID HERRE PLACE THIS MONV-

MENT THE FIRST OF MAY, IN THE YEARS 1498.

Such honour great and worthy fame me Pliny did adorne: But much it grac'th mee more what heere is fet.

At home in peace, abroad in war, ech office have I borne: I lised, I di'd, and still I lise as yet.

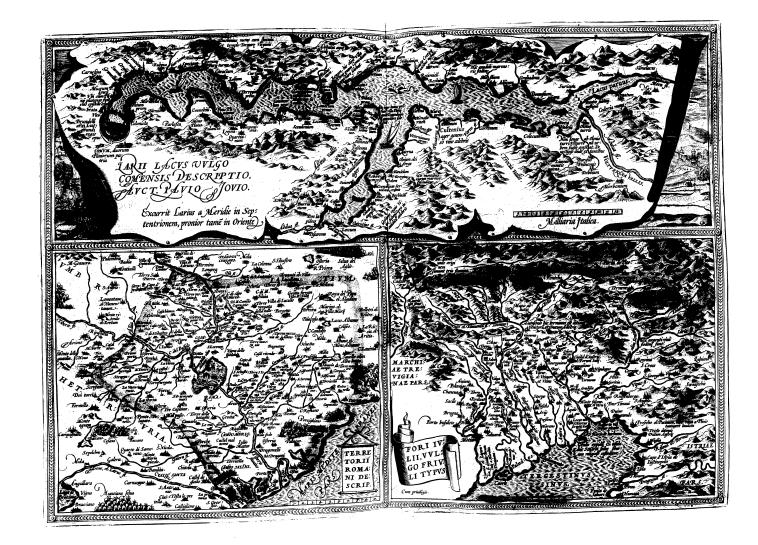
But why may I not to these adioine the words of the same Plinie, in his second booke vnto Caninius, writing thus ? Doest thoustudie ? or doest thou angle ? or jointly doest thou both ? For the Lake asfoordeth store of Fish; the woods plenty of Deere: the privatenesse of the place doth give great occafion of study. The same authour, in his 4. Epistle vnto Licinus Sura, hath a storie of a certaine strange spring not farre off from this Lake. Paulus Iouius hath most excellently described this Lake in a seuerall Treatife, out of the which we have drawen this our Mappe befitting our purpose. Moreouer Cassiodorus, in his eleuenth booke of Varieties vnto Gaudiofus, hath most exactly painted out the same. Benedictus Iouius and Thomas Porcacchius hauewritten the histories of Como. Read also Leander in his Italia, and Dominicus Niger in his Geographie.

The territories and liberties of the Citie of ROME.

F the city of Rome, (sometime the Empresse of the world, and Liberties of the same, because this place cannot beare so large a description as his worth doth deserue, and for that it is better to say nothing at all of it, then to say little, I thinke it best onely to reckon up those famous authours which have written of it at large, and to referre reckon vp those famous authours which have written of u. at way.

thee to them for further fatisfaction. Of which the more ancient are, Q. Fabius Pictor,

Collaborator writters. Blondus in his Italia, Fabius Calaus of Ra-Sex. Rufus and P. Victor. Of the later writers, Blondus in his Italia, Fabius Caluus of Rauenna, Bartho. Marlianus, Andreas Fuluius, Georgius Fabricius, Lucius Faunus, Andreas Palladius, Pyrrhus Ligorius, and Lucius Maurus. And very lately Io. Iacobus Boiffartus. Iacobus Mazochius hath gathered and set out all his old Epigrammes, Fuluius Vrsimus the Noble houses, and Vhsses Aldroandus the statues of the same. Hubertus Goltzius, with no leffe art then diligence, and great expences, hath expressed in forme of a booke the table of his Fasti, most cunningly cut in brasse.



TVSCIA.



He bounds of Tufcia, (which in time past was called Herrwia) are on the East, the river Tjber: on the West, Macra: on the South, the Mediterran sea: on the North, the Apennine mountaines. It is a most goodly, beautiful and pleasant country. The people are very ingenious and of a subtile write, in distincted the tither for peace or warre: for all maner of humane litterature, or for trades and merchandise. The nation hath alwaies been superstitious and much given to deutotion in religion, as is apparant out of ancient writers. The sea coast toward the Tyrrben'or Mediterran sea, is for the most part in this our age still of Forrests, as also it was in the time of Vorision, as he witnesseth in the lite of

Aurilian; especially a little beyond the river Ann, yntill one come beyond Plumbino. The inner part of the country is almost as much oppressed with Mountaines.

is almost as much opperience with contents.

In it are these cettees, more lamous than the rest, Florence, Siena, Luca, Pengia, Pisa, Vitebo, &c. FLORENCE, or as they call it Fiorenza, is situate vpon ech side of the rituer. Anno, contoined by foure siare bridges it its a most goodly and beautiful city, whereupon commonly they call it Fiorenza labella, Florente the siare is as if indeed it might seeme to bee the flower of all label. For it is adorned with stately buildings, as well Churches and religious houses, as of private citizens. Amongst all other the Church of S. Maris Fiorida, wholly overlaid with Marble, arched with a roofe of an admirable workemanship, never to which is built agoodly steeple for the bels, all bels, and of a cunning workemanship, now dedicated to S. lobn Gaptis. The dores of this Church are of calt brassles avery rare and curious peece of worke: especially those which are next to the Church of S. Maris Florida, brassles avery rare and curious peece of worke: especially those which are next to the Church of S. Maris Florida, brassless and all men of indegement and experience must absolutely consessed that in all Europe besides, the like are now where to be seene. But to reckon up all the worthy buildings of this citie, as well facred as prossae it were now tedious and would require more paper than this our purposed discourse will beare; He therefore that desirent to know more of the particulers more at large, let him reade Leander.

S1EN A lieth ypon the top of an hill, round begitt with high rocks of Tophus-thone, gorgeoufly bedecked with many noble mens houses: amongst the which is the great and large Church of our Lady, equall to the statetist and sumptuousest Churches of all Buope; whether you respect the worth and price of the Marble whereof it is built: or the excellencie of the worke and workemanship of him that made it. Besides that there is a most stately house of tree stone built by Pope Pins 11. with many other goodly houses. Worthy of commendation and record is the large and beautiful market place, with Branda the pleasant fountaine alwaies full of most cleare water.

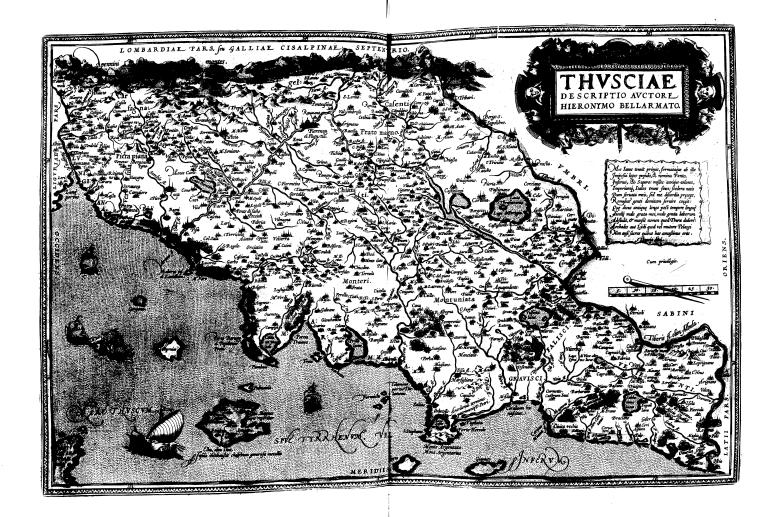
PERVOIA is feated vpon the mountaine Apennine, the greatest part of the countrie arising with goodly pleasan thilles, serule of itrong Wines, Oiles, Figges, Apples, and other forts of most excellent fruits. Beneath the cities at Assign, as also toward Tuder, neere Tiber, the pleasant champion fields do plead themseltess, yeelding plenty of wheat and other kind of graine. The city by reason of the nature of the place is very strong, adorned with gorgoous buildings both of religious houses and churches as also private citizens: together with a samous and large tountaine in the middelt of the citie. It is very populous and the citizens are very ingenious and of couragious stomaches, apt indifferently either for any maner litterature or for seruice in the field.

Pisa, long fince hath beene a famous citie and many waits richly bleffed, not onely before the flourithing eflate of the Roman Empire, but even when it was at the full height: as also many yeares after. Many famous Marine-conquests, which it hath made, by which it brought the lie Sadmia subject to their command, do a wouch this to be true. Panomo a faire citue of Sacilia they won from the Saracens: and of the bootie and spoiles taken in that warre, they began to build the great Church, which they call Donnym, as also the beautiful palace of the Bishop. It hath an Vniversities or Schoole of all maner of Liberall Arts and Sciences, whose sound action was laid in the yeare of Christ 1399.

VITER BO lieth in a pleafant and spacious champion having the Cyminian hilles (now of this citie called Mont Viterbo) ypon his backefide; stately for many faire buildings and works of rare Art, amongst which is a famous sountaine, from whence issued that water in such abundance as is wonderfull.

L v C A is feated in a plaine, not farre from the hilles foot, a city of goodly buildings. The people are neat, wife and ingenious; which haue most discreetly retained and kept their hibertie of a long time whole in their owne hands, although they haue been often affaulted by their neighbours. See more at large of this in Leanter.

owne hands, although they haue been often affaulted by their neighbours, see indirect tage of this in Laurent Myfilm the Lesbian, Marcu Caton in Sorigines: and their Expositor flowner. Anima Prebeighs', (who allow rote a feuerall treatife of the antiquities of Hetrura) William Poffell, Voluterannus, and Laonicus Chalcoomhlus a Grecian, in his first booke, and others have described this province: Loannes Campanus hath written most elegantly of the Lake of Paragus.



The Signiory of FLORENCE.

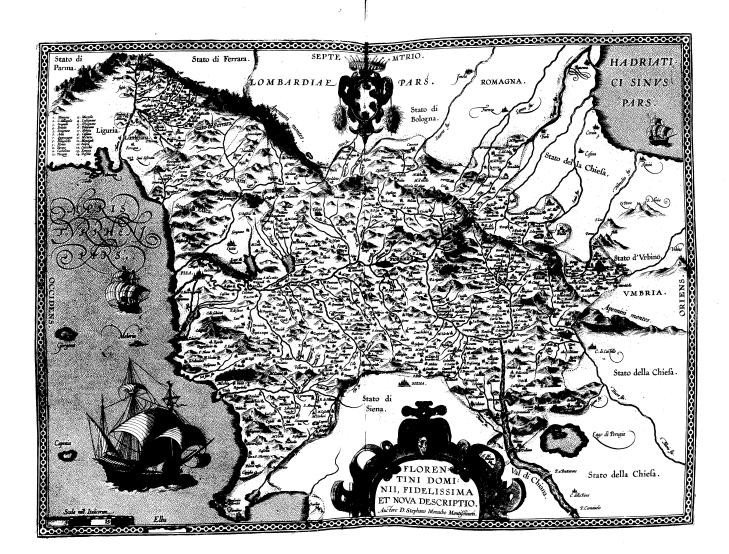


The city of Florence read Bloodur, who in his view of Italic reporteth thus of it: They commonly affirm, faith he, that this cite was first begonneby Sylla's fouldners, wnto whom this part of the countrie was by Sylla a signed: and becaute they first began to feat themselves and Arms fluents, about the river drie, they then intituled it bythe name of FLVE NTIA. And indeed Play, who of all the old writers first Arms, they then initialed it tythe name of Even NTA. And undeed Poly who of all the old wirten infine mentioneth that places, faith that the Planensiwest least one erect herize Arm. Thele foodlers came hither about the years after the building of the cry of Rown, 667, wherepoon trappeared that I Horiza was founded about the years after the building of the cry of Rown, 667, wherepoon trappeared that I Horiza was founded about the Planensia of the Contract of the Planensia of the Contract of the Warren of the Contract of the Contract of the Contract of the Planensia of Planensia by Contract of the Planensia of Planensia by Contract of the Contract

It was preferred from a great hazard of viter ouer throw, which it was like to have fallen into, by the manhood of one Farmana Vier. It was preferred from a great hazard or vitee ouernrow , when it was use to man ensurement, by the matheted of one Farinase Phena, when at they of Phile, Simus, an other of Phylicase, reneeing at a make it an confultation by them being hazard in the state of the st spays internous prices of Christ, 10:14, water of the still post of the prices of Christ, 10:14, water of the still post of the prices of the which continued wrill the years 1300. In the meane time, a shirough the city were commanded, at the differential and direction of the Popes Lowbeath, (which was land Machdean), and Chemot the learnth, (which was land makine) the shart dome of share, the first Cardinal Correntife, having the warding, and being Gardian to Etipolynu the form of shales the feedback of the shart dome of Lowbeath, and the control of the shart of the sha ns natus country as liberty, as he pretended. Ind miferably fline him. Coffmus Medicarthe frome of lobs Medicar was created Dube in his come. Thus there Leader, wo which in may adome their words of my lind friend M. Liber Placedder. When we was not find he, to Push the fifth Pope of Rome, that Coffmus Medicar, Duke of Florence, had at the time taken green paines for the maintain mance of the Church and Religion, and figured no cold in the warre sagainfith the hereticks, in the spare 150, in the month of Februaric commings other city, crowned him in Adul Regia, the Kings Itall (aphse in Varience Go named) and gase him and his foceoflowrs, be true lot, it fling gaze Tubes, In whole Comment the Pope considerable words to be engagasen, Part V or 1 w v s Part. Mass. And section in the Collection of Confidence religionis school, proceedings in the state of the words to be engagasen, Part V or 1 w v s Part. Mass. And Section in the Collection of the Collectio

Policy and Imfidition of shirtery

I chinke it not amili here to sideme another floor difcourle, because its trave, and not altogether from the purpode: I list thus as Siftinde Prolytor reported in George Federican his historical Media. Other herital Emperour of Rowe, bying at Marine with his wite, the Empedicellian loue with a certaine Earle; but when as hely no means would confeir wom thee, the fordiffered him now with a certaine Earle; but when as hely no means would confeir wom thee, the fordiffered him men her but should, the Emperour, that he commanded him to be beheaded before earle he had examined the matter. Who before two web cheaded, cantracted his wife, that after his death by the trialloff Hone ton, five would approve to their so of the world, how wrongfull; he was put to death. The day came, when as the Emperour face to heare the causes and complains of widelows and Orphanes. Together with their came the List Countelle, horinging mhe hand the Each head at all demanded him had that his tudgets worthy of, that had put a miss to death wrongfully? The Emperour andwered, He is worthy to lofe his head. She faith, I how arrive fame man, who are the falled (negethor of the widelow) willing on his depressed when his him to the contraction of the counter from the contraction of the counter of the counter from the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter of the counter from the counter of the



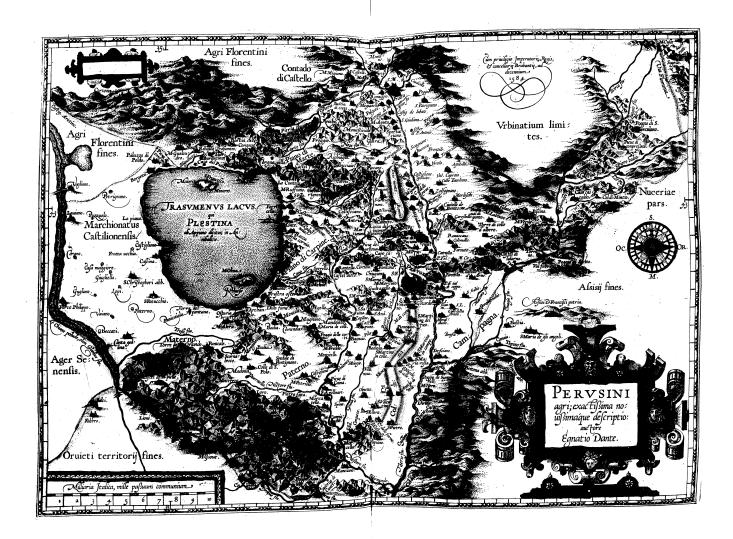
The liberties of PERVGIA.



Obannes Campanus writing of this country, affirmeth that although he had trauailed and viewed many countries, yet he neuer faw in all his life a more pleafant country, and better manured then the country of Perugia. All things feeme wast and wild to those that are farre off, but it you shall come more neere, nothing may be found more glorious either in respect of the husbandry of the land, or wholesomnesse of the aire, or fertility of the soile. The river of Tiber runneth through the middest of this country, and kindly watereth the fame. Not fare from which is the city Perugia, fituate vpon the Mount Apennine, built long fince

(as Trogus Pompeius affirmeth) by the Achaians ; and of the twelve cities of Herroria it is the chiefe. It was called Angusta by the Emperour Angustus, as the Capitall letters halfe a yeard square, grauen vpon the gate, do declare. This city, in regard of the nature of the place, is inuincible, richly beautified both with religious and private buildings of great state, and is very populous. This city aboue all the cities of Redie hath been euermore most fortunate and happie, having retained the same state and government little or nothing altered, which it entoied before the building of Rome; and that which afterward it had, (in the time when Rome was ruled by Kings, Confuls, Emperours and Tyrants) at this time it reteineth. Yet it hath endured many and divers greenous and bitter ftorms. For in the time when Fabius Maximus was Confull, as Linie reporteth, 4500. of his citizens were flaine. In the daies of the Triumuri, Augustus besiedged it, and forced it to great diffresse for want of victualls, tooke it and rased it to the ground, and was wholly defaced with fire, except only the Temple of Vulcane, as Appian recordeth. Alterward it endured the seven yeares stedge and batterie of the cruell Tyrant Totilas, and at length was sacked and spoiled &c. Now it is subject to the Pope of Rome, and hath a famous Vniuerstitie, which was erected about the yeare of CHRIST, 1290. as Middendorpius hath written. Heere in the time of our grandfathers, flourished the most renowmed Ciuilians, Bartholus and Baldus.

In the precincts of this city is Lago di Perugia, the lake of Perugia, anciently called LACVS TRA-SVMENVS, famous long fince for a great ouerthrow heere given by Hamiball to the Romanes;
Appianus calleth it Lacus Pleffinus, but for what reason I know not. It is in compasse, as the foresaid (ampanus writeth, about thirtie miles. The water of it is very cleare and pure, there are no rivers which runne into it, neither hath it any issue forth, yet is his water so exceeding sweet, that any man would thinke it were fedde from fome running fountaine. It hath in it three Isles, whereof two, which are toward the North, are close together; the one called the Greater, the other the Lesser: (Mainres and Mie nores) This is wast and not inhabited, only it hath a Church situate vpon the toppe of an hill. The other, which is neere to the liberties of Cortona, conteineth about 200. families. The third, which is toward the South, and is bigger then the other two, is very populous and well inhabited. The inhabitants almost giue themselues wholly to Fishing; they sow little Corne: yet they do not neglect to plant vines. For wood, fuell and fodder they go out into the fields and woods neere adioining. Amongst the records of Lewis first Emperour of Rome, there is mention of these three Ilands, where he nameth them MAIOR MINOR and PVLVENSIS, (now Poluefo) where I perceive that they yet retaine their ancient names. No boggs, fennes, or spuing meeres do impech the shore: this is full of Oliue gardens, which vpon the hills on euery fide do adorne the Lake, and are for their wonderfull fertility very beautifull. In the plaine which is between the Lake and the Hilles, there is fuch abundance of Hempe and Flax, so that in all Hetrwia or Tuscane, there is not more. No country yeldeth better Wines or sweeter Apples. The kinds of Fishes in the lake are not many, but the abundance is wonderfull; in which it farre excellethall other Lakes of Italie: heere also the fishing continueth all the yeare long, yea euen in the dead of winter, which no other Lake in all Italie affoordeth. These fish in the winter are caried into Tuscane, Vmbria, and Picenta: to Rome also they drive much cattell daily to be sold. The same Campanus affirmeth, that heere they take a pickerell partly coloured, spotted with divers green specks, of the which he reporteth ftrange wonders namely, that it doth engender with serpents, and from thence it getteth those strange colours. (The common people, faith Iacobus Greumus, in the twentieth chapter of his first booke, verily belecueth that lampreies do engender with serpents, which Plinie holdeth for a fable, notwithstanding that hee often seemeth to be much delighted in writing of fables. Atheneus also writeth, out of the report of one Andreas, that these Lampreies which are bred of the viper, if they bite, the wound is deadly, which opinion he afterward reclaimeth as falle.) Againe he telleth of a Pike that lying upon the drie land, which when a fox affaied to catch, one of his feetstooke fast in his teeth; and both were found dead. Plinie in his fecond booke, chap. 107. testifieth that once this whole Lake did burne.



The territories of the city of SIENA.

To the far Orlandius a famous Ciuillian of Street, ient from Rome this Mappe, together with a briefe hillory of the city, taken to fall agree worked this, (as he confielled in his prusse letters to ne, written of the original lot the fame, to be inferted into this our Theater of the World. The city of Siens, faith he, is so ancient, that of his first beginning there is nothing to be found in any approved old wri-

ters. For that some do report it to have beene built by the Galli Schoner, which under the conduct of breaken their generall, about 363, yeares after the building of Rome, in the ipace of leven moneths (as Palyhuu and Pintarch hauerecor-ded) wan the city, it cannot be proused out of any good authour. For John of S.-f Burry, which first broached this opinion, (who for that he intituded his history by the name of Petroneiron, is therefore called Palyrarae, no of others Parcy and in the Generation of the West Description of the West

apparatus was true sources and therefore the tellimony of the of Sad-light - good committee for the same and Legareien von due für generall Council at Configuemente, neut on the yeare 573. carses writtens, whis inhibitiopion is found a Frankasse refigence Scientific National. Whereepoon its mannied that no manning scall and say, that Engling of Scientific, indiament the Figures Regularies; control to the first that the Scientific National Scientific N in their daies, that Served Paramer was not called Jose, but Josephine : Proceeding on the International Connection of Larran, not only Epifopus Servisis, but also Coffensis and Servidensin, named by one and the lane name, lighthered lecrently, Laftly, Pramuse Epifopus Nongolinely, inhibitpus deal also on the Econd and fourth Syonds of Rame, funmoned by Pope Celius Symmachia, about the space of little Revision of the Rame (International Connections) in the Connection Service of the Revision of Service for Service of the Revision Advanced the Church of Serva from Billhops for
work the dipty of on Arthribility principles, and assigned the Billhops of Serva, Chapter, Craftens, and Marijeno Suffraganes to the Archribility post of Serva, and
when the Connection of the Revision Serva from Suffaganes to the Archribility post of Serva, Chapter, Chapter, and Marijeno Suffraganes to the Archribility of Serva, and

their Churches jubiect to that fea.

en construction to that rea.

This hath Cofor Orlandia written, of the original and antiquity of Siena, his native country, to be published, for no other cause, as he protested, then Instract Color Orthogona with the configuration and quarty of Orthogona in a manage country, not or parameters on monthly and others which have written otherwise of it then the planetruth is, might wholly be taled out (if it were possible) of the minds of all men.

Claudius Prolemeus Senenfis, in his fixth booke of epittles to Gabriel Cafano, hath most elegantly described Monte Arganiario.

MARCA ANCONA.



one to the state of the state o to do any buffrieffe, for fuch as refort bother almost all the yeare long in great numbers for denotion: and to provide and ferue them with fuch things as they want. Heere is also the town and cattle called Fabrismo, whole inhabitants do almost altogether line by making of Paper, which thereof is called Charts Fabrisma. There are also many other goodly towns in this prouince, which are excellently described in Leander. Franciscus Pamphilus hathalio written in verte a description of this Shire.

written in write a declopion of run 3 mile.

The Mount Apenime in this place thinged noter this country with eraggy topps exceeding high in which is that huge case that they call 3 bipliae case, (in their language Great ake is biplie) and which the poets faine to be the Ethion fields. For the common people do dreame of one biplie to be in this case, which here or position that place along the common people do dreame of one biplie to be in this case, which here or position that place along the common people do dreame of one biplie to the single common people do dreame of one biplie to the single common people do dreame of one biplie common people do dreame of one biplie common people do dreame of one biplie common people do dreame of the biplie case, which here policifich a large langeome tun of gorgeous outsings and rinterly passes, octet with pickaming gatems, apounting with many authors when the and all mane of pleatiers and delights: all which the will believe by optother, which through this case (which a slawes open) willigo wro her; and after they have been there the space of one whole years, they have free libery given them by 50-big. (if they picke) to depart, and from that time, being returned wrots y, they affirmed that they have for the rett of their time, a most beliefe and happy life. This case is known allot on our continements by the name of Caron Camarbergh, that is, The Lady Form mount. Whereupon they valgarly sing craime Duck times of one little Daniel (for fo the ballad calleth him) who after that he had lived a whole yeare in this cave, at laft it repented him of this kind of life, therefore here he leaving his Loue departeth, goeth to Rome, commeth to the Pope, confessed his sinne, and desireth to be absolued. The Pope not deeming the sinne to be veniall, the itaffe which by chance he had in his hand, (withered and drie) (ticking it into the ground, faid, that his finnes flould then be pardoned when this falle fall beare Role. Daniel by this answere definiting of his falluation, went away very heavy and discontent, and presently taking two of his nephews, his filters somes with him, teturneth againe vitto his Paramour. Within three dates after the staffe was observed to put forth bollomes: Daniel was fought for up and down, but could no wherebe found : For they do beleeve that he spent the rest of his life in this caue. But the story of this ballade is a worthy matter for a poeticall head, and to be deemed as true as the rest of their fictions.

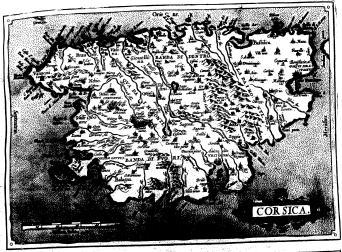
CORSICA.



On at Ca, an illead of the Mid. Instel Ga, was ancounty inhabited of disers autions. At this day is it duited innervo apars. In security of the properties of the day of the properties of the day of the properties of the day. The case the day of the properties of the day of the properties of the day of the day. The case the day of the day o ORSICA an Hand of the Mid-land fea, was anciently inhabited of divers nations. At this day it is divided into two parts. The Eaft

usuaey news Ceyfows, Ebreedeth Horiso is great florancke, and Hounds of extraordinary bignetic. Hence, a News attraction, these that More and Market and Establishment of the Hounds of fubice? to the Bilhops. Laftly, it was brought against vinder the obedience of the Genowates, to whom at this fay, it dots belong. Lenter Atherius hath fo exactly defended this Hand, our of the Commentaries of Anguifine Inflinions, that a man may not easily find what moreover may Leadded or defired,





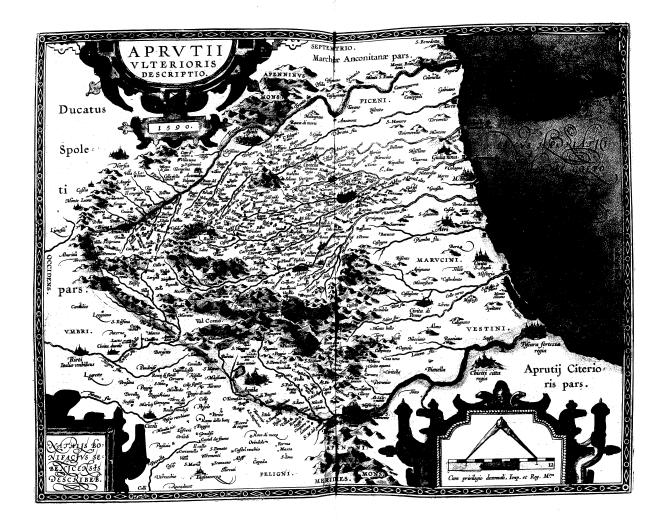


A P R V T I V M, now called A B R V Z Z O.



N the kingdome of Naples there is a prouince which they call Morizon, the Latines anctently named it, Apratumn: why it was so called, as it is vincettaine, so, that it tooke not his name of the Bruty, as some have been of opinion, I make no question. Some there are which thinks it so named ab Aprix of Bores, sor that the country being foretly and tull of woods, it swarmeth with wild hogges: other some do derive it ab asserting that monits Appairin, from the cragginesse of the mount Aprainus, which here in this tract is very hideous, steep and high. The greater and bet-

ter fortof writers do beleeue that in it fome part of the ancient name of Pratutiona doth as yet remaine. For Volaterranus, Blondus, Domi. Niger, Leander and Scipio Mazella do perswade themfelues, that the Samnites, (and amongst them the Pretutiani) the Peligni, Marucini, Ferentini, Vestini, Marsi, Caraceni and Albenses, haue formerly inhabited these places. It is bounded at this day on the North fide, by the Hadriaticke fea : on the West, by the river Tronto, anciently called Timentum; on the East, by Fortoro, in old time named Frento: vpon the South it hath the mount Apenine, although in some places it stretcheth it selfe beyond the same. This prouince Alphonssus the flout, king of Arragon, divided into two parts, Abruzzo the neather, and Abruzzo the higher. Abruzzo the higher which we have described apart by it selfe, is severed from the Neather by the river Pefcara, which old writers called Atemus. Scipio Mazella in his curious description of the kingdome of Naples, affirmeth that this country is by fituation and nature of the place very ftrong, and inhabited by a ftout and sturdy nation; and the soile is very fertile of wines and cattell. The chiefe cities of it are, Aquila, Interanna or Terano, Amatrice, Atri, Pinne: and long fince heere hauestoode Amiterno, and Furconio, both now defaced, yet of their ruines and ashes is raifed Aquila some five miles off, built vpon the toppe of an hill, as Volateran and others have written. This city is feated in a place most fertile of all maner of things necessary: fo that the Cabbadges heere (cauli capucei, they call them) do often weigh, as Mazella reporteth, fornetime thirry, fornetime fortie pound; and therefore Martiall faid not amille. Nos amiternus ager felicibus educat hortis; In Aniternoes fertile fields we live and spend our daies. The fields before this cities do yeeld such great plenty of Saffron, that thereof yearely they make 40000. ducates. Heere is once a yeare kept a great Faire. It hath 110. Churches. Neere this city, as Blondus faith, is a stone, from under the which runneth a streame of oile, which they call Oile of peter, or Petroleum: and is defired and fought for of many, but of the Almaines and Hungarians it is more esteemed, then of the Italians. The same authour recordeth that the country people shewed him a Peare-tree growing vpon an hill not farre from the head of the river Pescara or Aterno, shooting up in such a fort, that the water falling upon it, divideth it selfe into three parts, which become three great rivers, Velino, Tronto and Pefcara, running three divers waies. Amiterno, in former times a goodly city, famous in histories, and the native country of Salust the noble historian, can hardly be discerned where it stood : yet Blondus saith, that they do yet shew some pieces of the Theater, Temples, and Turrets. Mazella affirmeth that there yet do remaine the Temple of Saturne, the tombe of Drusus daughter, and a triumph of the Samnites engrauen in marble, a memoriall of their happie victory obtained against the Roman army, ad furcas Caudinas. Teramo long fince called Interannia, for that it is fituate between three rivers, Fiumicello, Trontino and Vitiole, is the head city of this prouince; whose Bishop is graced with many titles and dignities, and the lord of the soile is called by the name of the Duke of Teramon Adria the ancient colonie of the Romanes, is now called Atri. Some do thinke that the Emperout Hadrian was borne heere, and of it tooke his name, as also the Hadrianicke sea, now called Mare fuperum, the higher fea, the Gulte or Bay of Venice. Furconium sometime hath been a samous Bishopricke, whose Bishops are often mentioned in the Councels and Synods held 800. yeares fince, at Rome or other places of Italie. At this day only some small mention is to be seen of it : for it was destroied by the Lombardes, and the Bishops sea, was by Pope Alexander the fourth, from thence translated vnto Aquila. The arms of this country, as Scipio Mazella writeth, is an Eagle argent crowned, standing vpon three mounts ore, in a field Azure. He that desireth to understand more of this country let him repaire to the forenamed Authours, who I doubt not will fatisfie him to the full.



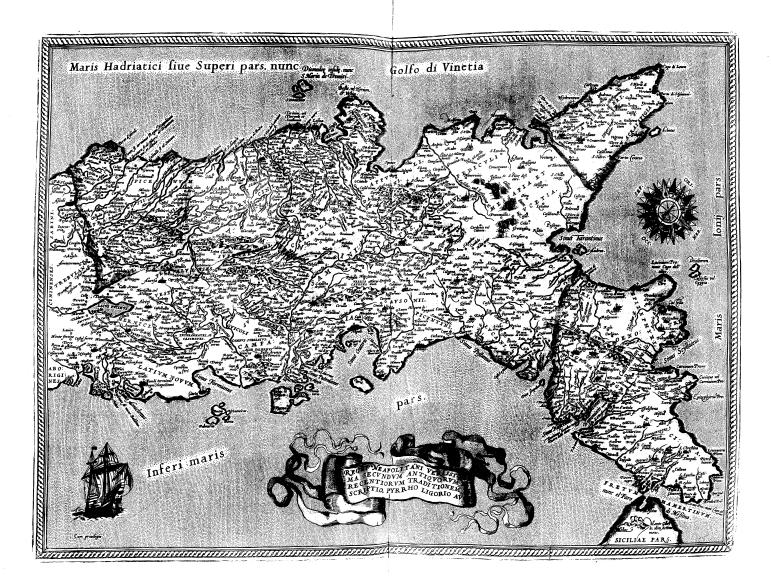
Thekingdome of NAPLES.



His kingdome generally comprehended between the Adriaticke and Mid-land (eas, from the rinter Fronto and Froid, a city fituate vpon the lake Froidow, vnto the Frith Mossina; (the Latines call it Fretum Momertinum or Messon, the Italians estain of Mossina) conteneth nine most rich and goodly countries of Italie: namely these; a Part of Latino, Compania felix; Lexani, Calabras, Mossina Great, Salentini, Apple Oecceti, Andri Daoni, and Apratism. The gallant city Naples, which gaue the name to the whole kingdome, seared between the sea those and the soot of most pleastant nountaines; hath a temperate and wholesome aire, with most severe fiseld about it: and therefore in this our acge, Princes, and Noblemend of

refort hither, asmuch as euer heeretofore: for almost all the Nobility of this whole kingdome do spend most of the yeare in this city, and all for the most part have heere most beautifull and stately houses: so that the frequent throng of Princes, Dukes, Marquefles, Earles, Knights, Doctors, Barons, and Noble-men, is heere fo great, that there are very few cities of the world which in my judgement, in that respect may compare with Naples. The city in compasse is very large and wide, gorgeously built and seated, as I said, between the sea, and the goodly pleasant hils, strongly walled and fortified, especially that part which was done of late daies at the commandement of Charles the fifth. The buildings either of Churches or private citizens houses are most beautifull and stately, with divers Castles and Towers almost invincible. But amongst the rest, the house of the Duke of Granina, and the Prince of Salerno, do farre excell. The streets of the city are very faire and straight. There are foure Courts, which they call Seats, Capuana, Nida, Montana, and S. Georgio, where the Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, and other of the Nobility do meet to confult of waighty matters and publike businesses. The strong Castels are these; Castello nous, which Alphonsus the first raised and entrenched with very great charges and expences, so that now it may be accounted one of the most defencible fortification of all Europe. Next to this is Castella Capuano. which now is emploied for place of meeting for the state in consultation, for matters of the kingdome and city: Then is, (aftellum out, a little distance without the city, standing vpon a rocke (the ancients called it Meagrum) compassed round with the sea. Beside these is Castellum Santemerense, vpon a cliffe, looking over the walls of the city, lately fortified very strongly by Charles the fifth. Without the wals, vpon the South fide of the city, there is a Block-house in the sea, a worke of wonderfull art and cunning workemanship, built for the defence and sategard of the Hauen, continually full with shippes almost from all quarters of the world. Heere also is an Vniuerfitie where all maner of Arts and Liberall Sciences are taught and professed, vnto which there is great concourse of students from all places of the kingdome. Thus farre Vbertus Folietta, in a Treatise of his, which he wrote and intituled Brumanum

Without the wals of this most stately city, there are most pleasant sweet fields, yeelding all maner of things necessarie, not onely for the maintainance of man and beast, but also such as serue for pleasure and delight: Especiallie with all maner of Corne and Graine, and of rich and strong Wine such plenty, that he that hath not seene the great store both of Corne and Wine that one Aker of ground doth yeeld, may hardlie be made to beleeue it. The Hilles and Mountaines in this place are very fertile, and full of most excellent fruits: and fome of them, enclosing the lowly plaines in manner of a Theater, do affoord plentie of Deere and game for the Nobilitie. Moreouer about Naples are most pleasant and fine Orchards, planted with Medicinall plants, and fuch like goodlie fruite trees, euerie where refounding with a most sweet noise of brookes and streames running to and fro: euery where most fragrant and odoriferous smelles do offer themselues vnto your senses, such is the abundance of Myrtill, Laurell, Gelsemine, Rosemarie, Rose-trees, &c. in euerie corner. To be short, the beauty, delightsomnesse, and elegancie of all places round about is such, as it doth almost exceed the capacitie of mans witte: no man need to wonder why in former times, as well as now, the Noblemen so much delighted to dwell heere. This we have taken out of Leander, where manie other things may be read of, who hath described the whole kingdome, this Citie, and the Liberties thereof, very curiouslie, that indeed it is not necessarie to send the Reader vnto any other Authour but Scipio Mazzella, (which in a seuerall and peculiar Treatife, hath with extraordinarie paines, and diligence, fet out, in the Italian Tongue, a description of this kingdome. There is also in Print a little booke, written by Alexander Andreas, of the warre betweene Philippe King of Spaine, and Paul the fourth Pope of Rome, out of which the Reader which is not fatisfied with this discourse of ours, may heere and there picke our something, concerning this kingdome, worth the noting and not triviall. The booke is set out in the Italian tongue by Hieronymo Ruscello. John Baptista Carasfa, Pontanus, and Pandulfus Collenatius, haue written the histories and chronicles of the kingdome of Naples: in the which they in divers places speake much of the situation of this country. Gabriel Barry, hath very curiously described Calabria, his native country, as Sanfelicius hath done Campania.



A P V L I A, now called P V G L I A. or TERRA DI OTRANTO.



E have composed this discourse following of this country, out of the treatise of Antony Galates, which he wrote of the situation of lapieya now called Terra di Barri. This country, saith he, in respect of his situation, is feated in the most temperate place of the world. Of divers authouts it hath beene diversly called by fundry Betteten that most enginement pract of the World. Of content authorisis fraith near one content cauchty cance by monty manes. Artifatel and directions called it lapyies, others, Practica, others, Medijas is others, Megias is content. See the seed of the seed citrons do euery where grow in great plents. Phylick herber of greater force them on the training at earlier in a sheer in all places very common. The aire is very wholefome, the folia in interfed rich, nor squally or moorifl). But these longerate grows that are places very common. The aire is very wholefome, the folia in interfed of the great gutts and possible and observer for hereer nature doubt need a most very described and danger; for hereer nature doubt need a most very more consistent of the common and the state of t citrons do euery where grow in great plenty. Physick herbs of greater force then other where, are here in all

to great girts and pictures of the Greeks do call it solves or seeks. the Latines Phalangiam and Araneus) whole poisonous bite is onely pernicious kind oripinet, (the Oleas do Cai it was you are Latines Findingium and Aranem) whose possonous bite is onely cured by Musicke or Tabret and Pipe. Heere is also the venimous serpent which the Greeks call Cheffdres, the Latines Watrix terrefris, the Land snake; we call it, if I be not deceived, an Adder: and sheere is a kinde of Locust, which burt and mar all things they light FrB, the Landman's of this country, long fince more famous, were, Tarentum, now Tarante, proudly feated between two feas exceedingly flored with fifth, in forme somewhat like a long Iland. This city in all mens independent is innincible. Callipplis (now Galippli, Pliny called it Anxa) is a city fituate in the end of a promontorie or forland, shooting farre out into the sea, but with such a narrow lithmos or necke-land, that in some places there is scarce so much as a cartway. It is very firong and round befer with high cliffes; from the maine land there is only one entrance, in the which is a very strong Castell. End runtum, of them called Orrante, is the chiefe city, and (which is formewhat more.) Metropolitan of the whole Peninfula, or Demi-ile, and that not without cause: for whether you respect the antiquity of it, the vertue and humanity of the citizens, ioined with valour and great magnanimity, it hath euer been of them accounted for quiry of it, me vertue ain infinanty of the cucieus, fonce with valour and great nagrammy, financiae been of them accounted too a very famous and worthy city. It hath a very good and expactious haten, but againft the raping blasts of the North wind not fafe. It was fometime very fitting and defencible, but now it lieth almost levell with the ground. The fields adioning are very fruitfull fall for prings and alwains green. From themce Martie Creatin, certain fulls of Epirus, (now called Cimera and Camin) may easily be described. Here is the end of the Hadriaticke and Ionian feas, as Plimy tellifieth. Brandusum now called Brindss, a famous city, bath as notable a hauen as any in the world els where; the inner hauen is enclosed with castles and an huge chaine; the outer hauen is heere and there befer with rocks and finall Ilands; but his mouth is by Alphonfoes meanes, fo ftopped and dette vp, that there is no entrance, but for little (hippes and barges. It hath beene in former time a very populous city, now it is little inhabited. Thefe are the chiefe marine cities. He that would know more particularly of the ancient names, fituation, antiquities, and private stories of the mid-land cities and ties. He that would now more particularly of the ancient names, including a mission of the place to the office and the name of the ship and the country to which if he pleafe to adioine the defcription of Leander, I perforade my felfe the thirlie Reader shall not know what els he may demand.

CALABRIA.

Abriel Barrius Franciscanus hath very curiously described Calabria in fine bookes: which are imprinted at Rome with as lit-Annes is from a range of the property of the property of the particular following: Can have, is faith be, a country of table, the checkfull diligence. Our old him we have called the particular following: Can have, is faith be, a country of table, in forme and faithion not much valide a tongue, lieth between the ypper and reather feas. It beginneth at the neather feas (the Greeke call the 1977 the feas, the Latines the Mediterran or Mid-land feas) from the time Table, which runneth into in forme and faithion not much valike a tongue, users users and id-land fea,) from the timer Tasse, winter tasse, which the Greeks call is the Tyrrhen fea, the Latines the Mediterran or Mid-land fea,) from the riner Stris (otherwise formetime calculated the Bay of Pelicifires a the typer fea (the formise fea, the Greecian sterme it) from the riner Stris (otherwise formetime calculated the Bay of Pelicifires a national to the freights of Fare di Medfane, and the city Regies and to being disided longwise by the pay of resultance at the end of the period of the peri mans life, this country doth yeeld in great abundance, it needeth no forraine commodities, but is able to line of it felfe. Calabria genemans fire; ruis country corn years in greaz anumance, it necestin no forraine commonates, out is able to the out-ally is a good and a terrile folia, it is not combred with Fennes. Lakes or Bogges, but is alwaise green, a flooding good paltorage for cattell, and excellent ground for all forts of graine. The fountainest and brooks are many, and those paffing cleare and wholefone. The funnic hills and mountaines, open to eutery cook blatfor of wind, are wonderfull fertile for corne, vines, and trees of disrest kind, whereof artie great profit to the inhabitants. The valleies are pleafant and fruitfull. The thady grouses and woods do affoord many pleatures and \$\frac{1}{2}\fr artie great protet one innaorannes. An evanues are presant a normitum, a termany groupes and wound our announcing fitzames, delights. The goodly meddowscand parlitures are inchly decked with herbs, and five teel melling flowers, and enter-manying fitzames. And amongflother, here is great plenty of Medicke fodder, where with they feed and fatte their cattell. Here allo grow many excellent physicke hearbs of soueraigne vertues against divers and sundrie diseases. It bringeth forth divers plants, as the Planettee, Vitex or Again essi in, the Turpentinetree, the Oliuc tree, sitiqua situsfris, Arbite or Strawberry tree, with Saffron, Madele. Liquirie, Tubera or Sowbread. It hash also some hoate baths, continually dittilling from their fourtaines, which do cure aches and many other like rated sowerean. A main anotonic noare oants, continuary outputing from meter rountaines, symtemus ture active amenates in an analotis. In district places there are fprings of fale water, whereof they make a kind of brine or pickle. It is well watered with many fine rivers, and those stored with funditie forts of fresh fish. The sea also on ech fide yeededth great plenty of fish, both tunies, sword-stilkes, and lampreies. There in many places is found the best Corall, both white and redde. Here is most pleasant hunting and hawking: for in thele quarters diuers and fundrie forts of wild beafts do lodge; and as many birds and fowles do breed and build: wild boares, harts, hindes, goates, hares, foxes, lynces, otters, fquerrells, martens, badgets, ferrets, porkupines, tortufes, both of the waters and of the mountaines. Of fowles, phefants, partridges, quailes, wood-cods, ring-doues, crowes, &cc as alfo of many kinds of hawkit is enery where full. It maintaineth fome herds of cattell and flocks of theep and goats. It breedeth excellent horfes, very fuift and of great flornacke. Metals betre were found nold time, and now alloit abounded art this day with diuters kinds of mineralls: hauing indeed enery where mines of gold, filuer, iron, falt, marble, alablafter, cryftall, marchafte, red-lead, or vermillion, copperas, alume, brimflone &c. many kinds of corne, wheat, filigo, beerbarly, rie, trimino, (we callir, I thinke, Turky wheat) barly, rie, and of fefamum infinite flore. It aboundes halfo with all kind of pulfe, (legumina the Latines call them,) oile, wine and hony, and those in their kinds numetrote. reasonment also with alliand of pulle, [regimmente Launes cautiem,] one, wine ann inony, and more in neural with belt. There are heere every where or chards thicke fee with oranges, limons, and pome cutron trees. Heere also is made great plenty of excellent filke, farre better then any kind of filke made in other places of Tule. The Cotton use (Oufpiam,) groweth heere plentially. But what thall I speake of the kind temperature of the aire? For heere the fields both winter and summer are continuallied. Positions, Dut what that I speake of the kind temperature of the are to recreate upon south which advantage and the feet of th goodly market towns, where marts and faires are kept at certaine times of the yeare. Heere in some places still is observed the ancient cultions of the Romanes yield at funerals and buriall of the dead, where a chiefe mourner (Prafica, they called her) is hired to go before the rest of the mourners and she to guide their mournefull ditties and to keepe time in their howling lamentations. The sunerall being done and all ceremonies performed, the dead man friends and kindred, bringing their mear and unkers, do banquet alrogether at the dead mans houle. The women of this country naturally, for modefly, and for that the waters of their places are good and wholestone. drinke naught but water. It is a thame for any women to drinke wine, except the bevery old, or be in child-bed, &c. See more in the fame authour. Cassiodore also in his Fariar. hath in divers places many things of this country.





SICILIA.



Here is not one either of the ancient Hillorians or Cosmographers, that hath not made mention of this Iland, or curioufly described the same respecially Strabe, Plaini, Solams and others. Dialous Scalius calleth it, The function of all abor Ilands. Solams in like mance writers of it, That what Gouer this country breedeth either of the nature of the folle, or incention of man, it is little inferiour to those things which are etterenced of greated worth. Of the later writers, Vadianus hath thus set it out in his true colours: Sicilia, notonly for richnesse of the folle, (for which cause it was of the ancients deducated to Geres and Backus, and was accounted the Garner of Rome) but also for the multitude and antiquity of his

townes, famous actes, victories and quarrels betweene the Romans and Carthagians, both contending for the maltery, is more famous then any other Iland whatfoeuer. In Plains time there were 72, cities: at this day they report it to containe twelue Bilhopricks, of great jurifdiction and large dioceffes. The Dukes of Suzerland pofferfed it along time. It was affaulted and taken by the Englith & Lorreiners, effectally at that time when they made their voinge into the Holyland, againft the impious Saracens. Laftly, it fellwate the Kings of Arragon, and to at this day it remaineth wader the obedience of Spanne. Neither is there any other Iland, that I know, in the whole world, that both Greeks and Latines have indifferently, partly in respect of the goodnesse of the folle and fituation, partly for the great accidents that heere have happened, by their writings made more famous.

Party to the South of the Particulars, let him read Bendditus Bordonius, who hath in one booke comprised a discourse of all the Ilands of the World: Leander Abortus, Dominicus Niger, Franciscus Maurolgeius, Marius Arctius, all which haue most learnedly described the same: Lastly, Thomas Fazellus, that countrie-man borne, who hath most curiously and liucilly described the true countenance of this lius ratius (oie; where you finds and lind the particular florty of the mount Atms, (now called, by an Arabicke name Monte Gibello) of which also Petrus Bombus hath put forth a seuerall Treatise. Tully hath written something of this Iland, in his orations against Verex. The cyclides in his fixth booke hath very well laid downe the history of the original and first inhabitants of the same as Diodorus Skulus hath done in like maner, in his shifth booke. Hubertus Goltzius hath out of ancient coines, addeding reat light vnto the histories of this country.

SARDINIA.

SEbaftian Minifter, in his Cofmography hath an excellent defeription of this lland, done by Sigifmundus Arquerus Calaritanus a Sicilian. The fame is described by Leander Albertus, Benedicius Bordonius, Nicolas Louines, besides that which you may reade of it in old writers, amongst whom Paufanius hath written some things that are not common. This lland, the state of the Roman Empire decaying, came into the hands of the Saracens, from whom it was againe wonne by those of Pifa: Now, together with the kingdome of Sicilia, it is gouerned by the Spaniard.

MALTA, fometimes called MELITA.

Vintinus Hedous, hath passing well deferibed this Iland and hath fet forth a peculiar Treatife of the fame. The landing of S. Paul and his hipwrecke heere youn this coaft, hath made this Iland famous. But not many yeares fince, by the ouerthrow of the Turks huge nauy, the knights of Hierofalem to their eternall fame, mantully defending the affault, it is now againe made more famous. See allo Fazellus of this ile.

. ELBA, anciently called ILVA.

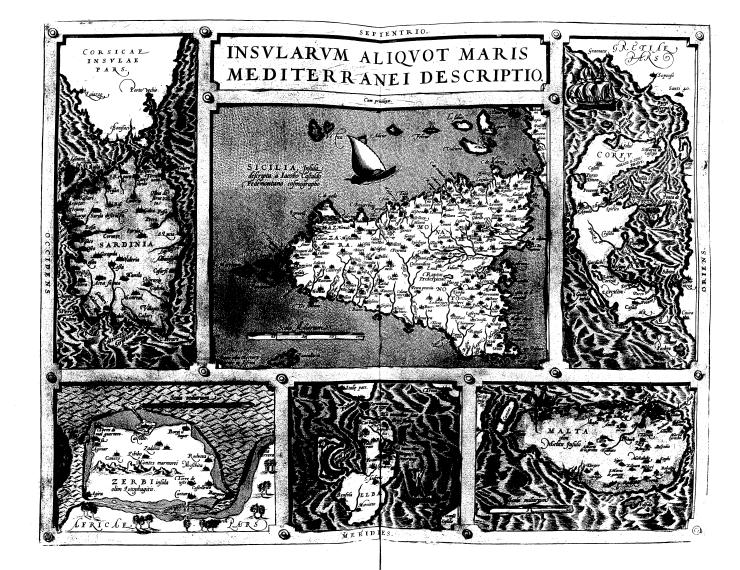
This lland in these our daies is in subication to the Dukes of Florence, and by a strong castell newly built it sement to be very desensible and safe against the inuations of the Turks. Of the new order of singht-hood, by the name of the Knights of S. Seeuens, (answereable to those of Hernylden in Malta) instituted in the yeare 1361 by Cosmu Medices Duke of Tuscane, read Celius Secundus, in his historic of the warres of Media. That this sland nad many veines of mettall, it is cleare by the report of ancient Cosmographers. And now Leander saith it hash a rich mine of iron, where also the Loadstone is found, as he writeth. Mathiodus telleth that from hence Liquid alone, is brought and conucied vnto vs. Diodorus Siculus in his stifth booke hath a large description of this sland, where he calleth it by the name of Athalia.

CORCYRA, now CORFV.

I Tis an lland of the Hadriaticke sea, subject to the state of Venice. In it is a very strong castell of the same name, where is continually maintained a garrison against the Turks. Beside the ancient Geographers, the slater writers Volutranus, Bened. Bordonius, and Nicolas Nicolay, in his Eastern observations, with others, have described this lland.

ZERBI, of old writers called LOTOPHAGITIS.

The ouerthrow of the Christian nauie neere this sland which happened in the yeare of Christ, 1560. hath made this island more famous. Of the situation, bignesse, and gouernours of this sland, read blames: Lea things, in his sourch booke of his description of diffica.

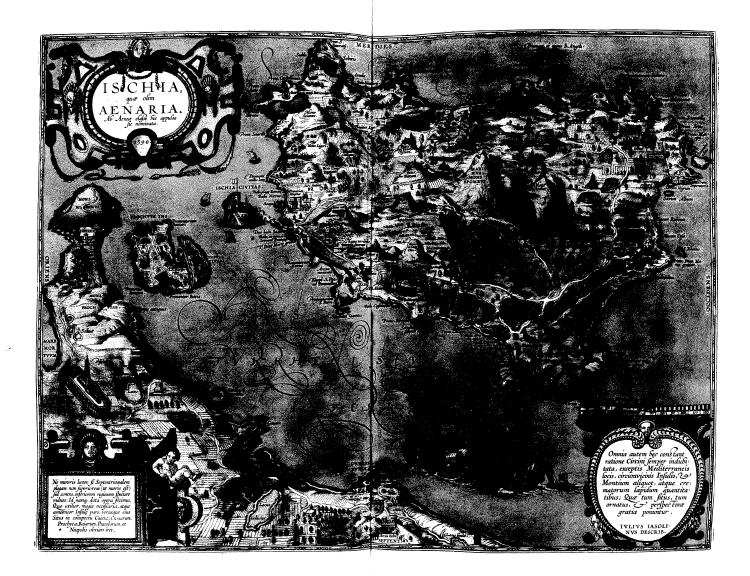


The Ile ISCHIA.



Hat this lland hash been in former times called ÆNARIA, ÅRINA, INARINA, and PITHE CVSA, Homer, Artifolici, Stroke, Piny, Fryzik, Oud, and onlive good writers are fufficient writerfiles. Now insteadled 15 crita of the name of the city there, but why one theo of a nobli, in forme former hall the the Hatchebone, as there most use But wors reflicted, which of the Greeks is named folks: or rather of the frenegth and defenciblese of the place, a soft extreme misself. Although it be limit to at the lebe but fronormes of one and the same illand, yet Melt, Luite, and Strake, do Secure to make Aenvir and Pitheeufa two clitther lite: a salko ond may be thought to do in the leveries: Interiner Produting feety, if retlief, heatta Colle Pitheeufa; shiften amounted edition. By Interine le fallett, by Proviosit le, by barren Pitheeufa, A somo nontope of loitie cragge, where wille Apea dovie. Where by Pitheeufa, salt hinke, he waderligandeth the city ancientief, (salt no now it is,) of the fame amount with the whole dained. Which, ablowed how the 6 offictured to be eight.

ned to the He, yet in former ages it was called Gerunda, and was apart and difficiend from the ile, as Pontanus, a man of good credit, doth ned to the new year formation, a man or good credit, doth tellifie in his fecond booke which lie wrote of the warres of Naples: where he affirmeth, that in his time it was joined wrot the Hand by tettine in instruction a book of the first not farre diffant from hence, (which Plinie doth write to have been feuered from Pitheau(t) a cautway made between the time adjoined to, and fometime difficient from this lland. The fame authour doth affirme, (which Strabo allo doth approue,) that all these sometime were cut off from the maine continent, and to have been part of the cape Miseno. This doth the forenamed Pontanus in his fixth booke confirme, in these words: That Aenaria, faith he, was cutteeff, from the maine continent, many things do demonstrate: namely, The torne rocks, The hollow ground full of caues, The nature of the foile, like vnto that of the many times and the continent, leane, drie, and fpuing out hotte fprings and fountaines. It breedeth flaming fires in the middelt of the carth, wherefore it is man feft that it conteineth much Alume. Andrew Baccius, in that his famous worke of the Bathes of the whole world, writeth, that manifett man to concentrate amounts, of which is was forecime a part) not only in refpect of the fertility of the folia, but alfo for like-helfe, and fimilitude of the bathes. Erythraus ypon the 9. booke of Fragills, Enciads, doth thinke it to be called Arima, of a kind of people or beafts fo named and that Virgill was the first, that when he translated that of Homer, six allows, of the Ionicke preposition in, and allows altering the declention and number, did make the new word Inarime. Yet Plinie in the 6. chapter of his 3. booke and Solinus furnamed Polyhiftor, are of a contrary opinion, which do affirme it to be of Homer also called Inarime. And as the same Pliny reporteth, it was cai-Hope of the flups of Annas put into harborough heere: & Pitheenfa, not of the great flow of Apesthere found but of Coopers floops or warehouses. But this opinion the same Erythraus in the forestaid place laboureth to ouerthrow, as not altogether consonant or the truth, for that of tunnes made for this purpose, he protesteth that he hath not read of in any authour whatfocuer. Yet Servines in my judgement seemeth vpon the forcited 6. of Firgils Eneads, to stand for Pliny, where he saith, that by Cuma there was a certaine place named Doliola, that is, if we should interpret it, Tunnes. And it is more likely, that this lland should take the name from that place, with which sometime it was vnited, according to the opinion of these good authours, rather then of apes, (for I regard not the fable of Ozid) of which beafts none are heere, or ever were. That this I land from the beginning hath been subject to earth-quakes, stames of fire, and hot waters from thence oft breaking out, we are certified by Strabo and Pliny. The mountaine which Strabo calleth Epomeus, and Pliny Epopos, now they call it S. Nicolas mount, which for the same cause they report to have burned inwardly at the bottome: and being thaken with an earthquake to haue fomtimes cast out great flakes of fire. Heere hence arose that fable of Typhon the giant, (wheref you may read in Homer, Virgill, Silius Italicus, (who calleth him Ispetus) Lucane and others) as the fame Strabo interpreteth, which they fable to lie vnderneath this hill, and to breath out fire and water. That it is on euery fide wonderfully fertile, of the last writers, Io. Elylius, Fran. Lombardus, 10. Pontanus, Solenander, Andreas Baccius, and especially Infolinus the authour of this map, hath thewed abundantly : who in it doth reckon vp. befide the 18 natural bathes which others have written of 25, other first discoursed by himselfe. The same author all befide the basis dost make mention of 19. fourses or her houses have virtually as the conditional fails. So, to example in the basis dost make mention of 19. fourses or her houses have virtually as the carth, are failed in his bose of the Miracles of National Administration of the carth, artificial in his bose lost make the Miracles of National Administration of the carth artificial in his bose lost and the Miracles of National Administration of the carth artificial in his bose lost and the Miracles of National Administration of the carth artificial in his bose lost and the Miracles of National Administration of the carth artificial in his bose lost and the Miracles of National Administration of the cart artificial in his bose lost and the Miracles of National Administration of the National into flames: But Elyfus, Pandulphus and Pontanus do report the contrary. There is a place in this Iland Ifchia, about a mile from the city of the fame name, which, of the raging fire that happened heere in the time of Charles II. in the yeare 1301, is at this day called Cremate. For herethe bowels of the earth cleaning in funder, by the flathing fire that flamed out, a great part of it was fo confirmed, that a finall village being first burnt down, was at the last vitterly swallowed vp. And casting vp into the aire huge stones, intermedied with smoke, fire, and dult, which falling againe by their own force and violence, scattered heere and there you the ground, made a most service and pleafant iland, wast and desolate. This fire continued the space of two moneths, so that many, both men and beasts were by it destroiced: and many shipping themselues & their goods forced to slie either to the ilands neere adioining, or to the maine continent. Yet this iland for many things is very fruitfull: for in it there are excellent good wines and those of diverse kinds, as that which they call Greeks wine, Latine, Sorbinio and Cauda caballi. It beareth good corn about S. Nicolas mount. In it the Cedar, the pomecitron, and the Quince tree, do grow euery where most plentifully. Alume and Brimstone are found deep within the earth: it hathhad long since some veines of gold, as Strabo and Elyfins haue written, and now hath as Isfolius affirmeth. About the hill, (commonly called Monte Ligoro) there is great flore of phefants, hares, conies, and other wild beafts : neere the cape of S. Nicolast they take much fifth, and with all find much Corall. Not farre from thence is the hauen Fiest or Fichera, where the water boileth fo hot, that in it fellor fish are fodden in a fhort time, and yet notwiths anding it is of a pleasant as a dwift draw from the control in the first admiration of the control in the control in the first admiration of the control in the co rable, that befides his great vertues for the cure of certaine difeases, if you thall lay flax in it, within three daies at the most it will make it as white as fnow. Whereupon the authour of this Table faith, that this ile for bigneffe, good aire, fertility of foile, mines of mettall, firong wines, doth far furpaffe the other 25. ilands which are in the bay of Naples. Betweene the foreland called Acid, the needle, and that other named Cephalino, there is a great caue, or fafe harborough for thips, especially for pinnaces & those leffer forts of thips. Heere that outer harment expanding friete is a great caue, or tax man forcing in or tripps, eigher many interests, unconstant constants or triple is lake that draces landed, of which Outel freakers it a sall of Pumps, when as he failed from statutes to Petralis, whereof Appina written in his 5, booke of Civill wars. In this fame lland ouer against Cumes, there is alake in which there is continually great plenty of Seameway or Fendess's Clarge or Failes; he che are very explicit and or petral fail or the inhabitants. The words of Plus fpeaking of this shad are worth the noting. In the fame, faith he, a whole town did finke : and at another time by an earthquake the firme land became although the control of the petral fail of the petral fail of the control of the petral fail of the petral fail of the control of the petral fail o ding poole, flagnum he calleth it: (although that the ancient printed copies for flagnum have flatinas; in which place the learned Scaliger had rather read flatings, meaning standing waters.) The same Pliny hath left in record, that if one heere shall cut down a Cedar tree, yet it will shoot forth and bud againe. Liny faith that the Chalcidenfes of Eubora did first inhabit this iland: yet Straho saith they were the Eretrienses. But these also came from the ile Euboea. I am of opinion that Athenaus in his 9 booke, although he nameth it not, yet he meaneth this iland, which he affirmeth he faw, (as he failed from Dicearchia vnto Mayles) inhabited by a few men, but full of courses. There is also necre vitto this, Prochyta, an iland lo named, not of Aeness his nurse, but because it was profusa to Aeneria, sewered from Aeneria, or as Strabe in his 5. booke aftern the from Pitheeuse. Notwithstanding in his 1. booke he writted that it was sundered from Missay yet both may be true: for a fwell this, as that by inundations and tempestuous storms were rent off from the maine land. The poets same that Minas the giant lieth under this Hand, as Typhon doth under Ischia. Of which Horace in his 3. booke of Poems writeth to Calle ope. Andreas Baccius writeth thus of this ile; It is a little ile, faith he, but very pleafant, rich of mettals and hot bathes, not with that the g to the continual fires, which the continual tides of the fea do kindle in it, as Strabo writeth, it neuer was much inhabited. It resaireth full the ancient name; for they now call it Procide. Of this iland you may read more in Scipio Mazella, in his additions who the tract of Elyfine of the Bathes of Putcoli.



CANDIA, sometime called CRE



Reta, which now they call Condia, is bigger then Cyprus, but leffer then SixiLs, or Sardinis; write which ilands only in the Mediterran lea it is inferiour. Yet for worth and fertality its equal to the belt. Another Hidtorieg papers do affirme that onceit was famousfor one hundred cities, and therefore was called Hencempails. In the one of Play it had not about forty. At this day, as P. Bellewin tellificitis that not about three of any account; that is, Cardy, acclonic of the Venetians, (whereof the whole thand is now named.) Carss and Section. The compatie of the illand is about 12-0 miles. It is every where full of mountainers and list, and therefore the inhabitants are nuch given to hunting. There is in it never a river that is navigable, nor any venemous or hurtfull beath. The extellent wine; which they heere call Malsadia, and is from hence transported almost into all countries, hath made his illand famous all the world ouer. This kind of wine old writers call, d.Pramaine, 38 Bellonius recorder. 1 d.i-syranis of opinion that it is called Malsajia, to Arnaja, by the addition of one letter. And he furthermore addeth,

has that and of vinewas in thought more considerable and the state of the considerable and the state of the considerable and the consid faith, of thatin Agypt. Amention of which, as George Alexander, the Lieutenant of this iland for the Venetians, allitmeth in Voluterian, do re-

There is a mountaine, faith he, cut through, hollow enery way with many windings and turnings, and hath one onely narrow and straite en-There is a mountaine, a man that well knowesh the place, goeth before with a burning to ich, directing the way in and out, and the wing the istance. The guide, a main that well knowesh the place, goeth before with a burning to ich, directing the way in and out, and the wing the istance transfer that a few corners. But Peter Bellom, a curious fear-cher of ancient monoments and antiquities, and one that in our age dalegently viewed cranss in the cause corners. Data are a quarry of ftone, not a Labyrinth. (Notwithstanding that the people of the country do fo call it) which his land, faith that this is old time was a quary of loose, not a ladyrinh. (Noowithlanding that the pool peof the commy do for call it y last doed of smore probable, ke eignather Plan all times that in his me there are remaind no figure of the Broth Plan all times that in his me there are remaind no figure of the Broth Plan all times that in his me there are remaind no figure of the Broth Plan all times the control of the causing and design gurrof flores, the country poole made there a Stone-mine (Liphtimum) out of which when an anny thouse were digged these were trangen and gang quarter flores, the country poole made there a Stone-mine (Liphtimum) out of which when an anny thouse were digged these were trangen with a grant terminal plan, if the country pool to the third Liphtimum of the means and some times that the late of the stone and the late of the la of Battes do lodge, that except a man do take great freed they will by their trying yan doowe, par our the candle with their wins; In the bottome of the price are found great hepsor of Battes doing, and their little years one sye than given point fields and wall. The damness when the can no longer lite, do not cleause and the dre to the wall, nor fland you therefree, but there they have you the beans and ratters, as our Batte do in the clits of timber and holes of wallet. This rate of Robinus. (The little they vyntochis, alongether as Robinus reporteth; in myny missed have feen, when a for recreation of transleld from Romero Helpis, and in my journey at the hauten of Traines' vent what the ground, but lungs have the subject to the state of the subject to the su hase feen, when as for recreation I transled of from Rome to Helpia, and in my journey at the hasen of Proisan J work moder the ground, but Hunge mine hoft to go before me with a laghe, that I might we when tunions of the fame. I have an encounty dedicated to higher, because that here, and for his lad of this lad of the size of

aroue mix top-word, *creatism meres(ar, A. Creatm bath no shift in latting. Interplace to one envery memorism treat means, securit, young, and other facility witers: Here the neef prong their promoting, *creatism, *creat

whereforeuer all the world over were not in this of kinne to the Cretians.

L. Cacilius Metellus Creticus first brought this iland under the command of the Romans, about the yeare 685, after the building of Rome: Af-L. Catain Meteral Cream in the tooght this stand water the command out the formats, a concurre year Copy, are use containing to have been contained to the Emperous of Configuration of London to Benjacian of Alembergan S. by shown in the least of the stand is the species of Christian of London and this day is do the belong. Among the asserts Googsphere do not be the Benroel excilently of all containing the co Francisco Superantia, a Gentleman of Venice, not only a louer of the Mathematicks and earnest student of Geographic, but a worthy effective of

Certaine Ilands in the sea ARCHIPELAGO.

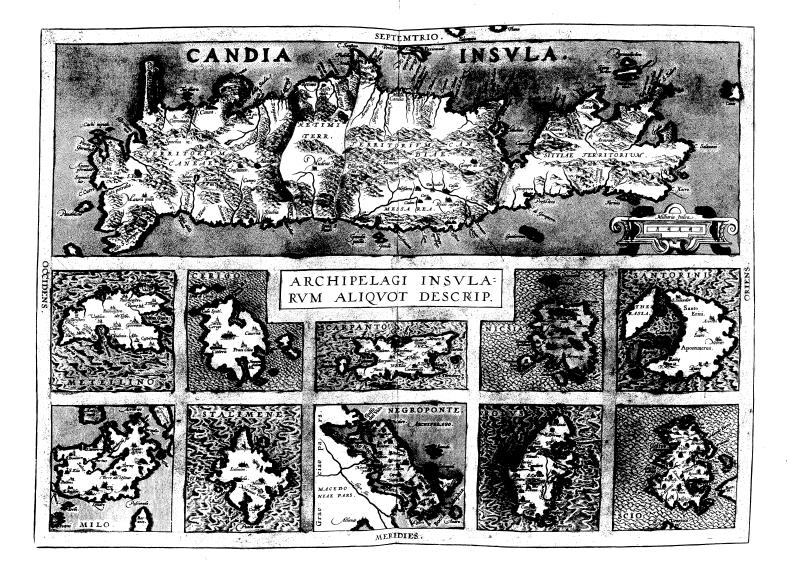


CETAILIE HAIGIS IN INC. 128. A NO FILE LE DAU O.

He de Expensa (now sellad exhibitage) content many lands, a sub ec Cylatar, spante and dises others, of which, fonce of the chiefe we have defended in this plotze. No so we now to some time called Euleways his chiefe city themsas called Collator, and the well all the Agreement, whereafter which clarat cooke the manner. It was not found fine wholly linked the match Vectorists from whom it was taken by the Turk shour the yeare of Chnitt 1471. I reyeldenth green plenty of oile come and wine, a and is of all things that the each brigge host of years of the facility of the content of

as assumption reported, who wrote of the lacking and taking of it. I heritabletancy(which a sirrort generally time in a tree is to this sical are partly frocks), and partly Turks is betterably within some language and reighton. Not, 15 at, a niel dame Awara, ascenaried one of the most fertilelands of this fee. It yeedded good flore of Wine. Some do thinke that here is a veine of 10 dd, but fish it the little that has a region of the people, that yet it is not known where about its. Here is a known of Wine who for this period to the people of the given promote the cashly many Batter, it was formerine belonging to takens @arms, a molleman of Frant's attended to teach the cartine captaine made dated for his who will be a support to the support of th

SAN TORINI, of the ancients called by the name of Therafa. This lland rifeth by little and little enen from the shore wate the middlest, writing SAN TONNY, of the assignme called by the name of Therafe. This lland ritish by linke and finite count from the flower wondermidded, will become a high mountaine, you who keep page is placed the called Ears. The people for themothaps the lay bighing. This side, so it is order, is water the command of the great Turks. So to, the old writers all edit of Ears, is all full of treet and mountains: it is watered with many intail brooks. Keema englines, (they now call it Advisage) was from hence the itemporer time Cashe. This island only beceded the Matthet tree, who leg gamme from hence is connected all Christmakon over. Assistance Pateology the Emperour of Confinement games to the Gamovaes, who posited for with the years of Age, when as Assistance you will get term from them. The women of this far are commenced above all other famous and beauty. Of this you may read in Lawaee his tenth books. Ris to to y, till treatment the ancient manne. It hash act yof the famous and beauty. Of this you may read in Lawaee his tenth books. Ris to to y, till treatment the ancient manne. It hash act yof the famous read beauty. Of this you may read in Lawaee his tenth books. Ris to to y, till treatment the ancient manne. It hash act yof the famous readers the state of th cubites high which being lookes of fix the loose, by an earth-quale, was ouenthrown & fell to the ground. Certaine Egyptiams, a Daniello, when the protection that the use of Confidence the Emporore, principle the class of the Confidence that the is Copation: whereupointhe fea about this place was called Marc Corpations. It informs a limit time find way between Contract Contract in compale forty, or as others affirme, fifty miles. Englation in this commentate type of Home, fight that its rengy and neep where normalism to most and full of his, and was called Perphysim old time of the great-bandance of Purples, (a kind of fifty, where comments the purple colour) found in this fear and Tetraphia. If the four content this find. From this land prome given prouches, Completant perms, is, the time Englated found in this fear and Tetraphia. If the first this content is the first thing the content of the first perms and the firs counts introonghun hars into this county, and white a little while after when they perceimed nor they can adopt detractions in year. Broad the magnite. Bright many Hatens, but they every arraw, fullow and dangerous. Then that counts of the fact they are the profession of the Greek County, and the profession of the Greek County and the profession of the Greek County are third to the unridiction and potential ment of the Springer of time. You may read move at the fact that they are the county of the cou thefe ilands in Bordonius and Porcacchius, which in the Italian tongue haue written peculiar creatiles of Ilands.



CYPRVS.



Iprus doth inftly challenge his place amongft the greater llands of the Mediterran fea. The forme of the lland is much longer than it is broad. The Metropolitan or chiefe city is Nicofia. Fannegofia aliois a moit goodly city, the Mart-towne of the whole lle, and very rich in regard of the commodious haura and great cuithones and toles there paid. It is interiour to no lland that I know for it yeeldeth plenty of wine and oile it hath alfo facient come to find it felle. Moreoure it hath had fome veines of Brafle or Copper, in which veines there was also found Virial and Robins wit, the ruit of brafle, fimples of fouriging nevertue in the practife of Phyficke. In it doth grow in great plenty, the fewer

cane (cama mella) out of which they do boile Sugar. It affoordethan excellent kind of throng wine, as good as that of Caudy, which they call Malmeley. There is a kind of fluife made there of goares haire, which now we call Chamdert, the Italians Zambellase. This Italian Gendeth ouer diuers commodities into other countries, where of they yearely raife greatprofit and gaines; it doth not much stand in need of any forrein commodities or mechandise. The aire is not very wholelome nor healtfull. The people generally do give themselves to pleasures, foots and voluptuous faces: the worner are very wanton, and of light behaulour. The fruitfulness of its for great, that in old time they called it Mazaria; that is, The Blessed sland; and the lassious states of the nation such that vulgarly it was supposed to have been ededicated to Vermes the Goddesse olioue. It is 427, miles about, and 200, long, as Bardenius shath recorded. The Venetians do hold it by right of sinherinance, and is vader them gouerned by a Lieutenant or Practor. Diodorus Siculus in his 16, booke such, that in this sland were nine goodly cities, which had their several petic Kings, by whom they were gouerned; all nowithstanding subject to the King of Pass.

King of Perfix. Inferiour townes also were commanded by their proper Kings.

But that the fertility of this ile may better appeare, I thinke it good to set downe that commendation of Amminus Americans, which he hath left behind him of it; Gprus, saith he, is so sertile and abounded in with such variety of all things, that without the help of any forrein commodities, only of themseliues it is able to build a ship from the keel to the toppe saile, and send it to the searinged and surnithed with all things necessary what sources. Sextus Russus also hath these words of it; Gprus, samous sor wealth and great riches, tempted the poore and needy Romanes to inuade it, of that we held the possession of that iland injustly and rather for gaine, then sor any right we had vnto it. But this, of Russus, as they say, mercenary commendation of the Roman valour.

Annongt the ancient writers , Strabo, Mela, and other Geographers have described this Iland: Of the latter, Bowelists Bordonius in his treatise of Ilands: Vadianus, Plus the second Pope of Rome, Domin. Noor, Sabellius, Volaterms, and Iacobus Zieglerus passing well: Stephonus Lusgranus, hath in the French tongue written a peculiar booke of this Iland.

STALAMINE, fometime called LEMNOS.

Emnor, an Iland of the Ægean fea, lieth ouer against Thrace, (Romania) between the Peninsula or Neck-land of Thrace, and the mount Athon of Macedonie. Famous long since for Vulcanes shoppe, and now as much talked of for the medicinal earth (which of the Phyfitions is called Terra Lennia) that heere is digged out. At this day this ile, is called of the Turks and Italians, Stalamine. It is 100. miles about, as Bordonius affirmeth: And is a plaine and champion country, in respect of the Ilands round about it. On the East fide, as Bellonius reporteth, it is leane and no good corne ground : between the South and West parts, where it is more moist, it is much more fertile. Anciently it had two cities; Myrina and Ephoftias: this latter is wholly defert and not inhabited; is now called Cochino. That at this day is a towne of small account, situate in a Demyile or Peninsula, iquied to the lland by a narrow necke or Isthmos; at this day it is called Lenno. In this iland, as Pliny tellifieth, there was a Labyrinth; the third in estimation from that of Egypt. But Bellinius narrowly secking for his foundation, could not find any mention of it nor any of the country that could flew him any more then certaine pieces of it. The same authour assimeth that there are yet remaining in it 75, villages. The earth which anciently was called Sphragida and Terra Lemnia, commonly Terra signilata, is now, (as in old time it was wont) digged out of the ground not without a certaine kind of superstitious ceremony, every years upon the fixth day of August; and at no time els. For vpon paine of death, it is decreed that no man either privately or openly shall go thither to digge out ought. The place where it is digged out, they call Vulcanes mount. Of the kinds of hearbs; ferpents; and fifnes which are heere very common: and of the ceremonies and with what adoe the earth, that is called Terra Lemnia; is taken out of the ground, and of divers other peculiar things of this iland, read the first booke of P. Bellmius his Observations. Andreas Matthiolus also, out of the letters of Albacarius, vinto Augurius Busbechius; hath a curious description and discourse of the ceremonies whed in the digging out of Tura su gillata, in those his learned commentaries vpon Dioscorides. Of this also read Hodoporicum Bizantium Hogoris Fawells. He that defireth the old ceremonies of digging out of the fame; let him have recourse to Galor his menth booke and fecond chapter, De Medicam: fimplic:



GREECE.



Reece, which fometime was as it were the mother and nurce of all good learning and disciplines, of a tich and wealthy country, and which by his valour and magnanimity was Em-be prefie & Prince of the better halfe of the world, is at this day driven to that state (such is the prince of Prince of the other name of more, said this say drinen to that trate (luch is the intrability and wonconflancy of forme, which turned all dinguyefide downe), that there is no part of it but either it is fubicate to the Tauke and enthralled to his flauith feruitude, or the it is under the command of the Venezians, or this way to them. The Tauke postletch the greater part: the Venezians do only enjoy certaine ilands in that eta. Those which are under the Venetian gouernment are in better frate, in respect of Religion, than those which are subject to the Turke. Those which are vinder the obedience of the Turke, do conforme themselues to their maners, as likewise those which are commanded of the Venetians a doe

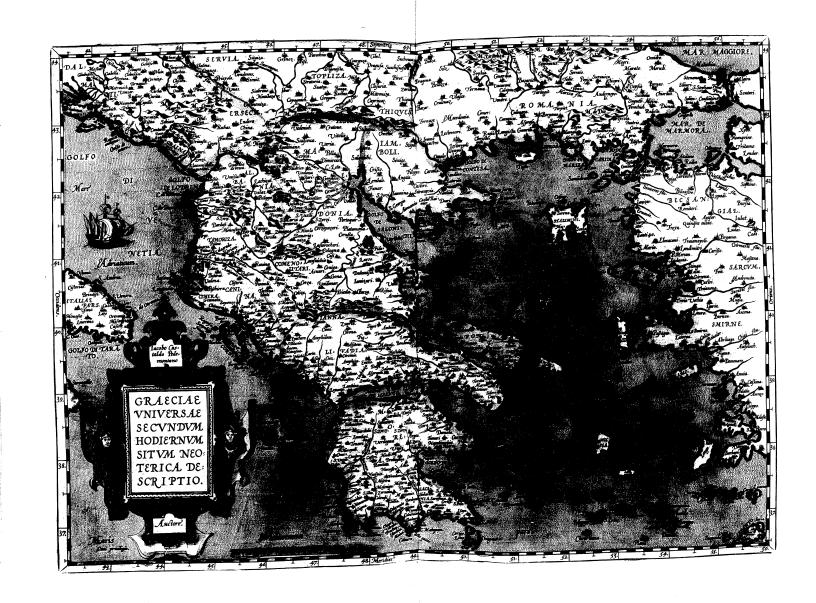
imirate the behaviour of the Venetians. Yet all of them do live in such great darkenesse of ignorant blindnesse, that in all Greece now there is not one University or schoole of liberall sciences: neither are they desirous to have their children taught fo much as to write and read. And all of them generally do speake their ancient language, but much cordren taugnito internatio write and read. And anot men generally to speak their authentianguage, butturing or rupted although fome of them do freakemore purely then others. Yet their moderne language doth come more necre to the old Greeke, then the Italian to the Roman or Latin tongue. Those which dwell in cities subject to the Venetian iurisdiction, do speake Greeke and Italian : but the country people only Greeke : those which dwell in cities commansurfaction, or speake Greeke and train it in the County people only of the County which we deduced by the Turke, of speake Greeke and the Turkith tongue's those in the villages and plandplaces, only Greeke.
They have also at this day, as (also they had in former ages) duers and different dialects for the people of one promine do speake more pure s they of another thire more barbaroully and modely whereupon that papeneth to this country, which is incident to other parts of Europe, that one doth mocke and scotle anothers pronunciation, which to his eares which is incident to other parts of europe, that one doth mocks and iscord another pronunciation, which to his eares feement in tude and clownish is othat the Boies of Confiantinople do mocke and laugh a the foreners, for their pronunciation and diuers accenting of words different from them. Muchilke as the Italian, which speaketh the Tusane: or the French which speaketh French: or the Spaniard, which speaketh the Castillian languages, do flout and hille at

those which are brought vp in other countries of the same kingdomes.

But that we may fet out in the best maner the whole course of life of this nation, I thinke it necessary to distinguish. But that we may let out in the belt maner the whole contribution of our last hands, a times a necessary commigning the Nobility and citizent from the common people and bafe frost of men! for they which are of greater reserves and of better credit, do wite the habit and fallion of apparell of thote Princes to whom they are fulsely, to that whole which are gouverned by the Verentians, do inhitten the Venetians; stude that are fulshed to the Turke, the Turke. But the commission of the third that the commission of the third that the third that the commission of the commission mon people under whose intissicion so euer, as well within the maine land, as the ilanders, do yet retaine something of the old customes of the Greeks: for, for the most part all of them do weare the haire of their head long behind, and thort before: and dovfe great double cappes. The Handers in the forme of divine fertice, all of them both in rites and Hort science: and oo've great double cappes. The Handers in mercente or nume resurce, and or then domin in care coremonies, a side/ulsa in Exclidational gouernment, do not any whit vary one from another. All the Greeks generally, after the Turkes maner, have nor much houthold fluffe, seither do they ley on feather beds, but in fleed of them they vic certain replilowes, fluffed with flocks or words. All of them do hate delated wine, that is, white mingled with tuey we certaine justives, numed with mocks of woods. Anot in mean of lacelated wine, that any another water, and on this day they keep their old cultions of caronting and liberal liked of cininging, ejectally fire Crees. Yet in this they differ from the Germans: s in that their procuose one another to drinke who for netwine, post edited and drinke, finalled draughts. Whereupon O'zeers, was then (and now full is) weld, for netwine, post edited uses. because that in drinking they vie certaine lawes or ceremonies, I cannot passe them ouer with silence. First, their tables are very low, and they drinke by turnes, no man euer skipping his course : fo that if any man thall call for wine out of order, that is, before his turne come about, it is held for a very vinannetly part. He that can fill wine belt, holdeth the wine porte, and he alone filleth our for the rell in order as it commeth to their course. In those their drinkings they vie a certaine little kind of glaffe without a foote, fo that it cannot be fet downe but every man must drinke all out, and may acctange may among a first with one of a process of the contraction of sion. And because they divide a very ltings wine, and that infinal draights, and do heare themselses very much, they have alwates by them a great rankert full of water, whereof they drinke every foot going ending the cooler themselses by them a great rankert full of water, whereof they drinke every foote large drainghts to cooler themselses to coherent they hould farify be able to alsy their thirt. No women my by prefent as their drinker, the content of the content o ings. The old cutflome vfedo frithe headnen of mounting for the dead, is full obferund at this day all outer foreter, and countries necre adioining; which is a very foolith maner: for as foone as one is dead, the women meet to getther in a certaine place; and at the brack of day bey begin a kind of lamentation or howing, fuffing their bracks, tearing their checkes, twiching and pulling their haire, they keep a pitifull and usefull adoes to fet to. And that thefe ceremonics may be done more solemnely, they hire one woman about the rest with a most shrill loud voice, to lead the rest and guide their voices, that their rests, or pauses as they call them, and the accents may better be distinguished : and in this mournfull fong they fet out the praifes and vertuous qualities of the party deceasted, from his cradle euen to the last houre of his death. &c. These we have taken our of the first booke of P. Bellonius his observations, where thou maiest see many

things more worth the noting.

Among the old writers, Strate and Mela declibed this country, but Paufanian more curiouily and with greater dispense. Of the later, Notala Grabelius and Melafangue Latina, who also circum one Antony Prantz Bilinop of Agria, who had trauailled it all ouer, and hath lately fee our a more late description of the same, with the moderne names and who had trauailled it all ouer, and hath lately fee our a more late description of the same, with the moderne names and who had trauailled it all ouer, and hath lately fee our a more late description of the same and and the same appellations of places. To thele you may adde the Hodoporicum Byzantium Hugonis Fuelij, and the Orientall observations of S. Xitolaij, Andrew Theuet, Peter Bellone &c. Peter Gill hath most exactly described Bolphorus, (the Latines call is Strette di Conflattinopoli; the Greekes now, Limon; the Turkes, Bagazin I and the city Conflattinople. Appian also in his fourth booke of Civill warres, hath many things which make much for the description of Thrace.



ILLYRICVM.



Llyricum, or, (which pleafeth others better) Illyris, is a country upon the coast of the Hadritricke fea, opposite to Italy. The bounds of this province according to divers authours, are divers. For Pliny doth affigne it but a narrow roome between the rivers Arfia and Titius. And Prolemey he extendeth the confines of it as farre, namely from Hiffria, vp as high as And Polemby neexement the continues of trastare, namely from highra, y pashigh as Macedonia, all along by the fea coaft; and his vpland of more inner parts, he maketh to reach enen who the skirts of Pannania and Messieth higher. Panponius Mels and Diopyslus Ale-xandrinus do yet make it sarre greater, ascribing to Myricam all that track of the Hadriaticke fea that is between Tergestum and Montes Cerauny, and affirmeth withall that the Illyry do dwell beyond the river Danaw. For Mela doth account the river Danaw amonest the rivers of Illyricum. Strabe also in his seuenth booke of his Geography, faith that the Illyry, do

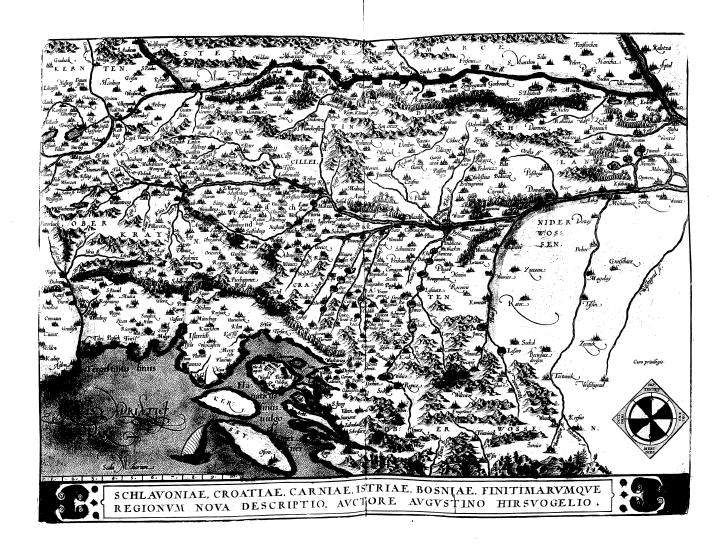
border vpon Macedonia and Thracia. But Appianus Alexandrinus doth yet make it more large then any of those forborder vpou assections and the state of the Illyry. The Greeks, faith he, do call all those Illyry, which dwell between Chaomer writers for this ne which of this prouince. The breadth of it is the space betwist Macedonia and the mountaines of Thrace, even vnto Paonia and the Ionian sea, and so butter whom the Alpes, which is about fine daies iournies length. His length is thrife as great as the breadth &c. And a little after, the fame authour hath these words: The Romans do generally comprehend under that of the Illyri, And a interaction, the time authors had the expected of the library and only the februar cited, but all the Parker beyond them, together with the Park. Parist, and Jayy which inhabite Europe, and whatformer Nations elsed bottler you then they leave you the right hand that faile by the inter-ther and againe that they may diffinguith the Hellines from the Greekes, they call them by their fleeral and proper names: otherwise generally they are by one name called Myry i Foreuen from the head of the rinter ther with the Ponticke sea, they commonly terms them Illyrici. Thus farre Appianus. Suctonius, in the life of Tiberius Casar te-Itifieth in like maner that the bounds of Illyricum are thus large at the left.

Sectus Rufus, who lived in the time of Valentinian the Emperour, afcribeth feuenteen provinces to Illyricum: Two of the Norici, the two Pannonies, Valeria, Sauia, Dalmatia, Mæfia, the two Dacias, Macedonia, Thessalia, Achaia,

two Epirus, Praualis and Creta.

Some do thinke that these countries were so named of Hyrius the sonne of Polyphemus: others of Hyrius the sonne of Cadmus. Strabo writeth that all the fea coast of Illyricum, with the ilands adioining, is furnished with many good hanens: when as contrariwife the whole coast of Italie oueragainst this, hath none at all. It is a hot country, as Italy is, and very fertile of many forts of graine, famous for oliues and vines: except certaine places which are altogether rough and vintoiled. The high country which is aboue this is altogether mountainous, cold and fnowie, especially that which is towardthe North- The country people and di me were much giane to robberies and thecung, but now they be fonewhat more civill. They dwell for the most partin house of timber, thatch with flraw, excepting only a few marine civiles, in which their buildings are altitle better. Thus fare 87the. Among the which the chiefe 8 tentifies a sequel, anciently called Epidatera, civil famous for the Mara, afwell as for the politicke gouernment of their common-wealth. Not long fince it was a free city, now it is tributary to the Turkes, and for that (as Nicolaus Nicolaius witneffeth in his Observations) it paieth yearely to the great Turke 12000. ducates of Gold. A description of this you may read of in the tenth booke of Martin Burlet of the life of Scanderbeg.

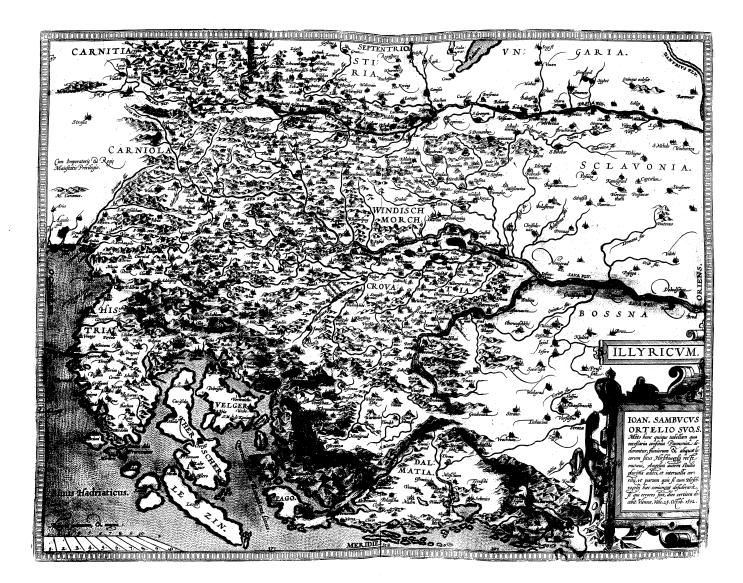
Thus farre generally of Illgrieum: now I thinke it not amisse to speake something of this our Mappe which doth not comprehend all Illyricum according to the judgement of the forenamed authours, Pliny only excepted who doth restraine the bounds of it, as we said, into a more narrow roome. There are in this Chart Histria, Slauonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Carinthia, part of Carniola, and part of Stiria: all almost tributary vnto the kingdome of Hungary, excepta ngmas, carmina, part or damas, and the part of the property of the part of the product of the part of the product of the part That this country doth breed those Strumos, that is, a kind of people subject to wennes, and that there are often seene fome with fuch huge great wennes, that they do hinder their speach : and a woman gluing sucke (as Aubanus writeth) doth cast it ouer her shoulder like a sacke or wallet, least it should let the child from taking the breast. And indeed we conficant touer her thoulder the 2 lace of water, learnt in thou secule cumun runnang mix obtain. Transhots we in the years 138, fournied from 171/ach by Pienna to Ornie, where we faw oo urgreat admixtion, a man whole clim beginning at his eares was almost as broad as from thoulder to thoulder, and hung downe even to his breaft. 1637, not without great admixtion, a gainful that of Insentall, 2016 intuition guitar mixture in Applian It is no wonder great, to see the wenne amongst the Alpes. They commonly attribute the cause of the wenne to the water and aire which heere the inhabitants do vfe, and draw into their bodies. Rithmainer this country-manborne, in his treatile of the situation of the World, hath a peculiar description of Stiria. Of Bosinaread D. Chytreus his Chronicle of Saxony. Of the lelly rians read more at large in Dominica Niger, Volutersan, and Lewis Verger in the Cosmography of Schaffian Mansfer, as also Lainicus Chalcondylas, who in his tenth booke Netiliar, hath written something of this countrie worth the reading. All this tract, except those shirch border vpon Germanie, doth speake the Slauonian tongue: which, (that I may say something of it by the way) of some is now called Windish, was thought to be that, which the Latines called Lingua Illyrica, the Illyrian tongue, and at this day is very farre spread, as being generally spoken of all the nations inhabiting between the Gulfe of Venice, and the North lea. For the inhabitants of Istria, Dalmatia, Bosna, Morauia, Bohemia, Lusaiia, Polonia, Lithuania, Pruthenia, Scandinauia, Bulgaria, and Russa that wide and large kingdome, and many other neighbour countries, vp as high almost as Constantinople do speake that tongue; fo that it is also much ysed amongst the Turkes:



The other Mappe of ILLYRICA.

Had purposed, as I promised in the Presace to this booke, to haue set outoseuery country but one Mappe or Table: and that as exact as might be therefore when the famous man *Iobannes Sambucus* had fent vnto me a more absolute description of this

country to be inferted into this our Theater, I had determined to haue left the other out. But as it is oft times both delightfull and profitable to know divers opinions of one and the same thing, so also I perswade my selse, it will not be altogether vnprofitable sometime to see the different descriptions of fundry authours of one and the same countrie. Againe left the studious and diligent Reader should misse in this our last edition, that which was to be had in our first, we have thought good to reteine also as well the one as the other: and to place it heere in this place as an in-come or by-matter. I doubt not but it will be a thing well pleafing to all students of Cosmography.



The Dukedome of CARINTHIA, or KARNTEN, and the County Palatine of GORCZ.

His Dukedome of Carinthia, (which as Rithmayer affirmeth (hould rather be written Carnithia) hath vpon the East and North Steyrmarcke, vpon the West and South the Alpes and Friuli. Carniola is vpointe Eastand (votin step marker, y populue v ven and somit the rupes and r run. Carnina is part of his proince. In this country are many valies and hilles very good wheat grounds: must Lakes and Rivers; amongh the which the chiefe is D runu, or arts typo woe all it D r. The more famous cities of this track are, S. Peit, Willash, and Chigorifurt. S. Peit the Metropolitane city, is a city of good note, hauing a very faire large market place, wherein flandeth a goodly conduite of running waeer, which we faw in building in the yeare 1558. The diameter or breadth of the cefterne we tooke to be about feuen foote ouer. This cefterne made of one whole flone of white marble, and thereamongly other monuments of antiquity digged out of the ground, was a thing worth the feeing. As

they go out of the city toward Clagor-furt, there is a very wide champion that offere the fell system befrewed with many ruines of ancient buildings, they commonly call it solfelds: Peracellus in that his Chronicle of his comtry (if so be it be his) named hir, I cannot tell vpon what ground, Liburnia. I do rather sudge Soluenfe of vidum, the towne Solue. try (if the true misj natural my common points and provided my common Villach, a towne, whose houses in their forefront gorgeously painted and set out with histories and variety of colours yeeld a beauwhileth, a townie, whose counts in holders. It is feated upon the riner Dra, in a plaine, enclosed with very high steepe rocks, with a great flone bridge ouer the river. Clagen furt, a fitting city anciently called, as Lazina witneffeth, Claudia. Some there are that great from prince content titles, congentary a month of the content of the conten there without examination be hanged, and then the third day after that he is hanged, they fittee pon the triall; if to be that they there without examination be nanged, another the time day area that he is manged, they interport the trial sit to be that they find him to have been vinultly executed, they bury him very honourably: if juffly, they let him hang ftill. But Rithmayer faith, that this is but a meere fable. Moreouer Frifach, a very ancient towne S. Lionhart, Wolfferg, & are townes also of this country. In former times the Lapydes were thought to have dwelt heere abouts. The four raignty and fecular intildiction of this country doth belong vnto the Dukes of Austrich: but as concerning Ecclesiasticall jurisdiction it partly belongeth to the Bishop of Salezburg, and partly to the Patriarch of Aquileia, as Paraceljus affirmeth in his forecited Chronicle. But in the same place he Salesburg, and partiy to the Patriarch of Agunea, as exacetyar autriment mus sourcines. Due in the laime place he hash a most ridiculous etymologie of the name of this prouince, which he fainest to be feethed from the Latines, namely, that it should be named Carinhia; a swho would say, Caritas intime, Intire loue and affection. As fithe fift inhabitants who feet the final themselves heere should have been destroots to have their country named by a name stetch from a forction and strange landing landing themselves heere should have been destroots to have their country named by a name stetch from a forction and strange landing landing themselves heere should have been destroots to have their country named by a name stetch from a forction and strange landing landing themselves. guage, not vnderstood of them. The Reader not satisfied with this heere set downe by vs , let him hauer ecourse vnto Sebastian Munster, Sabellicus, Pio I I. &c. I vnderstand also that one John Saluian, hath surueied this country, whose description asyet, I haue not seene.

Goritia palatinatus, The county palatine of Gorez, belonging to the Duke of Austrich, is so named of Goerez, the chiefe city of this country, called of the Italians (for it standeth in Italie beyond the Alpes) Goricia, of Ptolemey Iulium Carnicum, as Leander thinketh. Annafaus, as the same Leander saith, gathereth by divers antiquities heere found and remaining, that Notesia sometime was seated heere about. It is a towne situate at the mouth of the river Wipach, (sormerly called Flusius frigidus.) I meane where Wipach falleth into the river Nat fo.

HISTRIA, or ISTEREICH.

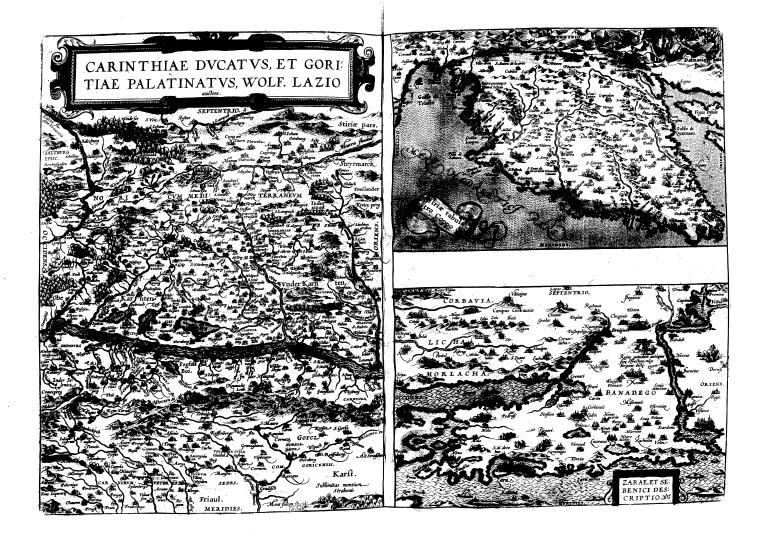
Is almoit a commontung generally (as Vum) tauth in his naturall hildoric) that euery man definished beft and mort curiously that country, in which he was bone and brought by. And within a few lines after the fame authour faith thus 1 I willfollow no one man altogether, but as I thall findhim in all points to feath after and confinant to the truth. And therefore here in this place (the which I ob almost nearly where in the difficurties you my Maps). Have determined, among filmany others that have definished this promise, one for too the view of the Reader a great deficiption seconding to the capacity of the place of Lenis and Charles the Annual Charles mi-ile, from the inner bay where Triefle now standeth hard vpon the shore, vnto the S. Veit, a towne struate in Fanatico vpon the riuer Fiume, conteineth in length better then 200. miles. The whole country is not very leuell and plaine, yet the mountaines are neither very high, fleep nor barren, but plentifully replenished with vines, oliues, and other fruit trees, come, pastures and cartell: only intapart which bendeth toward the bay, Golfo di Zernero, fometime called Fluntine or Fantito, thath a very high mountaine, which they commonly call Monte mater. This first preferent his felfe to the eie of the fearmen which faile hitherward; in whose toppe there ariseth a very goodly spring of fresh-water. It yeeldeth many rare hearbs and plants of singular vertues, which do make Phylitions, farre dwellers from hence, to refort hither in time of the yeare, and with great toile and danger to clamber up the same. The rivers of Fulfrid are three, Fernie, Naupertus and river is the first the country people call Risase: the second, Supertus and is now the wroof bound of table. The circumstance or Funation, and is now the wroof bound of table. The circumstance or Funation, and is now the wroof bound of table. tics of Histria are Mugia, Iustinopolis, Isola, Pitano, (or Piran as I thinke it is named in the mappe) Pumago, Hemonia, Parenzo, O-Jara, Rabino, Pola, S. Veit, all of them marine cities. Pinguento, Montana, Portula, Griffmana, Bulle, S. Lorenzo, Dai cafelli, S. Vincenzo, Val Adignano, Pamerano, Albona, Fianona, Petina, Galigagna, Coflaco, and Pifino, arc vpland cities. The most famous city of this whole country is Iustinopolis, which they commonly call Capo d' Istria, the head of Histria, Pliny nameth it Acgida: it standeth vpon a rocke in the sea, farre remote from the continent, vnto which it is joined by a long bridge. This city with many other is subject vnto the Venetians, the rest are vnder the government of the Duke of Austrich &c. Beside the ancient Geographers read also Leander, Volaterran, and Dom. Niger, Cafsiodore in his 12. booke Variar, hath much of this province.

ZARA and SEBENICO.

ARA, we thinke sometime to have been called Jadera, and others do affirme that his territories anciently was called A RA, We think cometime to have been called Issiera, and others do affirme that his territories anciently was called
Liburnia. S E B B N I C O, is that which old writers called Sieum. Both are marine cities fluture byte on the Hadriatick

(Ea. wider the juridication of the Venezione. In the place where in this ray manner than the formation with the same of ald

part of Illyria read the fame Dom. Niger his fixth booke of Geography. M. S. Cornelius Scoper formetime Emball down of Ferdinand Emperour of Rome, vnto Soliman the great Turke, in his Journall hath thele wordes; At Zara we faw the church of S. Io. de Maluafia, so named, for that the failours of a hoy laden with Malmesy, being in soule weather in danger of thip wracke vowed, that if they escaped after to land they would build a church, whose mortar should be tempered with malmely, which was accor-



HVNGARY.



Proguia, (which it is certaine was (o named of the Humin or Hunzari, a people come out of Soythia, which now mhabit it) conteineth almost both the Pannonies, the countries of the laziges, and the Daci, now comprehending Irmsflylaudinia, Whalathria and Mohlauia. On the South it beginneth at the river Dra: on the North it is bounded by Sarmatia Europea, now called Polonia; and Getia, at this day named Walagria: on the Welt it hath Asflrich, fometime the head of the Higher Pannonia: vpon the Eatli it is confined with Myfla, which at this day they call Rotair. Donam (Dombins) of all the rivers of Europe by farre the greateft, run-

neth through the middelt or it, and so divideth it into two parts, the Heather and the Farder. The HEATHER HUNGARIA, is that which formerly were the Pannonies, the Upper and Neather: this is severed from the further Hungaria by the river Dra: from Austrich and Bayern, by the soote of the mount Cacius; from Slauonia by Dra: from Bosna and Roscia, by Saw. The head and chiefe cities of this part is Buda, (often they call it) the imperial feat of their kings. Other townes of great account are, Alba Regalis, (Stulweiffenburg) famous for the coronation and tombes of their kings; Strigonium, (Gran) the Metropolitan or Archbishops sea, Quinqueecelesie (Funskirchen, the Turkes call it Petscheu) a bishopricke; Sopronium, Taurunum (the Germanes call it Griechweiffenburg, the Hungarians, Nundor alba; the Italians Belgrado:) Sabaria, (Zombatel) or Szombath hely) the place where S. Martine was borne: and Stridon, (Salvigna,) the natine foile of S. Hierome. It hath many goodly rivers; and two very famous lakes, (Balaton) and (Ferton). To this part of Hungary, as soone as thou art ouer the river Dra, is annexed Slauonia, formetime a part of the upper Parmonie, lying between the rivers Saw and Dra; although indeed it doth extend it selfe farre beyond the Sam, as farre as the river Hima, (for so it is at this day called) where (roatia beginneth. After it followeth Dalmatia, coasting along by the Hadriaticke sea, partly subject to the Turke, partly to the Venetian. The least part of it now is under the king of Hingaria: the upland country is possessed of the Bozners, and Rascians, which anciently were called Mass superiores. The chiefe city of Slauonia is (Zagrabia) of (roatia, (Bigibon) is now, but in former ages Funium was the chiefe. The FARTHER HVNGARY, or Hungary beyond Donaw, is severed from Morauia, Silesia, Polonia, and Ruscia by the montes Carpathy, (called now by the Germanes (Schneberg) which do begin a little about Posinium, (Presburgh) and from thence by many long and tedious windings, passe between this country vntill they end at the Euxine sea or Mar majore, at that place where there is the country which now they call Maromarusia. There now other mountaines and woods, from that place bending toward Seuerinum, a city fituate vpon Donaw, do divide it from Transfyluania and VV alachria transalpina. The river Tibifeus, well stored with divers forts of fish, arising out of the mountaines of Maromarusia, runneth through the middest part of Hungary. It hath many goodly townes, as Posmium, (Presburg) Tunania, (Diru) Sc. on the West: Colacia, Bachia, Zegedinum, (Zeged.) Sc. on the South: Varadinum, Dedrecinum, we. beyond the river Tibifeus, where also are the mines of gold and filuer; At Scuerinum, is yet to be feen a mention of the bridge, long fince built by Traiane the Emperour, and other townes and things worth the remembrance, which in this place, the shortnesse of our entended discourse doth force me to omit.

The Inhabitants do fpeake the Scythian language, a tongue much different from any language fpoken by any of their neighbours round about them. It gueth place to no country of the World, tor valiant and thout men, thore of cattell, fertility of foile, and rich veines of mettalls: but for temperature of the aire, wholefome and pleafant futuation, it may inflly be preferred before any whatfocuer that I know. The earth is plentitully endowed by nature with all maner of things necellary and commodious: Gold, Siluer, Salt, Precious-ftones, Mineralls for colours are heere digged up in great abundance. It yeeldeth great fore of corne, graine, fodder for cattell, apples and fruites of divers forts. They haue many rusers well flored with freth fith. They haue great plenty of Coppar. In the moft of their rivers there are often found certaine thivers of the belt and finet gold cyvea uen in their vines, (fuch is the nature of this golden foile) they do extract great plenty of Gold.

This we have gathered out of the little treatife of Scenon Broderith, and the Decades of Hongory written by Antony Boolphinins: to whom the fludious Reader for further fatistaction may have recourtle. Let him allo read Herberflem his Commentaries of Mojeony; Mathies a Michos of Sarmatia, Moufter, and Culpinian in outsione Pretreptica, and in his Anfiria: and effectially the abridgement of the hitfories of Hongory written by Perer Ronzone, who, amonged to their thrange wonders which the reckoneth po of this country, affirmeth, it you will believe him, that himfelte hath feen very many golden branches and twigs of vines, forme as long as ones finger, others halte a footelong. George Wernber hath written a little track of the firange waters of Hongory.

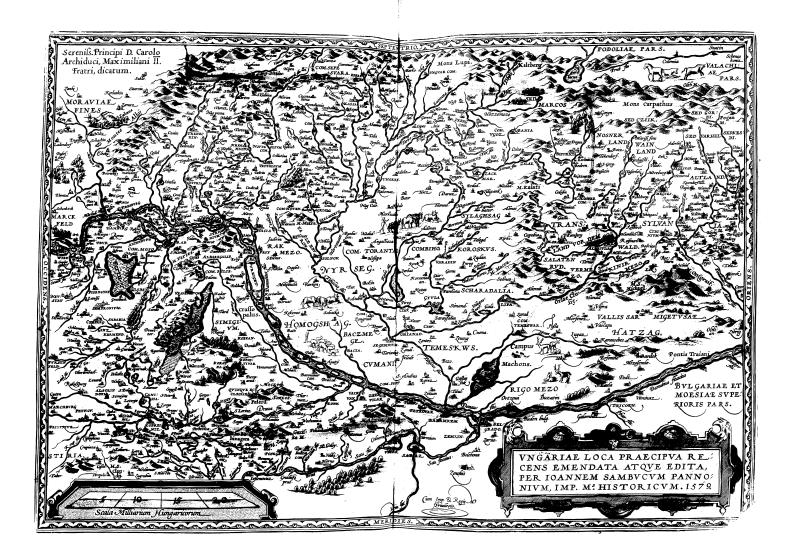


An other Mappe of HVNGARY.



His fecond description of *Hungary* more exact and true, as the famous learned man *Iohn Sambuke*, this countrieman borne, maketh me beleeue, (for euery man, as *Pliny* in his Naturall history most truely witnesseth, described the plot and situation of the country best where-

in he himselfe was bred and borne) we have thought good in this place to adioine vnto the former, and that beside our purpose: when as our promisewas of ech countrie, to set out but one Mappe. But because I thinke neither of them to be of it selfe absolute inough for the worth of this so goodly a country, I have thought it behouefull to the Reader, to fet out both in this our Theater. He that shall compare them one with the other, shall find oft times great variety in the situation of places, and turnings and windings of the streames and rivers: and yet there is no reafon why presently any man should condemne the authours of want of skill or diligence in describing it: but lethim judge of it, as Strabo most truely doth of History: for he doth not by and by thinke that history to be rejected, when they that have set it forth, do not altogether agree in the descriptions of places: when as the truth of the whole history is many times by that disagreement more plainly demonstrated. Let therefore the diligent Reader and student of Geography, for whose good we do whatfoeuer we possibly can, vie one or both at his discretion, seeing that we are forced to do what we may, not what we would.



TRANSSYLVANIA.



Teuen Brederith, in his Treatife printed at Bafill, together with the Hungarian history of Antony Boufnius, describeth this country thus: Transstation, faith he, was fometime a part of Dacia. His chiefe city is Alba Idia, (Weissonburg) fo called either of Indius Cefar, or rather of Hunda a certaine prince of the Hunnes. It hath many other goodly townes, among the which are Chiman, (Hermonshad) called of the Hungarians (Schem) fruate you the river Chim, Brassona (Chronshad) called of the Hungarians (Schem) fruate you the river Chim, Brassona (Chronshad) Colforn, (Chaplewage) Bistricia, (Bestevez) and many other built and inhabited by a people of high Germany, which we call Saxons. In this country are the Sixuli, a

fierce and warlike Nation : among it which there is neither clowne, nor gentleman, all men are in degree equall, like as among it the Switzers Traußhamis is very fertile of all maner of things, effectally of Gold, shieer, and other mettalls, as allo of Salt digged out of mountaines. It breedeth excellent Hories, and harb great plenty of Wine, although not fo good as Hangary and Skunnia. The two Walachies PV dalvia Traußhimi, trauchie beyond the mountaines, and Modamis, do enclofe Traußhlamis: that refteeth yon the inver Donas , whis yoon the Euxine (ea, or Mar maiors, as the Italians call it; both of them together with Traußhamis do now posselle that part of Europe, which anciently was called Da ac 1A. Thus that whole traûb evond Donas , which doth not only conteine the higher Hugary , but also Traußhlamis together with both the Walachies, is enclosed round on enery fide with Donas, the Carpathian hills, (Crapacke, as some thinke) the Euxine sea, and againe with the same Donas Thus sare Pradarith.

But I thinke it not amisse to set downe heere the description of it out of Antony Bonssinius his I. decade of the strict booke of his history of Hangary. Beyond the Carpathian mountaines, faith he, is the uttermost promine of Datia, extended euen vnot he riuer Actaes. This now vulgarly is knowne by the name of TAAN \$11. vAN1A, they call it Sibenburghen, the Hungarians Herdel. It is a most service to country of cattell, wine, and corne: also of Gold and Siluer: where certaine riuers do driue downe shiuers of Gold, and pieces sometime of a pound and an halfe weight, being euery way round befet with steep hills in maner of a crownet. In the woods are kine or betues with long manes like horse; butting and wild horse, both very fewit and light in running; but the horse haue long manes hanging down to the very ground: those which are tame and brought vp for service, naturally haue a very sine easile kind of amble. This country is inhabited partly by Scythians, partly by the Saxones and Dakesthese are more humane and civili. In soft more rude and churlish. In old time before the breaking in of the Gothes and Hunnes, all Data ways possessed and churlish. In old time before the breaking in of the Gothes and Hunnes, all Data ways possessed by the Roman and Sarmatian colonies, erc. Gover of Rubsburg, Pater Rutz, Pater Aust, Pater and second for the twelfth booke of the history of Poland. As Schelina Monsse has discoursed and discourse of this province are to be fought for, in the first chapter and second fection of the twelfth booke of Wolfmynu Laziue his Romane common-wealth, and in Lawiue his fish booke 1: Lalby, in the proteptick or action of blot (ulphiam.

Synonymes or divers names of one and the fame place in Transsiluania, according as they are named by the Hungarians, Germanes and Latines, done by Iohn Sambucus.

Erdel, Sibenbuggen Daciaripenfis, Pannodacia Tranfivel Vitratrafiluania. Nagbanya, 12ewsteett Riunli domin. Rudbanya, Rodna. Beftercze, Molt Biffritia Bonczyda, Bontipaulh. Kolofuar, Slaufnburg Claudiopolis Offenbanya, Dfinburg. Aprukh, Dehlatn. Buza, Bufaten. Vorofmarth, Rofperg Demeterfalua, Petett Jogff. Teuuisch, Durnen. Balasfalua, 23/afnbozff. Gulafeyruar, Telepfinburg Alba Iulia, Sermifdacia. Zekluafarhel, Metumarkh. Kizekinezeu, Ibilooiff. Felfeupold, Dberfpalu. Abiopold, Mineripald. Zazzebes, Willenbach Zabem. Holduilach, Schain.

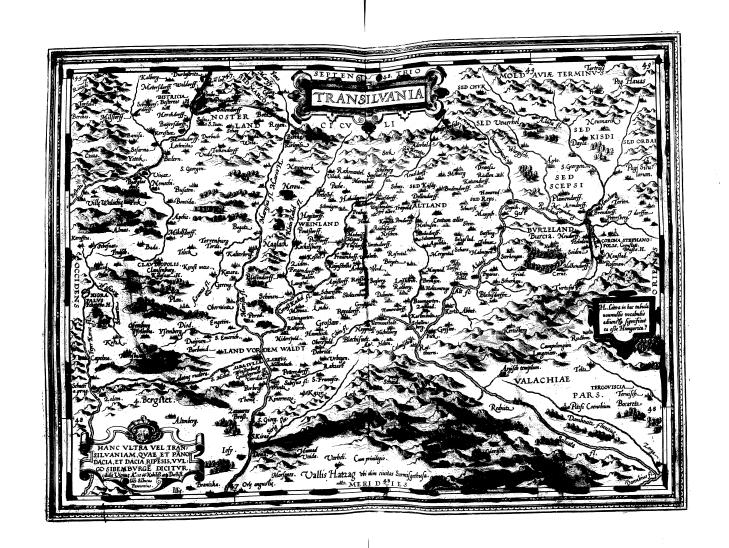
Apafalu, Apt votff. Moneta, Donner imkritta. Braniczka, Bernfapff. Baijon, Bonifoogff. Ekemezeu, PaolDoaff. Zelindes, Stoltzeburg. Naghezur, Szoolcheprn. Rihonfalua, Reicher Dogff Requiefeit. Braffo, Ezonffatt Corona, vel Stephanopolis. Varhel, 3armis. Segefuar, Schefburg. Zazhalom, Dundertbuhl Centum colles, an hundged hills. Zarkan, Schirking.n. Keuhalom, Reps. Kykelwar, Kilipurg. Veczel, Venecia, Vlpia Traians Kereftien mezeu, am Infula Christi Chriffs iland. Mufchna, Belchen.

Kakasfalu, Dentozeff.

Recze, Ratsifa.

Vizakna, Saltabura. Barczafagh, Wuttaland Burcia. Vaskapur, Epfttthoz Pila Getica, the ancients called it. Veurostorn, Ratertuern. Zakadat, Zaka Feketetho , Nigra palus , Blacke moze. Tolmacz, Calmifth. Aran, Auratus fl. Zamos, Samilch Samofusft. Keureuz, Die Etrapis Chryfimft. Fier Keureus, Siehu art ? Lirenty. Sebeskeureus, Die fehnel krapf f. Maros, Mertich, Mary us fl. Olt, Die Alth Aluata, Aluteus fl. Strell, Iftriff Sargetia, vel Strigetiaft. Ompay, Die Dinp fl. Haczagh, vel Hatlaag, or rather, the bale Sarmifia, u betethere t as fonie time the city Sarmifgethufa. &c.

Ioffij Val. Dobra.



The Kingdome of POLAND.



Olonia or Poland, fo named of the champion plaines of the foile, (which yet in their language they vulgarly call Pole) is a vast and wide country, on the West bordering vpon Schlesia, on the other fides it refteth vpon Hungiria, Lithuania and Prussia. It is divided into the Greater the other noes it retten typon times and a trapas. It is timed into the viete and the Leffer. The Greater Poland, is that which lieth toward the Welt, and contenieth the goodly cities Guefna and Polania. The Leffer Poland lieth toward the South, and hath the Jamous city Cruom, feated vpon the head of the riner Pilalas, (the Germanes call it De Wixel, the Polanders Drweneza,) which runneth through the middeft of the country : the othere cities are not very great not beautifull. Their houles for the moly parare all built of those, and forme are dawbed with clay. The country is very moorth, full of tens and woodes. The common drinke the people vie is Beere: wine they feldome drinke, neither do they know

how to dreffe and manure the vine. They are counted excellent Horfemen for lettice in the warres. The foile is fertile, now to define and manner they meet a first and pattime for the Noblemen. It hath great plenty of Hony. Salt here is digged out of the earth in great abundance. In the mountaines which they in their language call Tatri, they haue mines of Braffe and Brimftone. Cromer writeth, that the Polanders are of the Hungars called Lengel, of Leech

the captaine or father of the Nation. Vinder the kingdome of Polonis are comprehended Lithuania, Samozitia, Masouia, Volhimia, Podolia and Russia, which is called South-Rufria, and of fome Ruthenia: as also all Prufuia, except that part which hath a peculiar Duke by whomit is gouerned. Lewenclay writeth that in the yeare 1570, the king of Poland tooke the Prince of Moldania to his

Profession.

The greatest part of LITHYANIA, is moorish and full of Bogges, for the most part woody, and therefore not cashie entered, transled or come vato; it is better trading with the Lithuans in the winter then as other times: for that the entered, transled or come vato; it is better trading with the Lithuans in the winter then as other times: for that the moores and lakes being couered either with thickeice or deep fnow, the Marchants may paffe from place to place more eafily. In Lithuania there are few townes, and the villages are little inhabited. The chiefe wealth of the country people are grapheny of wax and hony. This promince breedeth the Bugle, a kind of beaft which drey call Saber, the Germanes great pieury or wax and nony. Into produce deceded the noger, A sind of document the sind of beat which the Pr-subs, tuch as was to be feene at __fairerp_in the years 1570. From hence also comment that kind of beat which the Latines call alles, the Dutch Eladd. The people speake the Slauonian tongue, like as also the Polanders do. Their chiefeeity is Pilad, a Bildop sea, and is as bigge as Cracew: but the houses in it do not stand close together or touch one context but like as in the country, gardens and orchycards are between house and house. Althat Oci-ember which we call like growthest, of which almost all the building carpeniers worke, and ioiners worke, as wellpublicke as primate, is made in the Low-countries, as allot the greater plant of their literalized household fuffice, is feld in the feb parts, and from thence is through the Eaffice, (the Latines callix Astre buttiens), the Dutch Onlytes, the Rusiansi Wareeskeniemsrie) and Germane ocean, transported into these countries.

In Samo 6111a, (which in their language fignifier' Low-land) the people are tall and of a goodly statute, but rude and barbarous in their maners and behaulour, vifug a (paring and homely diet. The Rulisians call this province Samets-kafenia. Here is no maner of faire buildings, but nier houds are like houels or poore cortages, made of wood and couered with straw or reed. From the bottome vpward by a little and little their buildings are made lesse and lesse, like the keele of a thip, or great believe. In the tope is that no awindow, it letting in the light from about, vinderneath which is the hearth or chinney where they defle their mear. In that house they hide themlelues, their wises, children, feris the nearth or commey where they arene then mean in that a house diep in the inhis history of Germany writerth that the hants, maides, theep, cattell, come and houshold-ftuffe altogether. Sichardus in his history of Germany writerth that the people of Samogitis are descended from the Saxons and therefore although they be subject to the kingdome of Polonia, yet the Saxons challenging it to be a part of their iunification, they do affirme it to pertaine to the precinct of Saxony.

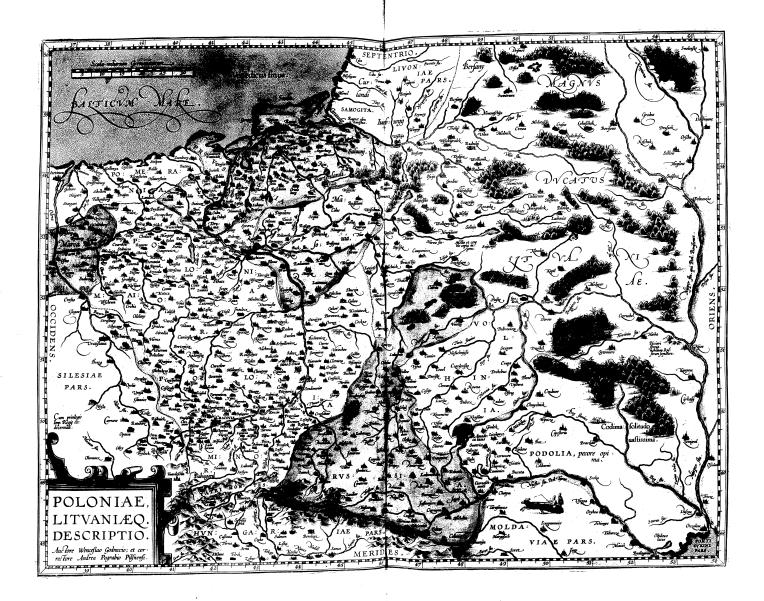
yethe Saxons challenging it to be a part of mer unification, in they or ammer to persuate out representations of the Masso of the fact of the line of the fact of the theory of the fact of the theory of this produce is War-fast, where they make the excellent mead, a kind of drinke made of hony &c.

Yours is a country abounding with all maner of things, a very fertile folia, full of rowners and called the same of the fact of the same of

volumes, a country acomoung with at maner of timings, a very retrue tone, time of towner and causes. Poson 1st, as offench a fundifiable st, that the gradie in three daisewill couter a fitche being calitinot it. It is for ranke and groweth for fait, that a plough, being left in typon the head-lands or graffie places of the field, in a very few daies, will be for concerd our that you faith landly find it againe. Here a folis great flower of hony. The head city is Campientz, will be for courted you then you for the grain and handly find it againe. Here a floss great flower of hony. The head city is Campientz. Revers a yeekeld and the proposed of th make of hony. Wine also is brought hither from Pannonia, Moldania and Walachria. The chiefe city of this province is

Leunpurg, the Latines call it Leopolis, Lion-city,

MolDay i a is 2 part of Walachia, whole metropolitane city is Soffonia, commonly called Soffonia. The inhabitants of this country are a fierce and cruell people, but very good fouldiours, and therefore they are at continual enmity with the Transiluanians. As the cultome of the Thracians was in old time to marke the Noblemens children with a hot iron: the Lanisuanians. As the cuttome of the Lanisans was in our time to marke the recovering chief the following the f hath written. Many other things of the countries thou maiest read of in Mathias of Michow in his discourse of the Sarmatter, Albert Crantz in his description of Wandalia, Bonfinius in his history of Hungary, and Laonieus Chalcondylas in his firt and third bookes. But of all Martine Cromer in his Chronicle of Poland hath most excellently described these countries, and Sigifmund of Herberstain in his commentaties of Moschouis. See also Sebustian Munster, Pius Secundus Pope of Rome, and Danid Chytraus in his Chronicle of Saxony. Iohannes Duglossis, a most copious historian of the Polonians, is cited by Joseh mus Cureus; but as yet not published, as he affirmeth. George of Reichersdorff hath most curioully described Moldania: Laonicui Chalcondylas also in his second booke hath divers things worth the knowing of this



SPRVSE.

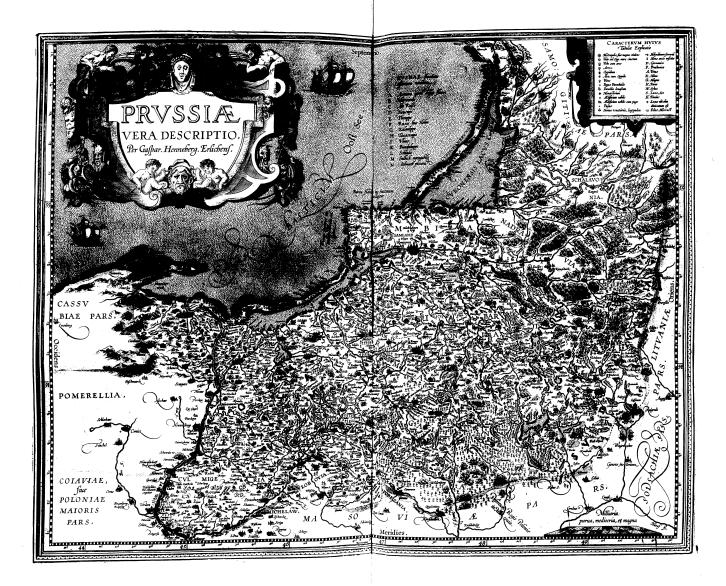


Romer in his description of Poland, describeth this country on this maner: Amongst many other nations of Remer in his deficition of Pelead, deficibeth this country on this maner: A monagh mainy other nation to farmer with the period of the period

now on manufere automaths, automates, assumption, and me truminent percentaining me amenta appellations, marious datasets dataset and the design of the dataset and the datasets these costs, and to have bulk city the country. It is to price and to have called it Ro no v s, a free the name of Rose their mother, which cap for a long mine these costs, and to have bulk city they. Here, and to have bulk city they, It is not not to the price of the price of

and truly called Symple, which is comprehended between the ruses 'm plant's thick woods full of Meeres and Bogges. Thus fare out of Which we force of before) and from Libraus and Myllania and will be the south of the south of

Amour, time causes court Successor and Electrons, the Germanes Bernfittin, Agairin, Ammer etc) is found plentfully on the coathof this country, and no whereels in the world befole, to the great gains and minching of this Nation. Divers have written of the nature and properties of this Simple. But more better, in my independing that Andrew Aurifaber Vesul/Laurefy, in a feweral track, written both in Latine and Datch.



LIVONIA.



Inomia, (as Lewentlay writeth) extendeth it felle along the fea coast about 4000, furlongs, and where it is na-owest it is 1300, furlongs broad. The Pusians, Lithuannan, and Russians duell round about it, the rest the Linonian Galfe doth bound. Lewens contenent the Cva on 85, E \$ THE 81, and L \$ THI, INAMONS different both in maners and language. In the cities and townes they vie the Saxon or German tongue. The country is full fowed, plained that point without his ormonames, for the notify they have been advantaged. The country is full forwed, plained that point without his ormonames, for the notify they have without submitted that the foliate good and ferrite. For it you hall except were and ouls, and fome few other furth things which nature yetders to fome countries that are future in a more temperate the many contractions. Iome two where true truings which matter yet element to none countries that are meast in a more temperate can make, (for their only are brought in thich er woothem) other things more meclality for the mannersance of man life, are here found in fach great plenty, that they do liberally communicate them to trangers and for-ciness. They have great plenty of Filn and Deere. Awafer a attimeth, but the Harse in this country do in easy (sealon) of the yeare charge their colours. For in the winter they are white, and in the fummer they are in easy feel on the yeare charge their colours. gray. From hence, wax, hony, affice, from-pitch, (pix arids) liquid pitch, (the Dutch call it Ther, we, Tarre) and that kind of come which

gry, room tents, was, outry, amen, non-planting are many purposed to the control of the control It has certaine cities very large and finely built to fit them the chuelds it is 10.4, a colonic of the Germanes of the Billiopericks of Brame, commodically feated upon the new Dains. It is a good by Mart rower, and the Metropolitane of the whole promines. It is 11.4 (in the Williams Aligner) and the Metropolitane of the whole promines. It is 11.4 (in the Williams Aligner) and the Williams Aligner of Damarky, famous for his goodly haven you a bay of the Barkets or East lea. This fortraffique is not led superior of populous then Right. Do Brant varie, (Orep) necreated photoer to the Russians, which call it is among and. There were the contraction of th V 8.3 D.3. Westers, the more innounants for this tree time varian captaine or variety of time core, seepening court. It is it make in the middle of the country? Them V is 11 No. 3 yellowing. Proceedings of the Williams Friedrich Tripley Winterlines, Newson, and others. Westers and Carried obtained that the Effection of Lamony did formettine dwell in their quaters. Of the towns of gamemics and others. Westers and Carried obtained that the Effection of Lamony did formettine dwell in their quaters. Of the towns of gamemics and others. Westers of the Carried Carri who hath written of the same with greater diligence than the reft.

POMERANIA, or POMERLAND.



Eirm Artopan Pomeramin Monfer: Colinography thus definites this country, his native foile: Ponos and a companies of the first policy of the property of the pr

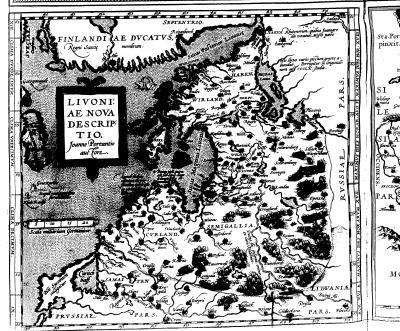
thing el., as Herberhein affirments, but never the feat or a marine coadt. The banks or feat wall of this country is fo strongly fortified by nature with lich al thoug sampant, that here is no feat on the fast bear being into more efforts when The more famous cines by points in coast, before for the feat of the feat at beganagame by intrean district out try put nena. I v 1 is N M, a towner sometime non interiour vision ting goody cites of Limpy, whether you refight the wealth of the citizenes of rakely buildings of the faine. This was fonemine a larnous martowers of the Wandalls. Such a multimide of merchant did flock bittler; from Ruffe, Sexeny, Lanfmire, Medjen, and all parts of Wandall-Land, in fuch troopes, that in all Europe, except Confinations, the wear Steree fich a mart to be found: but it was for flatenes in the vision was read to the Dane, share at lathing the state of th you respect the wealth of the citizens or stately buildings of the same. This was sometime a samous mart towne of the Wandalls. Such a the Monatteries, Pelpelin, Sub-myTerratte, Olisa, where the Princes of Pomers Waver won to be buried, even to Mellin with eld of that line, who deed at Danie and sub buried at Olisa in the years 1295. Read more of Pomers and in the Saxon Chronicle of Danie Chytrau. This mappe we have taken out of Munsters Cosmography.

The Dukedome of OZWIECZIN and ZATOR.

His Dukedome is a part of the kin adome of Poland where it toucheth Silefia. Sometime it did not belong to this kingdome. Hi. Dukedome is a part of the his glome of related where stouchest brights. Sometime it did not belongs to the kingdome.

For the relation of D a Very Let C 2 ± 3, the Germanes in their language all it adultation; belief with the large of Fadia in the form of the large of the l







R O M A N I A, anciently called T H R A C I A.

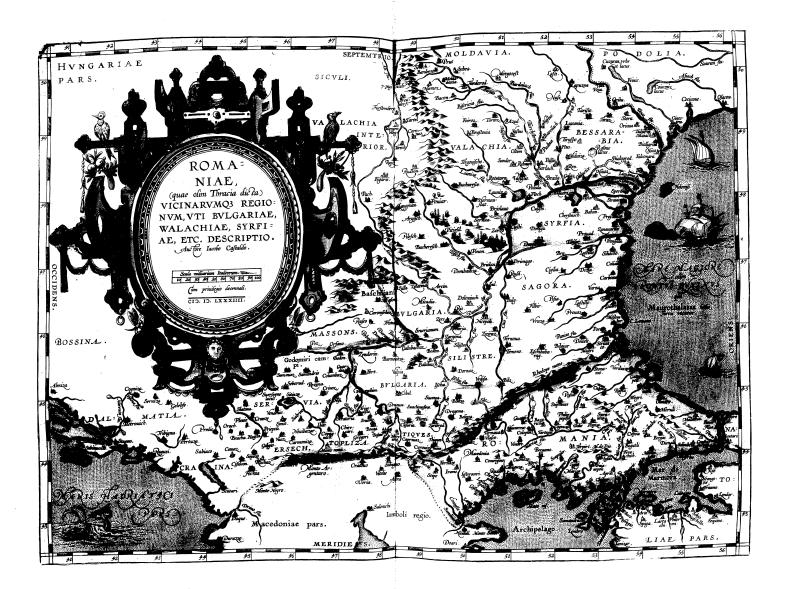


Hat country which now they call ROMANIA, the ancients called THARCIA. It was a large and wide prouince, hauing on the Eaft, Propontis, (Mar di Mannia) and Pontus Eucisius, (the Italians call it Mar Minore, the Circians Manorbaldia, the Turkes, as Bushenium faith, Candonis, the blacke [ca, as both nations underfland;) on the South, Mare Ageom, (the Turkes call this Adenis, the white [ca, Achipheago) on the Worlt, Mare Colony and Pannony; on the North, the mount Homus (Monte Agenturo) and both the Magfate. The aire is neither very kind, nor the foile very fetted: and, except it be in those places which do butteryon the [ca, it is barrein and cold, Probeny diudeth it

into thirteen shires, namely these; Danthletica, Bennica, Bessica, Canica, Caletica, Corpialica, Drosica, Medica, Samaica, Sapaica, Sardica, Sellitica, Vrbana and Vsdessica. The latter writers have divided it into these six provinces, Europa, Hamimontum, Massia, Secunda, (which is the same with M. S., Inferior, Rhodope, Scythia, and Thracia, properly fo called. Laftly, it was fince called by one name Romania, which it ftill retaineth. Yet about Confiantis nople, I understand the Turkes do call it, Galatia, where also at this day there is the city Galatia, which we call Pera, and the old Historiographers named Cornu Bizantium, the horne of Constantinople. The famous Mov N-TAINES of this country are Hamus, (Monte Argentaro, or Catena mundi, the chaine of the world, the Italians call it the Turkes, Balkan : the Slauonians, Cumouiza:) Rhodope, (Valizu, or Czernaniwerti, they now call it) Orbelus, (Karopnitze) Pangeus, (Malaca or Castagna) and divers others of lefter note. The RIVERS are Hebrus, (Marija) Neffus, (Nefto or Meftro, the Turkes call it Charafou) Melas, (now Lameta, or Lariffa) and Strymon, as some thinke, although others do rather judge this to be a river of Macedony. The famous CITIES are, Ab. dera, (now Alperofa, as Niger thinketh, or Polyfylo, as Sophianus, or Altrizza, as Nardus atfirmeth) Apollonia, Phinopolis, Philippolis, Nicopolis vpon the riuer Hamus, Nicopolis vpon the riuer Neffus, Hadrianopolis, (the Turkes call it Endrem, as Busbechius Writeth; or Edernay as Postellus teacheth) Selyhria, Debeltus, Heraclea, Lysimachia, (Hexamili) and Byfantium, famous in all ages, fo named of Byfa who first built it, afterward it was enlarged and fortified by the Emp. Constantine, and of him was called Constantinopolis, but at this time corruptly and more short Stamboli. This now as also long fince it was, is the most famous and honourable city of all this country, next after Hadrianople (Andernopoli, it is commonly called) then Sophia, and others of leffe estimation. This country also hath adioined vnto it a necke-land or demi-ile, which they call the Foreland of Thrace. Heere is Callippolis (Gallippoli) and Softo famous for the love of Leander. David Chytreus in his Chronicle of Saxony hath divers things worth the noting of the provinces of this chart.

The ilands in the Archipelago (mare Ægæum) neere to Romania are S A M O T H R A C 1 A , commonly called Samandrachi: and THALASSIA of Ptolemey, which others call Thaffus, and to this day it reteineth some fimilitude of that name; for the latter writers do name it Taffo. In Propontis or Mar di Marmora, is P R OE-CONNESUS, or Elaphonnesus, which some have named Neuris. Now the Turkes and Greekes do call it Marmora, whereof that fea tooke the name. In Bofphorus (the Latines call it Stretto di Constantinopoli, the straites of Constantinople, the Greekes Laimon, the Turkes Bogazin,) are the Insule CYANE AE, (which Strabo calleth Symplegades, now Pauonare or Larcages) oft mentioned in the writings of ancient Poets, who after their maner did feine them first to haue floted vpon the water and to be moueable, and then by the sailing of the Argonautes to haue been fetled and fixed. Befide the old Geographers *Ptolemy, Strabo, Pliny,* and *Pomponius Mela*, which haue written of this country; the latter writers also are not to be neglected; especially the singular learned VV of fangus Lazius his commentaries of Greece; and Bellonius his Observations. Petrus Gyllius hath most curiously and diligently described the city Constantinople, which city a man may say was by the prouidence of God ordeined to be the head of many kingdomes, and to have beene sometime called Naw Rome, and at this day Romania: fo that the famous poet Tibullus may feeme to have spoken not without just cause and by a kind of diume inspiration, when he said, Roma TVVM NOMEN TERRIS FATALERE-GENDIS, O Rome, thy name doth give, thou shouldest the world command. And in the judgement of Romalus, the Gods would have it, VTROMA SIT CAPUT ORBIS TERRARYM, That Rone thould

be the head of all the World, as Liuy hath left record in the first booke of his Decades.



SCANDIA,

THE NORTHREN

Kingdomes.



His Mappe constineth almost all the Northen tract of the known would: but effectially the Neck-landor Perinfulat, knowen vino the old writers by theft names, Zendia, Zendinatai, Zeld-ta and Bofflish, but to then neuer throughly difficied: which in regard of his greatneffe they have called Another World, and the Shoppe of men, and as it were the clabberful out whence for my Nations have been drawen. But of the diuters names of this country read that which we have written at the mapp: of Jinnda, as also in our Treasury of Geography, in the word B ** 11 th This Neckeland into isour age construction three kingdomes, \$\tilde{Z}\text{eng}\text{ord}\text{wider Monday}\text{ which we have the substitution of the kingdome of Demmarke, and many other proximes, as Bothor, Finnarke, Finland Lappland, &c., whose Guerald descriptions we will herected convocut out of James Zerberg.

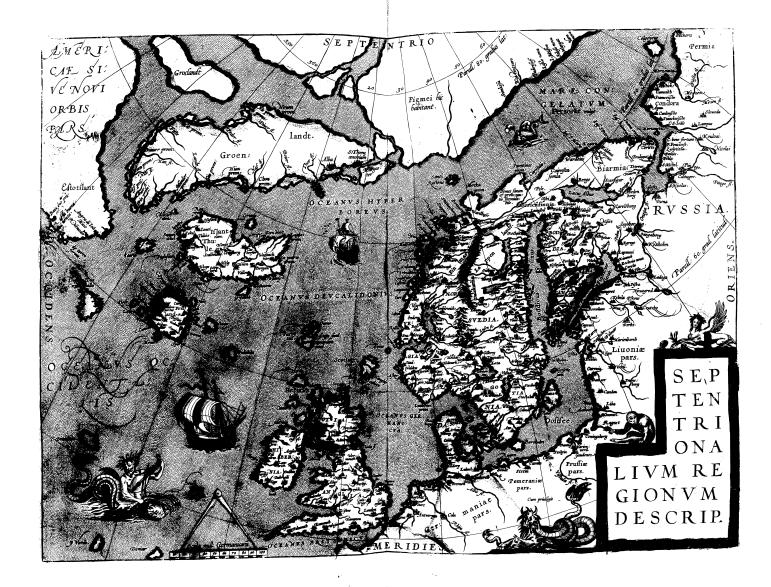
No we is in A. Agrapy, if you would increme it, is as much to fay, as the Northern text, or Northern way. This was forecime are most flourishing kingdome, and comprehended Demanke, and Pristlandwith the circumiacent Ilands, wntill fuch time as the kingdome was gouterned by an heretitary fuscellion of kings. Afterward the line failing, in the time of vacancie, by the confern of the Nobility it was decreed, that the kings should be chefan by deletion. At this day it is vinder the intridiction of the integro Termark*, who do more only take the lawfull reactive in this due to the crowne, but impossing intolerable exactions, and by for aping and taking all commodities into their hands, they core was all the wealth of this country into Demanke. Nother its has agreement a done, but with all the difficulture great and condition of the place doth much but the fabbets: for all the haunes, roady, & this ping are at the command of the king of Domanke. I folk an active they may without his leave when the great or transport their met-chandle into former countries. This kingdome either for the temperature of the aire, goodnelfe of the folle, or benefit of the fails not of means elimanton and account. This doth transport is condother parts of Europe a film which it is alm of condet, filter and fireral you a poll and for died and hardened with the froit and cold: and thereupon the Germanes call is startify. The belt time of the yeare or each them is in Insunary when a she weather is colded to dire them it not be with an extend when the weather is more mild, they thinke or rotte away, and are not fit to be transported any whither. All the taccoalt of Xermay is very calme and temperate: the fall refreshed not the fine of the hose continued to all on the continued to the continued

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

G or HI.s. (Galland) that is, the Good land, is fubiced to the king of Sweden. In it is the port and matt townse Calmar, a great city. Here is a goodly Callle which for ingenious Architecture or Fortification, as allo for large compaffe and content is not much inferiour to that of Millmein Italie. Never Tingualien are mines of seculeller itom. Thus fare Ziegler.

Of Denmarks and the British Lles we will speake nothing in this place, seeing that we entreated of them at their proper and several mappes. In this chartchere is described also Is LAND, an Iland as famous as any other for strange miracles and fecret works of nature. Hem GROENLAND, another lland known to very few. Here allois FR 185LAND, a third iland altogether wiknowen to ancient writers i neither is it once named of the latter Geographers or Hydrographers. only Nicolao Zeno, a Venetian, who, in the yeare of Christ 1380. tossed with many continual bitter stormes in this sea, at last rent and weather-beaten, arrived in this Ile. This authour affirmeth that this iland is subject to the king of Norway, and to be greater then Ireland, and that the chiefe towne is of the same name with the He it selfe; lastly, that the country people do for the most part line by fishing. For in the hauen of this towne they catch fuch abundance of all forts of fish, that from thence they lade whole shippes, and transport them into other ilands necre adioining. The sea next to this sland ypon the West, full of shelues and rocks, as he writeth, is of the inhabitants called Mare Icarium, Icarus sea and an iland in it, he faith is named ICABIA. Of GRONNLAND he writeth, that the winter heere is 9. moneths long, and all that time it neuer raineth, nor the snow which falleth in the beginning of winter euer dissoluted writel the latter end of the same. But that is most wonderfull which he telleth of the Monastery of the order of Frier Predicants, dedicated to the honour of S. Thomas, in this Iland: namely, that there is not farre from it a mountaine, which like vnto Aetna in Sicilia doth at certaine feasons burne and cast out huge flakes of fire, and that there is in the same place a fountaine of hot or skalding waters, wherewith not only all the chambers of this monaftery are warmed in the maner of Stoues, and hot-houses, but also all kind of meat and bread is fodden and dreffed, and with no other fire. All the monastery is built of a kind of hollow light stone, which the stames of that burning mountaine do cast forth. For these burning stones, being by nature somewhat far and oily, are solid and firme, but being quenched with this water, they become drie, full of holes and light; and the water wherewith they were quenched is turned into a clammy kind of stuffe like bitumen, wherewith these stones are laied, in steed of mortar, when they are to vie them in building: and thus they make a fure worke againft the initiry of all weathers. Their orchycards allo and gar-dens watered with this water are alwaies green and do flourish almost all the year elong, with all maner of flowres, kinds of come and fruits. This Priory standeth upon the sea shore, and hath a reasonable capacious and large haven sinto which the forenamed fountaine emptying his waters, doth make it fo warme that it neuer freefeth, in the hardest and egerest froast that euer was knowen. Whereupon heere is fuch abundance of fish, which do flocke hither from more colde places, that not only these Monkes, but also the neighbours round about are furnished from hence with prouision of victuals. These noting the product, on an one region as some about a constitution for the lands the product of the things among them you they zend that written of the flands, who, being made by Zichumnus, king of certaine llands heere about, high Admirall of his nauy, difcouered all the Porthern coafts.

The ile Fair Land, now agains in the feour daies was deficied by the Englishmen, and was by them called by a new name Wist is Book and. In old writers there are but few records left of the fel lands. Among the new writer oldus Magaus Gibbu, Epifopus Phildrich, albertur Carattine, Saco Grammatine, Inchina Zieglerun, Sieglmandun ab lite berfein in his commentaries of Mojenut, have desirabed these countries: And Nicolau trimman hash fet forn the navigation of the Northere face. See also lattle discorted Anterior and Nicolau Zieu, woo benchmen, of the lands tituate vider the Nivel pole, together with the hisporacle of Pates Quirinus, written by himselfe and Christophere Firmants, a, also by Nicolau Magdel, in the Italian congue. There is also a discorder of titled Northere pars written by Sadaffaus Calan, which in the yeare 1555, fir Vailed into the Gaussians. But above all the history of Saxony lately written and let out by Danid Chifton is not to be forgotten.



ISLAND

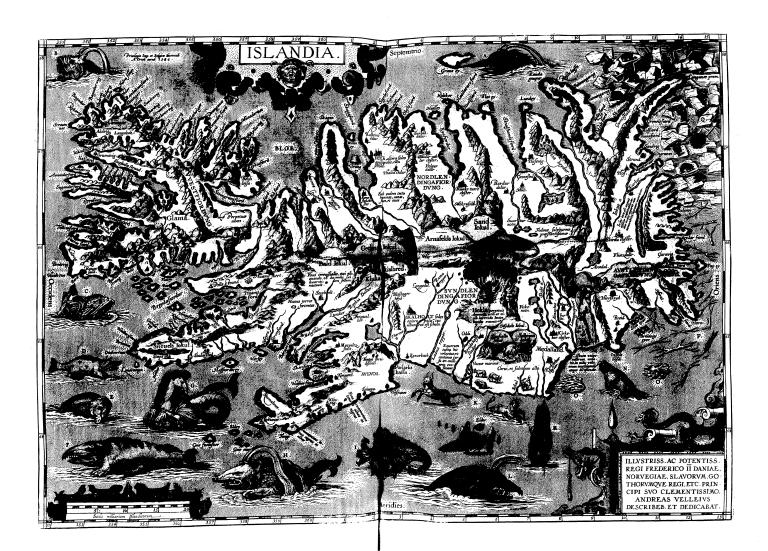


Do find in the Ecclefialfiell linftory lately fet forth and imprinted vinder the name of M. Adams: That the people of this Iland camevino Adalbers Bilhop of Brense, earneithy entreating him to appoint them found clearned distinct that might be able to preach the Golpfland plant Critinating among them. Neither of this the three is a characteristic that might be able to preach the Golpfland plant Critinating among them. Neither of this the three is a characteristic than the contract of the c tions mignor to be does for each of the second mignor than Neutral Ministry and the second mignor than the record mignor that the record mignor than the record mignor that the record mignor than the record mignor than the record mignor ter Christs incarnation 1070. And that the name Thule, oft spoken of almost by all old writers as well Poets and Hittorians as Geographers, doch not persaine to this Iland (against the opinion well neere of all the learned men of our time) but rather to Scome (Scandia Peninfula) a neck-land of Normay, not only the authority of Procepting

grave discret writer; but also for that an one and meaning the major a late of the second or the major and only the earth of the rest of the control of the second or the second of the by I conceuve that this I land tooke the mans from the next maine land opposite wrote. For what elsis The logic I, but the I land of Thin? I have opinion of mine not only Promovine Media don't confirme, who within that Thin was opposite to the face could of the Belges (the directly faith, I hay Belgearem, no Ritmournmainters, the face could be Britishe where indeed I fluid is fitting, not Thin?) Preferring the prince of all Cooperation of the Belges (the Belges) and the Bel graphers and writers in that argument, who placeth Thule vinder the 29. degree of Longitude, and 63. of Latitude. Which polition and calculagraphers and writers in that argument, who placeht Thuk winder the 30-degrees of Longitude, and 63 of Latitude. Which position and calculation of degrees other excitly and precede first gloss of Thumbers. And so for light under tens mon antitutable looked with balle as even too Geographicall Mappes and Charts, but doth know it to levender the first degree of Longitude, and the fixieth degree of Longitude, and the fix the fixed of the fixed that the charted of this land is abover, 4, degrees and 44, minutes was much deceined. It is therefore as clear as the noone day, as he faith, that if it is shallowed by hitmens. Which may do to many forms, and to be tenne time as given as fortunes; to that now whom good cause for speaming guests in the time of forcit y when as it is exercise that final strong the left and Drivane. The latitude of the contribution of the speaming guests in the time of forcit y when a it is exercise that his final strong the left and Drivane. The latitude is the speaming that the strong tha and oth alfo Lorander in its highest properties and the fame nation to this day dwelleth in the fame Scanda, called by the fame name no whit corruped. For they are called valgarly Soziefelmer, and do dwell in Sensitie, and not in Ifland. In This Prospium writers, that there be hage great woods in Ifland all the world knoweth there are none at all. And to Ifeiuw you Is professed with tetuly, when he affirmeds that Tinds, is you the East of Britanes, not you than North, as is Ifland. Courtary to that which Strade (a most worth) and dillegent Geographer, by the found judgement of all the learned) faith of it, but from the relation, as there he addeth of Pythesa, a flumefull lying historic grapher, whose custome was , as Diedorus Siculus in his second booke writeth , to counterfait and coine fables to cunningly that ordinarily they passed for true flories. This is that Thule, which Tacisus reportesh, when the Romane nauy failed round about Britanie was feen and viewed by them, but not regarded, and therefore not entered as is probable. This could not be fload, which is much fairther off, and out of kenning. But this could not be fload, which is hand altogether vaknowen, and not one creamed in except the fload of the fload of the fload on one creamed in any ancient writer

any ancient writer.

It is a No. of the Figure or teiclass, which is all one, was for named of the set which lists continually report his North fields for the cross the Ital A. No. of the Figure of the State of t head. It is fished to the king of Newsy, and fo hab continued ever fines the years of Christ 1260, at what time first, the fame Arraymov affirmed, they did their homes to that Crowne. Whereepon the king of Demonstree curry years fendent in time to at they were by creatine Billiops of their owns to by whom they year, as we fail to below, consensed vine Christians, to make you will be the control of the contro now gowerned, as in times gast they were by creating Billiops of their owne; by whom they were, as we fast before, consumed wins Chieffact with the fast less of the control of the contro that Zelina ling of Facilitation and an advantage of the Committee of the dioceffe of Hola are the Monafteries Pingora, Remefted, Modur, and Munketuere. In the dioceffe of Schalboldt are Videy, Pyrnebar, Kirkebar and Skirda. Yet by the letters of Velleim, the authour of this chart, which he wrote vnto me, I do understand that there are heere nine monasteries; and Sign. A. Fet by the letters of Velowin, the authors or this clark, which he wrote wrote me, I do windershand that there are here can me nonattenessate beliefed them? 19.6 churches. They have meen control of them worse, no closes: for the monutaries are to them in the do it clines, and formation of pleasing and designs, as Comessate esthicits, who affirmed that for the molt part they deall in cases, making their lodgings and roome by cut-ning and digging from out in the fields of fulles. The which also Goale don't beliefe, expleasily in the winter men. They build their houles of fills bone, for warm of wood. Contraining to make their, the state of the state of the winter men. They build their houles of fills bone, for warm of wood. Contraining to make their a state of the st foile is fatter for pattorage and the graffe for anke, that all men that have written of this land do joirtly and with one confern affirme, that except the safe to participation or glateror make, in a state of the safe to participate or safe to the safe to participate or safe to the safe to participate or safe to the safe to with them from forren places, they have learned to brew a kind of beere: fo that after they began to trade with ftrangers reforting to them, they who trein from torien pieces, mey haucterined to towa same of orester. It of matter receive Sognit to the sevent transpers referring to make with transpers deterring to make the property of the sevent prope



hence mortue effects of fleep, and skinnes and pelts of other bealts, foxes and white falcons, hories, for the most part fact as amble by nature under the reaching and breaking of any horie courier. Their oxen and kine are all there polled and without hornes: their fleepe are not for the most part fact and of the standard forms are and of the standard forms and of the standard forms are and of the standard forms are all the standard forms are and of the standard forms are all a una tracoma mensa and man a mangam un ten manay women a manually burnerh like vinto Æina in Siona, although alwaies those flames do not appeare, in this place. But elpocially the mount Holes, which continually burnerh like vinto Æina in Siona, although alwaies those flames do not appeare, mitting Date. Biseoperally the mount FARAL winch commany outnets use vito to the train softs, attending its wines more many of on on opperate, by commanding and on the present of the pre ng ment is the cities of the World, famous and known fame and neere all the World over, hath written in his private letters with me, that in Good or all the cross of the World, I amous and known tarre and necre autner. World outer, name written into present enter who need, that in the control in the least and the least and the least and thouse were call out with the control in the least and t the process that the weet decreases with the first process of the which do these then felius apparently to be feen in the builtuils of mortall men, or of fisch as came to their end by form votine michaine, as a feliuser present. They call these forest, as a feliuser present the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of a fishy into a feed of the control of th Ton reciteth, of a certaine iland of Brutany, whither he faith the foules of dead men are transported, doth perteine to this iland. For such a like tale is commonly told of /fland.

A declaration of the Markes and Letters of this Mappe.

A. Is a fifth which they commonly call Cathual. If any mane at of this fifth, he dieth presently. It hash a tooth in the forepart of his head, An annumentaries commonly can gamma. Hany maneat orinis nin, ne care presently. Hanna room in the rorepart of the field, finding outsteam club ter. This deters haste fold for the Vinciness horne. It is thought to be a good anidote and following the median gamt potton. This Montter is forty elles in length. B. The Roder, is fill of an hundred and thirty elles in length, which hash not teeth. The field of the common comm the mining our fenere cultures. This disters have fold for the Vincionums horne. It is throught to be a good antidoxe and four crisps medicine against policy. This Monther's intervel as in length. B. The Reflet of the property of the prop about do play and sport themselves.
But I thinke it not amille, to set downe the Verses of Erasmus Michaelis, which he hath of Island in his third booke Dere Namica.

Visiona Parrhasias Islandia spellas in Artios, Sub Caprum porretta gradus: non disiste tantian Lata solo, cum vel cacis occlusa cauernis Sulphura flana coquit mixtifa, extrudit arenu: Pabula vel letis peceri gratifima pratis Fundit, & oppletas insessits gramine valles : At vicina etiam solidos cum listora pisces Nec numeris, nec mensura certifue ferendos Nominibus ftipat , ratibufq immittere certat. Prouentu siquidem vario cum excesserit, vno Hoc vincit tamen, & cumulato pisce redundat, Autta opibus forte[q, animis complexa colonos. Cuius & in Notios que pars incerebuia ventos Estuat aternis per aperta foramina flammis. Erustatý, globos cinerum, trepidoý, boatu Hecla tonans inter fparfa pice sidera lambit.

Island a famous ile that's farre remote and distant from the Maine, North-well from hence doth lie in frozen fea: The countries chiefeft gaine Norm wettrom hence don uen rozentea : a ne countres encetet gane la Brimflom pale, which here in mountaines high in plenty greatis found; Or here and there like fand on thore it it frattered on the ground. The goodly pattures patting fatte, the lowly meddowes alwaie green, Such thore of Nea and Kinein vales do feed, as elfe where may be feen. The Sea on all fides round about, fo many fundrie forts of Fish Doth yeeld, that none their names do know, or greater flore may wish : Doth yeeld, that none their names do know, or greater flore may with:

'Whreof they aliyl ade gent flippes from hence, and their away do find
To form no motites usery way; though many things this ile commend,
For fifty et do it fare excell all kingdomes of the world throughout,
By think et Nation grow thin wealth, the people larly frong and flout.
The Norther parts which lie full cold and beleave which the frozen zone,
Do breath forth failning themes of fire, with lumpes of albes, serind and flone.
Whot burning cools with fifty thinking flonck mount Het.d calleth out,
With hideous cracks and thundring notic, heard farre and neere about.

Certaine wordes expounded for the helpe of the Reader, and better understanding of the Mappe.

Calie, that is, acreeke, inleter bay. Johns, a montaine or hill, Cay, and e: Cayer, alands. Des., the Durch call it Bas and Bures, that is, a noic, a promontory or foreland shooting outsito the sea. Lens, the Durch pronounce it Lands, the land or earth. Clauder, a Clouder, or Monaftery. But, the South. East, Care, the place of the sunne setting; Barts, the North. South. Stay, significationer.

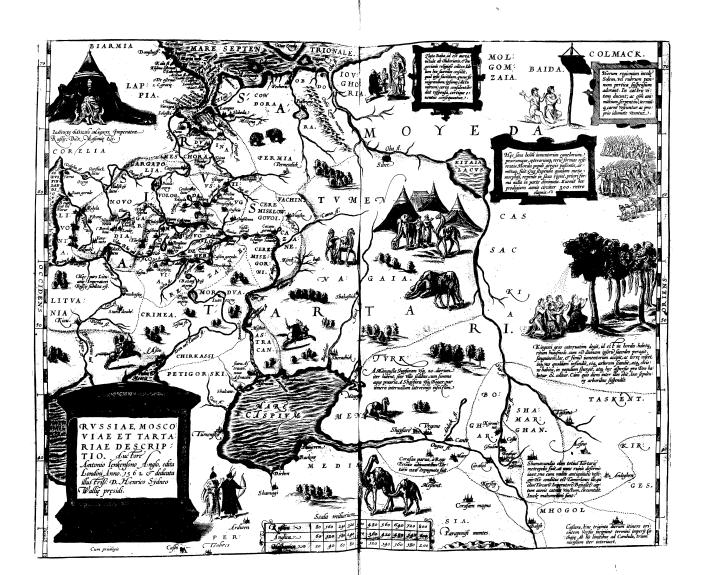
R V S S I A.

Or rather THE EMPIRE OF THE GRAND DVKE OF MOSCOVIA.



His Mappe comprehendeth not all Russia, for heere are wanting Polonia and Lithuania, which generally are conteined under the name of Russia: But the whole Empire of the Grand Duke of Moscouia, which is bounded on the North by the frozen Sea; on the East, vpon the Tartars, on the South, vpon the Turkes and Polanders; on the Welt, it abutteth vpon Lithuania and Sweden: all whose countries and provinces Sigifmundus Baro of Herber-Stein hath severally and particularly described; vnto whom we send the thirstie Reader for further satisfaction. Of the Religion, habite, manners

and kind of life of this Nation; we have out of him very willingly for thine ease selected these sew things. In their Religion they do for the most part follow the rites and ceremonies of the Greeke Church. Their Priests are maried. They have Images in their Churches. When their children are baptized, three times dipped all ouer into the water and the water in the font is seuerally confecrated for every child. Although by their constitutions and canons they have a kind of Auricular Confession, yet the common people thinketh it to belong only to Princes and Noblemen; and little to pertaine to them. Confession being ended, and penance enjoined according to the quality of the offence and fault, they figue them in the forehead with the figue of the croffe, and with a loud mournefull voice they crie, lefus Christ, thou sonne of God, haue mercy vpon vs. This is their common forme and maner of praier : for few can fay the Pater nofter. They do communicate in the sacrament of the supper both kinds, mingling the bread with the wine, or the body with the blood. They administer the Lords supper to children of seuen yeares old: for then they fay a man doth finne. The better fort of men, after the communion ended, do spend the day in drunkennesse and riot, and do rather reuerence the same with braue apparell than inward deuotion : the baser fort of people and servants; for the most part, do labour and worke as at other times; faying; that to make holy day to be idle and to leave their worke; is for gentlemen and malters, not for poore folkes and feruants. *Progator*, they do not beleeue, yet they make prayers and do other feruice and ceremonies for the dead. No man doth beforinkle himselie or fuffer any other to cast holy water upon him, except the Priest himselse will do it. In the Lent they fast feuen whole weekes together. They marry, and do tolerate bigamy or permit a man to haue two wines, but they make a question whether it be a lawfull matrimony or not. They grant diuorces and separations. They take it not to be adultery, except one man take another mans wife; The state of women in this country is most miserable : for they thinke, except shee like a snaile do carry her house ouer her head, and be continually mewed up in her closet, or so watched, that by no meanes the may start out of doores, none possibly can be honest. It is a wille and deceitfull people, and is rather delighted to live in feruitude and flavery, than at large and in liberty. All of them do acknowledge themselves to be the Princes servants. They are seldome quiet: for either they must make warres upon the Lithuans, the Liuonians, or Tartars : or if they be not employed in any feruice in forren warres, they are placed in garrifons about the rivers Don (Tanais; the ancients called it) and Ocean; to represse the robberies and inuasions of the Tartars. They weare long cleit gownes, without any pleits, with straite sleeues after the Hungarian sashion: bootes also, for the most part red and short, such as scarse come to their knees, and shoes or clogges clouted and hobbed with iron nailes. They tie their girdles not about their wasts, but beneath their bellies as low as their hippes. They do feuere inflice vpon freebooters and fuch as robbe by the high way fide. Piltering and manifaughter is feldome punifhed by death. Their filuer coines or money, are not round, but fomewhat long; of an ouall forme or fathioned like an egge-like figure. The country aboundeth with those rich and pretious skinnes or pelts, which from hence are transported and caried all Europe ouer; it is almost every where full of huge woods. All these particulars we have drawen out of the aboue named Sizifmund. Many things more of this country thou mailt read of in Matthew of Micou , Alexander Gaguine , his tract of the Sarmatiaes, Albert Crantz his VV andalia, Paulus Ionius of the Embassage of the Moschouites to Clement the eight. Albertus Campenfis vpon the same; and in the Persian iourneies of Ambrosio Contareno. But I would with thee also for farther satisfaction heereinto read ouer the first and second bookes of Bonfinius his first Decade of the history of Hungary: as also the first booke of the life of Basilides written by O. derborne, together with the Chronicle of Saxony done by Dauid Chytraus.



TARTARIA,

THE EMPIRE OF THE MIGHTIE CHAM.



E that will take upon him to describe TARTARIA, he must needes speake of a great number of nations, stare assumed and remote one from another. For all that huge track and portion of the Maine land is now called Tartaria, that is between the East sea, sor as he calleth it Mare Mangicam, the sea of Mangi or of Sūn, a country all the World outer, and vulgarly knowen by the name of (bina) and the South countries, Sūn or Chōns, that part of India which is beyond Ganger, the country of the Saci, the riuter Insartes, snow they call it Chefel) the

Caspina sea, Mar delle Zabacche (Maotis palus, it was called of the ancient writers) and Westward up as high almost as the Moscouites. For all these countries wellneere the Tartars did posselse, and in these places they were seated. So that it comprehendent that country which the old Hittoriographers called Sarmatia of Mia, both the Soythiaes and Soria, the country where the

Seres dwelt, which now I take to be named (ataio.

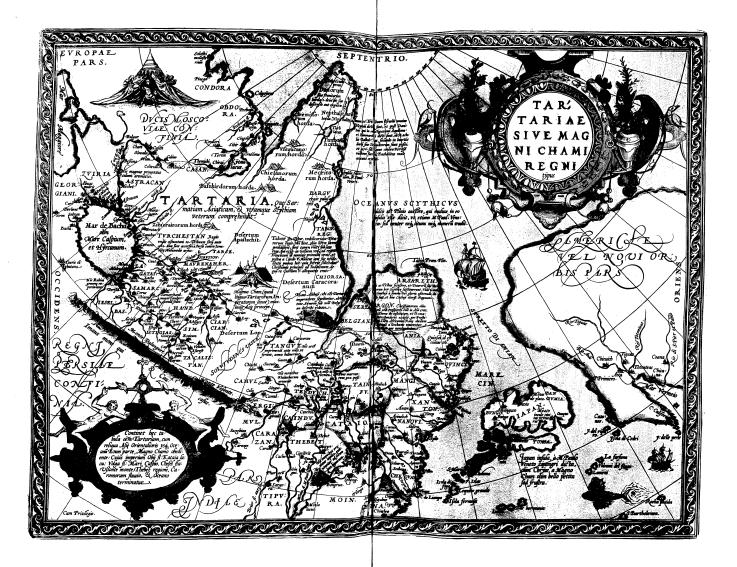
The name of this Nation was neuer heard of in Europe before the yeare after Christs incarnation 1212. They are divided (in stead of shires) into Hordaes, that is, as the word amongst them doth fignifie, into companies or couents. But as they do inhabite large and wide countries farre diffant and remote one from another, so in manners and kind of life they are as farre different. They are well limmed men, broad and fatte faced, scowling countenanced and hollow eied, shauen all but their beards, which they neuer cut low: they are ftrong and of able bodies, and do eat horse flesh and other beafts howfocuer they come to their deaths : only hogges excepted, from which they wholly abstaine; they can more easily endure hunger and thirst than other men, a little sleepe doth ferue them: moreouer when they ride, if they be very hungry and thirsty, they vie to pricke the veines of their horses vpon which they ride, and by drinking of their bloud to slacke their hunger and thirft. And because they roue vp and downe and haue no certaine place of abode, they guide their course and iourney by the stars, especially by the observation of the North pole starre, which they in their language call, as Sigismond Herbersstein testifieth, Seles nicol, that is, the iron clubbe naile, or sterne. They stay not long in one place, taking it to be a signe of ill fortune to dwell long vpon one plotte. They obserue no maner of instice or law. The people, especially the poorer fort, are very rauenous and couetous; alwaies gaping after other mens goods. They have no maner of vie either of gold or filuer.

In this country thou feelf Tangry, a prouince from whence all the Rheabarbe, that is fpent and ved in all the world, is brought vito vs and other places. Heere allo is the country Catalan Meladochied either either is eighteen Italian miles about, or as M. Paulus Venetus, thirty two. It is of a fquare forme, in ech of whose corners there are castles built, toure miles in compass, where continually the Emperous gartinos are kept. But Quinzia, a cut of the prouince Mangr, which is from hence Eastward, you the Eastern sea, is thought to be farre bigger than this: For this as the same M. Paulus Venetus affirmeth, who dwelt there about the yeare attenthe birth of Christ 12.66. is in compassed an hundred miles. The same is also anouched by Odvieus of Frius (de foro Insio) who nameth it (angr). It is situate in a lake of fresh water. There are in it 12.60. bridges, whereof many are of such great height, that shippes full laden may go under them and neuer strike faile. Heere the Great (Dam hath a standing garrison of 12000; trained fouldiers continually resident. It is a wonderfull stately and pleasant city, whereupon it obtained that name, for Quinzia, they interpret. The city of Heaven.

The Tartars call their Emperour Cham, which figuifieth the fame that Princeps, a Prince: hereupon (ambalu is interpreted, The seate or city of the Prince. Sigismandus of Harberstein writeth, that the

Tartars do call themselves Besermanni.

The Tattars, together with their manner and course of life, are most lively described by Sigismoul of Herbestien and Martine Bronionius: as also in the Historicall Glasse, or Mirour of histories, written by Paccentus Behavessis, in the 30, 31, and 32, books of the same. See also the commentaries of Hungary, written by Antonio Bonshive M. Paulus Venetus, who it is certaine lived long there amongst them; and the lournall or Trauells of Islands Barbarus a Venetus. Of their original, read Mathius of Medons, Haiton the Armenian, Celus secundus Curio his Saracen history, and the letters of Islands Nauarcho a lediute. Of the Tattars there be many things worth the reading in the travells of two Friers, which about the yeare 1147. were sent into these quarters, by Pope Gregory the sourth, in the thirtieth chapter of Niepburus his eigenenth booke. Laminus also hath many things, in divers places of his workes, of the Tattars under the name of the Scythians: the like hath Gregorus another Greeke writer. Lastly, Daual Chysters in his Saxon chronicle hath written much of this nation. But no man hath more fully and amply set out the maners and life of the Tattars then William Redrivins, a Friar of the order of S. Francis, a copy of whose travells into these parts, in the yeare of Christ 1252. I have by me in written hand, written much written hand written hand written hand written hand written hand written hand.



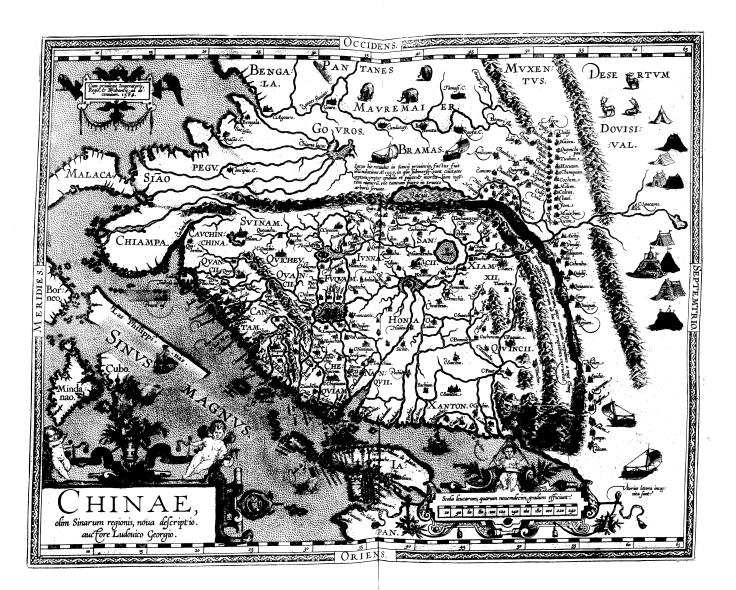
CHINA.



Final law Scalara hash in the Spanish tongue fer out a penuliar defeription of this county in a fraction of the result of the state of

the hand and labour of man, partly by a naturall troomatine which runned for many hundred nules together between the countries. It is a country very ferrile of all maner of things neceffary for the maintenance of mans life, cau-(rd not only by the goodneffe of the foile, and temperature of the aire, but effectally by the husbandry and indultry of the people. For the men heere are not given to idleneffe, but are very laborious and painefull. To be idle heere it is counted a thamefull thing. It hath wonderfull flore of Gold, Silver, and Rheubarbe. The fea which beauth vpon this coaft, and the rivers which runne through the middest of this country, do abound with all forts of fish. Vpon the mountaines, vales and meddowes infinite Industry of cattering the feed and are maintained. The woods, forrests and groups are possessibled with Bores, Foxes, Hares, Conies, Zebellines, Marrens, and diucrs other such kind of beasts, whose skins are much fee by for facings for gownes. Of all kinds of birds it yeeldeth martiallous plenty, especially of water foule, as is manifest by this, that in Canton, which is one of the least cities of this province, there are spent cuery day upon their Tables tenne or twelve thousand Ducks and Geese. They sow the drier ground with wheat and barly: the wet, plaine or moortth grounds, witherife: which they cut or reap fouretimes in a yeare: this ground with what a not only the wet, patine of movant governous when the what they are the productions of any other check the state of the first and bring. The higher and theep places and fides of hilles are better with Pine trees a mongel the which they flow panicke, and palle or horlecome. There is no place therefore, no field, no plot of ground wifnitfull. Energy where are Orbertods, Gardens, Fruits, Robes, Floures, of all forst yeelding a mofile figurant and pleafant finel and good life wet to the beholders. They plant flax in great abundance energy where, whereof they make divers fors of linnen, whereof they make their appeals is but the plant flax in great abundance energy where, whereof they make divers fors of linnen, whereof they make their appeals is but the plant flax in great abundance energy where, whereof they make divers for so is finely a plant of the plant flax in great abundance energy where whereof they make divers for so is finely a plant of the plant flax in great abundance energy where of the plant flax is great abundance to the plant of the plant flax in great abundance energy where the plant flax is great abundance to the plant of the plant flax is great abundance to the plant flax is great abundance to the plant flax is great abundance to the plant of the plant flax is great abundance to the plant especially Sugar canes, (which heere groweth in maruellous great abundance) and the Mulbery trees for the seeding of their silke wormes which are maintained with the leaves of this tree. Tor Silke is the chilest merchandise and commodity, whereof they raife yearely an infinite gaine and profit. There are in this kingdome 2.40. goodly cities, the names of which do all generally end in the fyllable fu, which in their language fignifieth a city i as Cantenfu, Panquinfu. The townes whereof there is infinite number, they likewise end in Chen. Villages which are not to be numbred, by reason of the continual husbandry and tillage, are very populous and wonderfully inhabited. All their cities for the most part, are sinuse vpon the banke of some great and nanigable threame, fortified with broad and deep ditches, and very high firong walks. These wals from the soundation upward, are made of stone; to ward the toppe and battlement, with bricke, laid in seed of lime and morrar, with some or potters clay, the same shulle, I meane, whereof the China dilities, so much esteemed of amongst vs., are made. The height of them and thicknesses is so great, that fine or fix men may walke a breast ypon the toppe of them. Vpon the wall are placed heere and there certaine high towers and bulwarkes, out of which they may fee all the fields ouer faire and neere round about. On ech fide of the wals fo much vacant ground (pomerium the Latines call it) is least, that horsemen may passe them fix and fix in a rancke in battell aray. These wals are to clote and foundly wrought without any rifts or chinks, that one would thinke them to have been but newly made, when as their hillories do tellifie them to have been built two thousand yeares since. The entrance into the cities is by great gates most wollderfully and stately built. Their streets are as smooth and precisely plaine, as if they were altogether made by line and levell, and are so large and broad that tenne yea fifteene horsemen may ride a breast through them, which in many and fundry places are patted and feuered with stately triumphall arches, gracing the cities beyonda!! measure. Certaine Portugals do report that they saw in the city Fuebo a turrette, standing upon forty marble pillars, whose height were forty hand breadth, and the thickenesse twelte after the measure which the Architects vie. This, (they affirme in their judgement) for greatnesse, for exquisite workemanship, beauty and cottlinesse, doth farre exceed all the stately buildings of all Europe. The greatnesse of their cities we do gather by this, that they fay the city. Canten, which we faid was one of the leaft of their cities, is twelve English miles in compasse: beside 355. fuburbes which do belong to it, very great and populous. The people are broad and round faced, thinne haired, flatte noted, and Inditions which no oblight only only one of the people are broad and roma raced, immit anternal professional medial cited sladough there be four among it them redshable well knowled and handbom em. The colour of fluir fraces is former what like that of those which in habite Europe 5 yet those which dwell about Canton are of a brown complexion. They feldome or neutratual flow the that the first which well about Canton are of a brown complexion. They feldome or neutratual flow the that the first which well about Canton are of a brown complexion. They feldome or neutratual flow that is a first which well the first which well by fulfer a farange to dwell among fitteen, effectably in the vpland places, except they be publikely fwome to be true vnto the King and Country. The wealthy and better fort of men haue all their apparell made of filke of divers and fundry colours. The base and meaner fort do we are a kind of stuffe made of white or blacke cotton, and formetime linner coloured or flained with party colours; for as yet in these parts they know not how to make wollen cloth. The menthere, as women do herre, do weare their haire long, which they winde vp in a knot to the crowne of their head, where they bind and faftenit with a filuer bodkin. The women comb their haire very trimly, and do behang and fet it out with gold spangles and divers kind of pearles and pretious stones. They paint and besineare their faces with complexion, such as the Spanith women do commonly vie. They never once looke out of dores, except they be carried in their litters you mens shoulders, and attended by all the family.

industria shall development a many many wines, of which they keep but one in the honfe, the other they maintaine at hoordarboad in other places. Thofe which has comited of adultery, are put to death. Within the city there may been felvees, the condition are considered and the second of adultery and the city there may been felvees, the consent, and that for the most part on the first day of March which is their New-yeares day, of first day of the space of the second and the first the day and the second of the second and the first their day are started to the part of the second and prouding a smay be gotten and diuded. Their them is not a many day of the second and the secon



maner Heiken, which this nation called Guant, by this character : a King, who makey name Bentil, thus and fo forth. For they manet Heisen, which this restriction in this their alphabet about fise thouland characters of things and words. Caffur Balbue, in his Journal of India, writeth, except haue in this their alphabet about fise thouland characters of things and words. Caffur Balbue, in his Journal of India, writeth, except haue in traction appract about and fundry characters. In writing or printing they do not begin at the left hand and fo go on to the he ieft, that they have fixty thouland immary characters. In writing up participancy on one tegen at the lett hand and rag go on to the right, a swedo's not contrartivite, as the leves at d'Arabians vies but they begin ar the toppe and fo wite down in a flraight live smill they cometo the bottome of the page. This kingdome hash an infinite number of allforrs of gallies, boats and barges, whereby they paffe outer tities and armes of the fear of that when they will brag of their Kings wealth and thew his power and command, they vie in pane one tructs and annotes the least former and the least from China to Malacha: which are more than 5000, a projecte to 184, mar occum mask aroning on implesso anglinas union real monthologico. Ameno i vinitar i armone man fino leagues alimbre. For the country abaring you not left ea, and being usery way and in many places watered and croffed by divers greet and nanigable inters, there are almost as many people that dwell inboats you the water, as there do in houses you the land. Some and nanigable inters, there are almost as many people that dwell inboats you the water, as there do in houses you the land. Some and naugator truets, which rever good to their boars or barges, but continually thying in them, doby fithing and fowling get their there are, which rever good to their boars or barges, but continually thying in them, doby fithing and fowling get their themself they extre long ther, as we faid before: the abundance of fith and fowles heere in this country is admirable. Although this numg an tire yeare long. On, as a series of all maner of lining creatures, yet they do helpe this fertility by art and this strange intention; promise of beyond an area and or three thousand egges with horse dung, (like as they vie in Aleatro of Egypt) by the heat of which, in a certaine time, goffings and chickins are hatched and brought forth. The like they do in the winter, but then they lay them not in in a certaine time, goings and cineking are mached and o cought of the mouer a foft and moderat fire, which they keep continually burning dung, but putting them into a passet made of recussor rotating mentioned a fort and move at mich, mentiney seep continually birning in the fame temper, whereby, in a certaine number of daies, they bring the fame to paffe as afore. They have also this kind of fishing: in those cities which stand vpon the bankes and sides of rivers (as almost all the cities of this kingdome do) they keep a great number of Commortants or Craeguls (the Latines call them Mergi, the Spaniards Sea crowset jin cages or coupes: their, when they lift to go a filining, they put into their boars, and carying them to the deepelt places of the river, and there binding their needs lightly with cords (leaft that the fifthes which they catch fhould go into their bellies) they cast them by multitudes into the water, where they let them stay so long, wrill they fee their croppes to be filled with fifthes, and then they returning to their boars, they are let in and their they call by at their mafters feet all the fifth they have caught. This they do as oft as the fifthermen pleafe: and then being brought wnto their coupes, their makes are varied, and their ordinary mear is given to ear while they will. All this whole country is tubicet to one King, (as to a Monarch) whom they call The Lord of the World, and The Sonne of Heasen. Pagnin, a city in the North parts of this kingdome, toward the confines of Tartaria, is the feat of their King, where he ordinarily keepeth his Court. Out of this he neuer goeth, except in time of warre. His predecessours did sometimekeep their court in the city Manquin, for a remembrance whereof a golden Table is there very water. In presentation and normalization to the interest parameter, to a terramorative whereof a goiner 1 appearance very regionally preferred. In this therman of the King, which now raispech, is written 1 before its hanged a very rich currain, which is neuer drawen but upon feltival and holy dairs, when as they do reservence it very superlittionally, as if it did indeed represent the very Maiefly of the King himfelfe. They report that when he maketh warre at any time againft the Tartars, that he leadeth our into the field ar the leaft three hundred thouland foomen, and two hundred thouland horiemen . yet this allo they adde, that it is no very warlke Nation. The King hath under him a gouernour, as it were alieutenant, whom they call Trans. This leutenant is the indee and determine ner of all causes and controuer searting between man and man through out the whole kingdome. In the execution of inflice he vseth great fenerity. Thecues and murderers are kept in perpetuall imprisonment, vntill they end their lines either by whipping, hunger or cold. Although they becondemned to fuffer the greatest punishment that their law doth inflict (which for the most part is whipping) yet the execution of the fentence is so flow, that the greatest part of these condemned men do die in prison and neuer come to execution. Hence it is that there every where in all their cities fuch an infinite number of prisoners, so that in Canton, one of their least cities is there are oftentimes more than fifteen thousand men in prison at once. Robberies, (than which fault, in these countries, there is none counted more odious) are punifized by actuell kind of whipping. The maner of this whipping is thus: They fet the party to be whipped, with his face downe-ward, and his hands bound behind him: then he is beaten with a whippe, made of a reed or cane, vpon the calues of his legges, with such mighty blowes, that the bloud for the most part followeth at the first stroke: the second blow doth so torment of his legges, with fuch mighty blowes, that the bloud for the most part followeth at the first stroke; the second blow dock in fortement the party to be punished that he cannot possibly stand upon his feet any longer. Secural hangemen do whip, one one legge, and another another; and date fo hard that many do die of the fifteeand or futerenthiasth: for all their sinewes are by this time burit a stunder. The Portugals do assime that enery year in this country there die about evo thousand of this sind of death. This whippe is sine singers broad, and an inch thicke, which usery force they dippe in water, to make it the more plants, and or like the greater bord broad, and an inch thicke, which usery force they dippe in water, to make it the more plants, and or like the greater bord. Occurring the faith and eligion of this nation, it is thus. They do believe all earthly treatures and all things in the World, and the Concerning the faith and eligion of this nation, it is thus. They do believe all the structures and all things in the World, and the Goods; and therefore the character of is possible the left place of their alphabet. They worthip the Sunne, the Moone and the Stars, yet a thevery Distell himselfe, (which they pain in the same forme, as weed do here in Europe) that he may do them on har, saby lay, they worthip they worthed they and summous Churches. A decel in the country, as in their cities. They have also roots of Priests: the one for

Concerning the faith and religion of this mation, aix shus. They do believe all learthly creatures and all things in the World, and into Concerning the faith and religion of this mation, aix shus. They do believe and leaves a they do think that leaves is the greated of all gouernment and distipation of the religion of the greated of all gouernment and distipation that the origination of the stress of the greated of all gouernment and this point in the fact of its possibility of the stress of the great of the great of the stress of the great of the stress of the stress of the great of the stress of

come from hence.
In the lefuires Epithes lately feeforth in print, many things well worth the observation are here and there for downe of this country.
That of Probe of these people's ere called 5 x x x, the fituation doth plainly prous, neither doth the name yet retained much differ from that. For the Spaniards and Portugals do write it Ch nx, yet they pronounce it x m.o. Of the fituation and advance of this good country, it abethat. For the Spaniards and Portugals do write it Ch nx, yet they pronounce it x m.o. Of the fituation and advance of the standards and manners of the people, you may read in a worke of them Googless for the forth of this argument. Of the fame also read the letters of the Geditectarior mentioned, and for all made Lopes: but of people is the forth of this argument. Cithe fame also read the letters of the Googless for the fituation of the desired in the late of the fituation of the late of the late

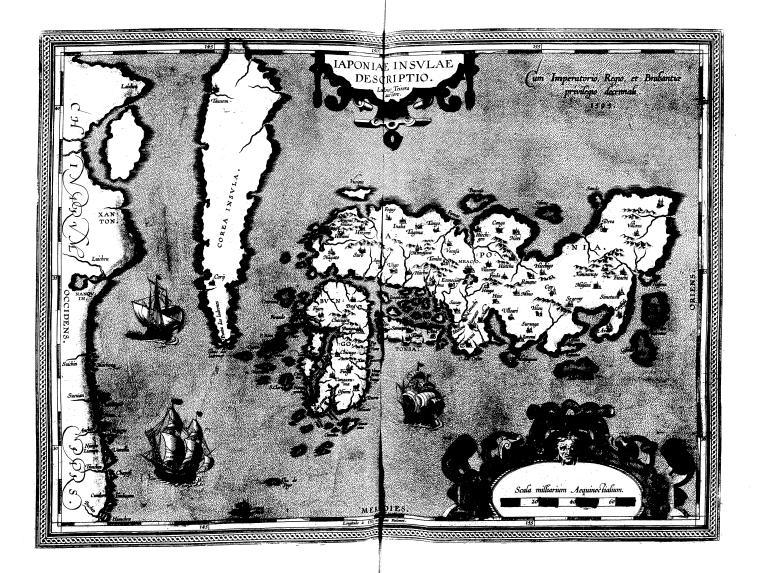
The Ile I A P A N,



The Peter Maffer, in the welfith booke of his history of India doth thus write of this illand: They are effectably three greater illands, with many other finaller round about them, distoined one from a mother by very narrow friate or arms of the feat, has are called by the hean of a law so t Ispan a. The first and the greatest is dissided into three and fifty figniories or kingdomes: the head and chicker in this is Meaze, whereof this whole land abeath his name. The teccond is smared & men, and contained him is Meaze, whereof this whole land abeath his mane of the kingdomes of figures and Panys. The chird laind is called X occurs. in contribute to a total the language of the kingdomes of figures in the laint of the state of the kingdomes. The length of the whole when the kingdomes. The length of the whole maine land other timelichous which cannot utility be called kingdomes. The length of the whole maine land

is, as they fay, almost two hundred leagues: the breadth is nothing so much: for in some places it is not about tenne leagues broad : at the most it is not about thirty leagues out. Of the compasse there is nothing certainly written that I know of It runnerh out from the South toward the North from the thirty degree of latitude almost to the thirty and eight. Vpon the East it is opposite to New-Spa ne, remote from it not about 150. leagues. Vpon the North it hath the Scythians or Tartarians, and other fuch people exceeding rude and barbarous. On the West lieth China, (Sinaram reg o) in some place neerer, in some place further off, according to the divers winnings and bendings of the shore : for from the city Liange, which is the vttermost bound of Ch na, toward the Wett, vnto Gotum, (Ogoto, I thinke) which is the first lland of all lapan that offereth it felfe to the view of those which faile from thence hitherward, is not about threescore leagues but from Amacan, a mart town in the West, where the Portugals for the most part do altogether vieto trade, vnto the same Gotum, the cutte is 197. leagues ouer. On the South, neere hand it hath naught but the vaft and wide Ocean; further off, certaine lands and countries not yet descried or knowne, out of which, the report goeth, that certaine failours came once by chance vnto Japan, and neuer put off from thence any more to return e backe to their native foile. The country for the most part is full of fnow all the year e long. bleake and cold, and therefore not very fertile. In September they cut downe their rife, in some places they reap their wheat in May: (for this generally is the vitual food throughout the whole country) yet they make no bread of it, as we vie heere in Europe, but akind of pudding or pappe, which they ear in flead of bread. The temperature of the aire is very kind and wholeformer their fresh waters are patting good: they have also some bathes or springs of hot waters of sources in Physicke, as some do constantly report. High and steep mountaines they have many heere and there, but we are especially famous, the one of which, whole name I know not, doth continually burne and cast out stames of fire, as Aetna in S. c. lia was wont to do, and as Heela in Island now vivally doth at certaine times. In the toppe of this mountaine, the Divell, enclosed in awhite clowd, the weth himfelfe to certain men, after that for denotions fake they have long fafted and pined themselves. The other, called Figenoiama, ariseth vp certaine leagues about the cloudes. The people do digge fundry forts of mettals out of the bowels of the earth, whereby they invice forten Nations to come from farre vnto their quarters. Trees they have both of the bowels of the earn, whereby they muce force in Nanons to come from target windows quantity. These may much out for pleafure and for profit or fruit not much whike ours better in Europe; yet there is one tree, which doth much refemble the Palme tree, whose mature is very flrange: 10r, as they affirme, it is straid of any maner of motifure: and if to be by chance it happen to be wette, it thinkesh together, and as if it had been infected with the plague, finiter or blatted, it withereth and dieth immediately. The helpe and meanes to recouer it againe, is to plucke it up by the roots and to drie it in the funne: then to lay it in a dry ditch or empty pir, and to couer it all ouer, either with the rult of iron bearen to powder, or elfe with fand i there, after it is planted and fet into the ground againe, it groweth and buddeth as afore, and fo it flourisheth and becommeth as trimme and beautifull as euer it was : the boughes also that fall off, or are broken off, if they be fastened with a naile voto the flocke or body of the tree, they will a row and ioine to the fame aswell as if they had beene grafted into it. Heere are every where great flore of Cedar trees, of such height and thickenesse, that hereof the carpenters make summers for houses, pillars and columnes for flately buildings, and the flipportights mafts for the taleft and greateft flippes of burden taken those quar-ters they vitally make. Sheep, hogges, hennes, ducks, geefe, and fuch other filiny kinds of huing creatures they feldome or neuer keep at home about their houses with up heards of cattell, as kine and horfes for feruice in the wartes in the forestig.

The fields are beforead with many heards of cattell, as kine and horfes for feruice in the wartes in the forestig. woods and but nie grounds, woolues, conies, bores, stagges and other deere do wander up and downe: they have plenty of phefants, wild ducks, flock dones, quailes and wild hennes ! fithes of diners forts, but especially of river trouts, (or filares as fome call them) as also of fea troutes which is not valike that kind of fish which Aufonius nameth Alofa, and Pliny Clupes of Clypea, in the fiftee of his ninth booke; this they fet great flore by and do account it for a dainty dish. They know not what butter meaneth; oile of oliues they haue none; but they make a kind of artificiall oile of the Whales which they and what dutter measures; once o omissing mane one; our trey mase a kins or armician one of the Whates which they excitor are acted by eyon this those; e the common fortof peopled of whom of what boughtor files do pinnertees, informe place flaw and havine, in freed of candles. If any one be tall or properly made, he is not a little proud of it. Many off-lem line brings, and are flrong and fully usen to tellar!, for that the most of them are fit for the wares till they be either decreased as old. They weare their beards floor: but in the reft of their haire they are very curious and have divers and fundry outter they flaue them not, but plucket hem off with pulle fans or pinfers; the Boies do bare their heads from the forehead cuen vp to the crowne: the baser fortes people and the clownes, the one halfe of the same: the gentlemen and noblemen, almost all oner, onely leaning a few haires befrind abourthe rape of the neck, which they hold for a great editorate mental part of the property of the propert though it be in the midde winter, they be itraight carried to a river to be walhed: being weaned and taken from the breaft, they are exercised in hunting, and are kept apart in rough and craggy places farre from their mothers and nurces wings; for they thinke that there is nothing that doth more effeminate the minds of men, than too tender and delicate bringing year They beforead and court the floores of their houses with fine and near matters, nising and swelling as matrices or flockebeds. Vponthese, laying a stone or blocket under their heads, in steed of a pillow, they sleep and take their rest; and upon the same, kneeling yoon their knees and fitting yoon their legges, they dine and fuppe. They are as neat and cleanly as those of China: a ttheir meat they do so cunningly put their meat into their mouthes with two line pricks or forkes, that they never droppe or let ought fall befide, not need once to wipe their fingers. They put off their shoes when they go to meat, least they should foile their carpets by treading upon them. The poorer fort, especially those that dwell upon the sea, do sine by thest, rise, and fish: the wealthier fort do set out their banquets richly and with great variety of dishes: at euery messe ech mans trend: et



made of Cedar, or Pine-wood, of an handfull thicke, is changed without table-clothes or napkins. The meats, when they are to be fer you the table, are built, or laid your another in forme of a fteeple or pyramis, beffrewed with gold, and ftucke and let out for a thew with branches of the Cyprefletree, like as we vie to do with Rofe-mary. Many times whole fowles are brought to Noblemens tables, with their bils and legs gilt all ouer. They intertaine their friends and guefts very kindlie and bountiallis. They have many orders and lawes of feathing and drinking, which are performed very curiouflie & with firance and exquifite ceremonies. They have no manner of wine, nor vines amongst them. A kind of artificiall wine they make and and exquine extensions. An included the process of thinke they we often and are curious in the making of it; so that many times Princes and Noblemen, will dresse, prepare and standard with their owne hands, for an honour and grace vnto their friends: and they have certaine places in their houses sungers with their owner hands, for an influence or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of cast iron continually affigued to this purpose: in which there is a furnace or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of cast iron continually hanging ouer the fame: from hence they feich drinke to entertaine their friends at their first comming to their house, and for their farewell at their departure: when their guests are to depart, they them all their treasure and houshold-stuffe which they do especially esteeme; which for the most part is nothing else but those vessels and instruments belonging to the making over do expectany effective, which to the consequence is business as our time to a monattime another ingression and of the drinke which I spake of before, namely the furmace or hearth, the panne or kendle with the trefere, the time in length the drinke in the content parts, the spooners, and the boxes wherein they keep the hearb and the powder made of the same. These things they tet little less the content parts are the content parts and the powder made of the same. These things they tet little less the content parts are the same parts and the powder made of the same. best and most orient pearles. Their houses for the most part are framed of timber, to avoid the danger of earth-quakes, which heere are very frequent and often, although that fome have their houses very artificially and stately built from the Foundation sparaed of a very fare kind of flone. They have many goodly Churches, and Monatteries bost of men and women, very in and fumptions. The language of all thefe ilands is one and the fame, but fo diuers and manifold, and of fuch different dialects, that it may not vnuufly be faid to be many. For they have of one and the fame thing divers and fundrie names, of which fome are vied in fcome and bad fenfe, others in good fenfe and honourable viage : other phrases and words arevied by the Nobility, others by the common people: others are spoken by the men, others by the women. Moreouer, they speake otherwise than they write: and in their writing there is a great variety, for they write their private letters vnto their friends one way, and bookes and fuch like another way. They have divers bookes, very fairely written, both in verfe and in profe. Againe, their letters are fitch, as in one and the same character they do expresse and signific sometime one word, fometime two or more. Lastly, the I aponian language is, of indifferent sudges, preferred before the Latine, either in respect of the elegancy and smoothnesse of pronunciation, or copy and variety of the same: therefore it requireth both great time and labour to learne it. They are a very warlike people and much given to follow that kind of life: the chiefe men of dignitie, which have the command of the kingdome and government of the fame, they generally call Tonos; although amongst those there are also certaine degrees, as there are amongst our Nobility, Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Barons. Another fort of menthere are amongh them, which have the charge and managing of maters of their Charles the fee are hauter all over the charge and managing of maters of their Charles the fee are hauter all over both head and beard; thefe may netter marite, but do yow perpetual chaftery. There are diuers and fundric feels of the feeling tous performs amongh them some there are which after the maner of the Knights of the Rhodes, do iointly profess armes and religion together, but they are generally called by one name, Bonzaj. They have in many places divers great Echooles, fuch as we call Vninerfities. The third flace of for to people among them, are the critzens and other degrees of genery: next was the date and the relationship of the control o occupations, very ingenious and skilfull in their trades. They have many kinds of armours and warlike weapons, made of fundrie makings, and excellent temper. They have also the vie of Printing with letters and flamps, not much valike our maner invented and practifed heere in Europe. The laft fort and flate of people in these ilands, are the husbandmen and labouters. Generally it is a very fibrile, wittie and wife Nation, and of fingular endowments and good parts of nature, both for aceste indgement, apmeile of learning, and excellency of meniorie. It is no shame or reproach to any to be accounted poore. Slanderous and railing speeches, thereing, robberies and that wigodile kind of rails other and swearing with all kind of discounting the control of a strength of the sand speeches, thereing, robberies and that wigodile kind of rails other and swearing and gaming, they do viterly abhore and detelt. Any offendours against the Law, of what degree fewer, are punished to go define the contract of the most contract of t noberies, to a certain stind or carre round about the city, in the face of an the people, and to faing them by minoritie with the some. In the fertice of God, which is the chiefe point of fulfice and vertue, hey do militably erre and feature from the right read. The free point of the right read. The right read for a feligion to informe the reft, are those which I say they name Bonzaj. A congit their faints which they worthip, the chiefe are those which they call A mids and Xee: other idols they have of lefter the right read to t mongituder faints which they working, the cinese are those which they can a make and latest concertuous they have of reflect the mation and note atmospit them, whom they pray vitto for health, recourty in fickenflic, childen, money, & cother things can be body; thickethey call Caris. All Japan 4, or the people of that name, were fubled in time pall vitto one Embedonging to the body; thickethey call Caris. All Japan 4, or the people of that name, were fubled in time pall vitto one Embedonging to the body; thickethey call Caris. All Japan 4, or the people of that name, were fubled in time pall vitto one Embedonging to the body; the call of the people of the state of the people of the people of the people of the state of the people of the people of the state of the people of the guen to pleasures and ease, became to be scorned and contemned by the Lieutenants and Nobility, especially of the Cubi (for other called the two chiefelt Princes vnto whom the government of the country was committed, of which afterward the and diddil the other) therefore the Lieutenants of the leutral litires, with the military men, hasing for a time endured fine acarpet Knight, by and by began to loath his gouernment, and at laft wholly (haking off the yoke of lub ection, feifed energy man into his owne hand the prouince ouer which he was fer as gouernour under the Emperour : fo at an inflant that united in the on the case the producte ones which to was the asponential under the Emperior 1 and animated transfer in only and mainte Emperior fol large command, was flattered as it were into many parts and pieces yet for a snowthinking the case of the ges. The chiefe and most mightie of all the Princes of Ispania is he that gat either by force or policy Measurm, and the best kingdomes neere to the lame, which they generally by one name do vulgarly call Tenfa. Those places were lately possessed amgountes necretorine raine, which they generally by one name do vulgary call 2 enj4. In one piaces were taken potential by Nathannaya, that tyrant which I foake of before : this King being fixine by reason about two yeares before, and his children murdered or bandhed, one Faviba a chiefe captaine of the rebels, by force and violence stepped into his regall throne, and to ske vpon him to fway the scepter of that kingdome.

The honour and credit of the fi stentrance of this Iland certaine Portugals do challenge and take vnto themselues, but I do rather gua credit to Antonio Gausino, who reported, in that booke which he wrote of the descries of the New found world, that Anton o Mota, Francisco Zermoro, and Antonio Pexoto, in their iourney as they failed from the city Dodra in Store, to passe for China, they were carried by a contrary wind to the Hands of the Japonians, about two and forty yeares before that time. All this we have extracted out of the forenamed Mulfeim, who handleth them more at large, with many other things of these llands of Isponis. Of the same there are heere and there many things in the Islantes Epillles.

INDIA.



Hat there is not a more goodly and famous country in the world, nor larger, comprehended under one and the same name than IndIA, almost all writers sountly with one confent haue affirmed. It was so named of the river Indus. The whole compasse of India by the judgement of Strabo and Pluy, is thus limited: vpon the West, it hath the river Indus; on the North, the great mountaine Turum; on the Eatt, the Eaftern (ea, wherein those ta-mous llands, the Molaccaes, do lie; on the South, it hath the Indian fea. In the middelt it is diuided into two large prouinces by the goodly river Garger. Ot which that which is on the Welt fide of Garger, is called India num Gargern, India on this fide Gargers that on the Ealt,

the vert was 0.0 angers, that in holy Scripture its called Evila to That in holy Scripture its called Evila to Ton Hauda: this latter some writers call Seria, the country of the Seres, as Dominicus Niger tellifieth. M. Paulus Venetus seemeth to divide it

into three prounces, the Greater, the Leffer, and the Middlemost; which he saith they name Abasia,

This whole country generally, not only for multitude of nations (of which, as Herodotus writeth, it is most populous and best stored of any country in the world) and for townes and villages almost infinite, but for the great abundance of all commodities (only braffe and lead excepted, it one may gue credit to Plin) is most rich and fortunate. It hath very many rivers, and those very great and faire. These running to and fro and in many places crossing and watering the same, do cause it, as in a moist soile, where the sunne is of force, to bring forth all things most plentifully. It storeth all the world with Spices, Pearles and Pretious stones, as having greater

plenty of these commodities than all the countries of the whole world besides.

There are neere vnto this country many goodly ilands, which heere and there lie scattering in the maine Ocean, so that it may justly be tearmed the World of Hands. But especially I A P A N, which M. Paulus Venetus calleth Zapangri, situate in this sea, is worth the noting: which, because it is not many yeares since that it was knowen to few or none, I thinkeit novamiffe to fay fomething of it in this place. It is a very large and wide iland, and hath almost the same elevation of the Northren pole and position from the South with Italy. The llanders and people heere inhabiting, are much given to learning, wisedome and religion: and are most earnest and diligent searchers out of the truth in naturall causes. They vie to pray and say service oft, which they do in their Churches in the same maner as the Christians do. They haue but one King, vnto whom they are subject and do nothing but according to his behests and lawes. Yet he also hath one aboue him, whom they call foo, to whom the ordering of Ecclefiafticall matters & gouernment of the state of the Church is foly committed. This peraduenture we may not vnfitly compare to the Pope, as their King to the Emperour. To their Bishop they commit the saluation and care of their foules. They worship only one God, protraitured with three heads, yet they can shew no reason of this act. They baptize their infants : by fasting, in token of penance, they labour to bring downe their bodies. They crosse and blesse themselues with the signe of the crosse, against the assault of Satan: so that in religion, certaine ceremonies, and maner of liuing they feeme to imitate the Christians: yet notwithstanding the order of the lefuites labour by all meanes possibly they can, not refusing any paines and trauell, to reduce them wholly to Christianity.

Heere are also the MOLVCCAE, certaine ilands famous for the abundance of spices which they yearly yeeld and fend into all quarters of the world. In these is bred the Manucodiatta, a little bird which we call the bird of Paradile, a strange towle no where els euer seen. More neere the coast of India, is SVM ATRA, or rather Samotra, for so the King himselfe of that country, writeth it, in his letters vnto his Maiesty: this Iland was knowen to the ancient Geographers and Historians by the name of TAPROBANA. There are also divers other llands heereabout of great estimation and same, as Laua Maior, Laua Minor, Borneo, Timor Gr. as thou mailt see in the Mappe, but we cannot in this place speake of enery thing particularly and to the full. Thus farre the religiou of Mahomet is protessed, and from Barbary ouer against Spaine, euen vuto this place is the Arabisck language spoken or vadershood. The Moores from Marrocco, Ambassadours to our late Queene some sine yeares since, we saw and heard them speake that tongue naturally, in which also their commission or letters patents were written: From Achem in Samotra, and Bantam in Iaua Maior our Merchants, this other day brought letters vnto his Highnesse, so fairely and curiously written in that character and language, as no man will carcely beleeue but he that hath feen them, especially from so barbarous and rude a Nation.

Of the ancient writers Diodorus Siculus, Herodotus, Pliny, Strabo, Quintus Curtius and Arrianus in the life of Alexander, haue described the Indies. So hath Apuleius also in the first booke of his Floridorum. Dion Prusaus in his 35. oration hath written much of this country, but very fabuloufly. There is also extant an Epitle of Mexander the Great, written to Ariflotle, of the fituation of India. Of the latter writers Ludouicus Vartomarous, Maximilianus Transfiluanus, Johannes Barrius in his Decades of Asia, and Cosmas Indopleutes, whom Petrus Gillius doth cite, have done the fame. But fee the lesuites Epitles, where thou shalt find many things making much for the discourry of the ile Lapan. But it thou desire a full and absolute description of the same, I would with thee to have recourse vinto the twelfth booke of Maffeius his Indian history. Iohn Macer, a Civillian hath also written bookes of the history of India, in which he hath much of the ile Iaua. Moreouer (aflagnedo a Spaniard, hath written in the Spanish tongue a discourse of the Indies. Of the ilands which lie scattering heere and there in this ocean, read the twentieth booke of the second Tome of Gonfaluo Ouetani, written in like maner in the Spanish tongue.

made of Cedax, or Pine-wood, of an handfull thicke, is changed without table-clothes or napkins. The meats, when they are to be fer vpon the table, are built, or laid vpon another in forme of a fleeple or pyramis, bestrewed with gold, and stucke are to be teryon the tare, are built, or had you another into not a needed by praints of the extended on the con-land is one for a five with branches of the Cypreflere, like as we the codo with Role-many. Many times whole flowles are brought to Noblemens tables, with their bits and legs gift all outer. They internate their friends and gueffs very kindle and bounti ullic. They have many orders and lawes of feathing and drinking, which are performed very curiouflie & with firange and exquirite ceremonies. They have no manner of wine, nor vines among them. Akind of artificiall wine they make and prefie out of riferyer they are especially delighted, more than with any other kind of liquor, to drink warer almost scalding hor, putting it into the powder of an hearb which they call Chia, (it is a very wholesome hearb of sourraigne vertues) this kind of chushes they referent and are curious in the making of it; so that many times Princes and Noblemen, will dreffe, prepare and sunglest with their owne hands, for an honour and grace vinto their friends; and they have certaine places in their houles affigured to this purpole: in which there is a furnace or fire kindled at all times readie, with a kettle of cast iron continually hanging ouer the lames from herce they fetch drinke to entertaine their friends at their first comming to their house, and for eber farewell at their departure: when their gueffs are to depart, they thew them all their treasure and houthold-fluffe which they do effectally effective, which for the most part is nothing effective for self-els and instruments belonging to the making of the drinke which I (pake of before, namely the furnace of hearth, the panne or kettle with the trefeet, the tunnell, the drinking cuppes or earthen poss, the poones, and the boxes wherein they keep the hearb and the powder made of the fame. ing copper or extruse jobs, the motions, and motion boxes without they become toward and the provide makes interface. Their things they technically the company that we do here in farmey by prings before with pretious fronces or braceless of the mod they are framed of timber, to assoid the danger of earth-quakes, but and mod orient peales. Their houses for the mod part are framed of timber, to assoid the danger of earth-quakes, but and the danger of the danger of earth-quakes, but and the danger of the danger of earth-quakes, but and the danger of the danger of earth-quakes, but and the danger of ear which heere are very frequent and often, although that fome have their houses very artificially and stately built from the foundation vpward of avery faire kind of ftone. They have many goodly Churches, and Monafteries both of men and women, very rich and fumptuous. The language of all thefe ilands is one and the fame, but fo divers and manifold, and of fuch different dialects, that it may not visually be faid to be many. For they have of one and the fame thing divers and fundrie names, of which some are vied infcome and bad fense, others in good sense and honourable viage : other phrases and words arevied by the Nobility, others by the common people rothers are spoken by the men, others by the women. Moreoner, they (peake other wife than they write : and in their writing there is a great variety, for they write their primate letters vnto their friends one way, and bookes and fuch like another way. They have divers bookes, very fairely written, both inverfe and in profe. Againe, their letters are fuch, as in one and the same character they do exptesse and signific sometime one word, fometime two or more. Laftly, the Laponian language is, of indifferent sudges, preferred before the Latine, either in respect of the elegancy and smoothnesse of pronunciation, or copy and variety of the same: therefore it requireth both great time and labour to learne it. They are a very warlike people and much given to follow that kind of life : the chiefe men of dignitic, which have the command of the ling dome and government of the lane, they generally call Tomes's though amongst thole there are allo certaine degrees, as the a examing from Nobility Princes, Dukes, Marqueffes, Earles, and Jarons. Another core are ano certame orgetes, as arrive are among tour resonancy princes, paraqueres, garres, anotations. Amonda fort of menthere are among them, which have the charge and managing of materies of their Church's thele are fundament out both held and beard: thele may neuer marie, but do vory perpetual chaftiry. There are diuers and fundric feels of their religious perfons among them stome there are which after the maner of the Knights of the Rhodes, do ionly profeffer. armes and religion together, but they are generally called by one name, Bonzaj. They have in many places divers great schooles, such as we call Vninersities. The third state or fort of people amongst them, are the citizens and other degrees of gentry: next vnto these are the retalers, hucksters, factours, and shop-keepers: with artificers and handiecrast-men, of divers occupations, very ingenious and skilfull in their trades. They have many kinds of armours and warlike weapons, made of fundie makings, and excellent remper. They have also the vice Opining with letters and flamps, not much visike our ma-ner insented and practified heree in Europe. The last fort and flate of people in these ilands, are the husbandmen and labora-1018. Generally it is a very fubrile, wittie and wife Nation, and of fingular endowments and good parts of nature, both for acute iudgement, apmelle of learning, and excellency of memorie. It is no shame or reproach to any to be accounted poore. the magnetist approach carining and extensicy on memore, it is no mame or reproach to any to or executional objects and that rupped lie ind of any to the carrier, with all kind of the carrier and the carrie PART OF HEADER HOMERIES AND RELIEVE MEANS. INCOMMISSIONING THE REMAINS IN THOSE PROPERTY WITHOUT STATEMENT OF THE PART OF THE the right track. Their guides and great mafters of religion to informe the reft, are those which I say they name Bonza. Amonght their faints which they worthip, the chiefe are those which they call Amida and Acca: other idols they have of lesse it mation and note amongh them, whom they pray mo for health, recounty indicated fidden, mongh, & other things a solution of the body; their they call Carin. All 1490 s., or the people of that name, were faibled in time part wrot one Emcongring to the body times any content and prove a, to the people of that table, were numerical time part vincion to the content and prove whom they called F or Dair, (this was his time of shonour and dignity) wrill flow must alse growen efferminate and grant to plenting and earlier became to be feomed and contented by the Lieutenants and Nobility, especially of the Cabe (for guara to plenting and earlier became to be feomed and contented by the Lieutenants and Nobility, especially of the Cabe (for where called the two chiefelt Princes with whom the gouternment of the country was committed, of which afterward the the dealth the other) therefore the Lemenans of the leucal finites, with the military men, having for a time endured fisch earlier the lemenans of the leucal finites, with the military men, having for a time endured fisch earpier Kinglis, by and by began to loath his gootenment, and at laft wholly flaking off the yoke of lablection, felfed every man into his owne hand the prouince ouer which he was fer as gouernour vnder the Emperour : fo at an inftant that vnited is ady and maine Empire of lo large command, was shattered a sit were into many parts and pieces: yet so as not with standing and of foreraigne authority doth cuento this day remaine in the Dur, of distributing and ginning the titles of honour to the Nobility, which efficiences are altered according to the distributing of the degrees, and are defigned by certaine notes and badges. The chiefe and most mightie of all the Princes of Appairs is he that gat either by force or policy Messam, and the belt ingalomes necre to the faint, which they generally by one name do vulgarly call Tenfs. Thole places were lately posselfed by Nahumanga, that tyrant which I spake of before : this King being shine by treason about two yeares before, and his children in intered or banished, one Favilia's chiefe captaine of the rebels, by force and violence stepped into his regall throne, and to see you him to fway the scepter of that kingdome.

The honour and credit of the first narrance of this lland certaine Portugals do challenge and take vinto themselues, but I do ta her gue credit to Antonio Gaualno, who reporteth, in that booke which he wrote of the descries of the New found world, that Anton o Mots, Francisco Zermoro, and Antonio Pexoto, in their ioutney as they failed from the city Dodra in Sion, to paffe for Chinas, they were caried by a contrary wind to the Hands of the Japonians, about two and forty yeares before that time. All this we have extracted our of the forenamed Muffeius, who handleth them more at large, with many other things of these llands of sponis. Of the same there are heere and there many things in the lesuites Epittles.

INDIA.



Hat there is not a more goodly and famous country in the world, nor larger, comprehended under one and the same name than I N D I A, almost all writers jointly with one confent haue affirmed. It was so named of the river Indus. The whole compasse of India by the judgement of Strabo and Pliny, is thus limited: vpon the West, it hath the river Indus; on the North, the great mountaine Taurus; on the East, the Eastern sea, wherein those famous Ilands, the Moluccaes, do lie; on the South, it hath the Indian sea. In the middest it is divided into two large provinces by the goodly river Ganges. Ot which that which is on the Welt fide of Ganges, is called India intra Gangem, India on this fide Ganges: that on the East,

Bulia extra Gongem, India beyond Gonger. That in holy Scripture it is called Evila Ator Haula: this latter some writers call Seria, the country of the Scres, as Dominicus Niger tellifieth. M. Paulus Ventus seement to divide it into three provinces, the Greater, the Leffer, and the Maldlemoss; which he saith they name Angla.

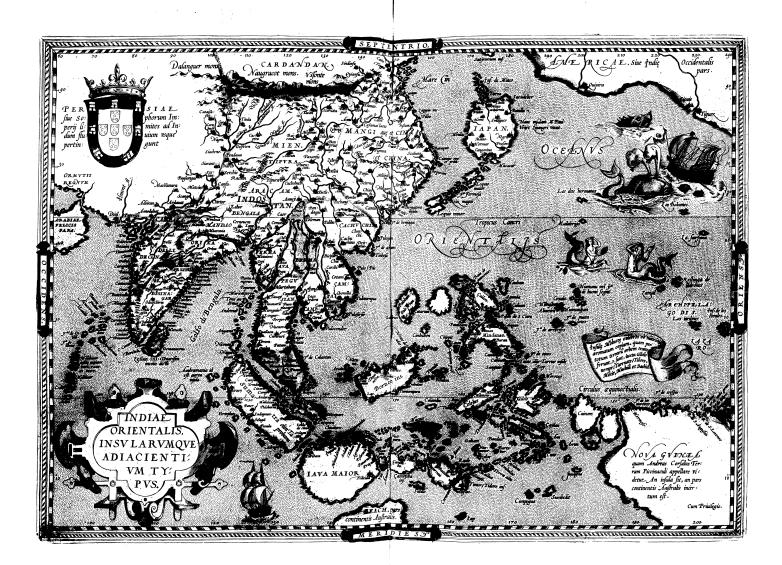
This whole country generally, not only for multitude of nations (of which, as Herodotus writeth, it is most populous and best stored of any country in the world) and for townes and villages almost infinite, but for the great abundance of all commodities (only braffe and lead excepted, if one may give credit to Plin) is most rich and fortunate. It hath very many riuers, and those very great and faire. These running to and sro and in many places crossing and watering the same, do cause it, as in a moist soile, where the sunne is of force, to bring forth all things most plentifully. It storeth all the world with Spices, Pearles and Pretious stones, as having greater

plenty of these commodities than all the countries of the whole world besides.

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The kingdome of PERSIA,

The Empire of the SOPHIES.



He Empire of the Persians as it hath alwaies in former ages been most famous; so at this day still it is very renowmed, knowen farre and neere, and conteineth many large and goodly prouinces: For all that whole tract of Asia comprehended between the great river Tigris, the Persian guite, the Indian (which of old writers was called mare Rubrion, the Red (ea) the rivers Indus and Iaxartes (they now call it Chefel) and the Caspian sea, is now in these our daies possessed by the Sophies, the Kings of Persia. All which tract of ground Pliny in the 27, chapter of his 6. booke of the history of Nature, by the judgement of Agrippa, assigneth to the Medes, Parthians, and Persi-

ans. But Ammianus Marcellinus, who lived in the time of Iulian the Apoflata Emperour of Rome, doth ascribe it wholly to Perfus. For he in his foure and twentith booke reckoneth vp these eighteen countries in this order, as parts of Persia; Affyria, Susiana, Media, Persis, Parthia, Carmania the Greater, Hyrcania, Margiana, the Bactriani, the Sace, Scythia beyond the mount Emodus (a part of the mount Taurus, the lewes call it lethra, others, Moghali, others Berefith, as Theuet reporteth) Scrica, Aria, the Paropamifada, Drangiana, Arachofia and Gedrofia. All these countries even at this day are subject to the iurisdiction of the Kings of Persia, (for ought that I can learne either by the bookes of late writers, or relation of failours and trauellers into those parts) yet the names are much altered and changed, as you shall easily perceive by comparing of the moderne mappes

and chartes, with the descriptions of ancient Geographers.

Of the original of the Sophies, these particulars following, Caling Secondus (wio, hath translated in his Saracen history, out of the Decades of Asia, written by Iohn Barrius: In the yeare of Christ 1369, there was a certaine pety king amongst the Persians, named Sophi, who held the city Ardenelim in his possession. This man bragged that he was descended lineally by his ancestours from Musa (azino, nephew of Alij Mubamed. He, the Chalife of Babylon being dead, & the contrary faction maintained by the Turkes, suppressed by the Tartars, began more boldly and freely to broach his opinions of religion; and because that Hocemus, the fonne Aly, from whom he draweth his pedigree, had twelue fonnes, minding to fet fome marke or badge vpon his sect and disciples, whereby they might be distinguished and known from others, he ordained that they that would follow him, and be of his religion, should weare a tire under the vaile, which all the Turkes do wind about their heads (they call it Tulibant) (hould be of a purple colour, and should hang out at the middeft of the Tulibant twelue hand breadth. After his death Guines his sonne succeeded in his steed: who did purchase vnto himselse such an opinion of learning, religion and holinesse throughout all the Eastern countries of the World, that Tamerlanes, that worthy and famous Emperour of the Parthians, (who ouercame Bayazet, the great Turke, and defeating all his forces, tooke him captine) travelling through Persia, determined to visite him as a most holy and religious Saint. To Guines, Tamerlanes freely gaue thirtie thousand captines, which he brought thither with him: these Guines alterward trained up in his religion, whose seruice Secaidar his sonne, especially vsed in his warres : For he, after that Guines his tather was dead, made warre vpon the Georgians, his neighbours bordering vpon his kingdome and countries, a kind of people of Scythia, but Christians by profession, and by the help of these Mussulmanes, grieuously vexed them many kind of waies &cc. Let this fatisfie thee in this place to be spoken of the original of the Sophies. These do make continual warre with the Turkes about the Mahumetane religion : for because the Sophies do follow one interpretour of the Alkora'n and Mahometan religion, and the Turkes another, which interpretours and expositours do much dissent and vary one from the other, so that the Sophians by the Turkes are counted but as Heretiques, and contrariwise the Turkes are effected for no lesse by the Sophians. It is by nature a Gentleman-like and honourable Nation, very citill and curteous, louing learning and liberall sciences, and withall do much esteeme of Nobility and Noble-men: in that are cleane contrary and opposite to the Turkes, which do not acknowledge or regard any difference of bloud or descent from famous ancestours and great houses.

The lituation of these countries, the maners, customes and behaviour of the people of the same, thou mailt read of in Abrylius Iohannes Venetus, Iofaphat Barbarus, Ambrofius (ontavenus, Iohannes Maria Angiolellus, and a certaine Merchants trauels, whose name I know not, together with them imprinted. Looke into also the Iesuites Epistles, and the Persian Commentaries of Caterino Zeni, a Senatours sonne of Venice. Polybius in his fifth booke doth most excellently well describe the middle Country. Moreouer Petrus Bizarrus, my fingular good friend, hath this other day fet out the history of Persia. Lastly, and somewhat latter than Bizare

rus, Thomas Minadoius hath done the like, but in the Italian tongue.

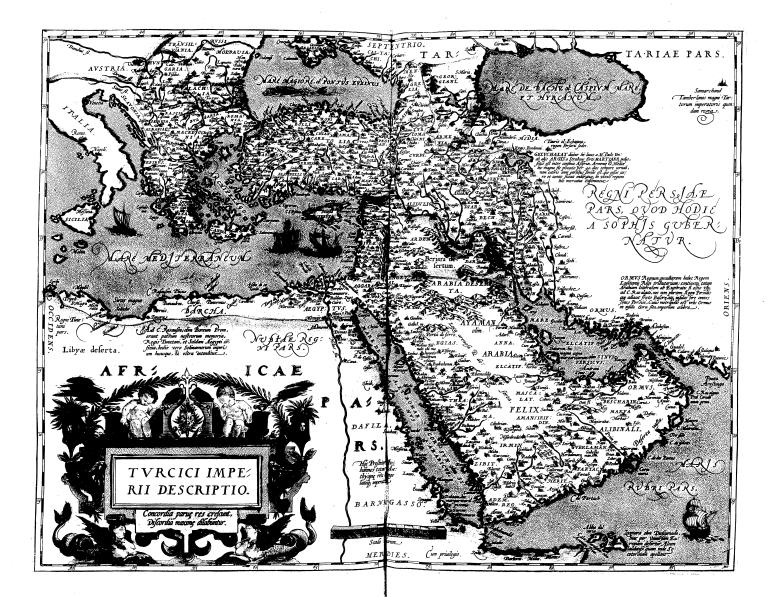


The Empire of the Great TVRKE.



If the original and beginning of the Turkih Empire, the encreafing and grow'th of the fame, vntill teame by little and little to that greatmeffer that now it is of, whereby its fearfuilt to all nations round about, we have gathered thefe few lines out of the belt Hiltoriographers of our time. In the yeare of Christ 1300. one O TTOMAN is TMMCM, and TMMCM is a Turke, the fonue of ZMi, a man of meane parentage, began for his pregnant write and great experience in feats of armes and ditipline of warre, to grow hamous and renowmed amongft the Turkes. Of this man the Hocke of the Turkish Emperious first took their name and beginning, and he was the first that orderined a king for the superiors first took their name and beginning, and he was the first that orderined a king

ouer the Turkes. He raigned seuen and twenty yeares, in which space he conquered all Bithynia and Cappas docis, and subdued many strong holds neere vnto Mar Maiore, or the great sea; so now the Italians call that sea which the old writers call Mare Ponticum and Sinus Eucinus, the Greekes now Manophalassa, and the Turkes Canadenis, that is, the Blacke fea. After him fucceeded his sonne ORCHANES, who wonne the great and strong city Prusa or Prusa, (now called, as Bellonius writeth Bource, and was sometime named Z. Ilaa and Theopolitana) which he made the head of his kingdome and place of refidence for his Court. He was flaine in an vnfortunate battell which he fought against the Tartars, in the 22. yeare of his raigne, and left AMVRATHES his sonne to rule the kingdome after him : who first, (the Grecian Princes falling at variance and calling him in) failed with an huge army out of Asia into Europe: he in a short space subdued almost all Greece, and Phocis a part of Bulgaria, but himselfe at last being ouercome and taken by Tamerlane, died and ended his daies most dishonourably. The father being taken, C A L E P I N V S his sonne stepped into the throne, and tooke possession of the kingdome. But having in battell etterly overthrowen Sigismund and his forces, and begun to wast and spoile the borders and territories of the Emperour of Constantinople, died in the floure of his age, when he had raigned but fix yeares. Heere note by the way that, Adolphus Venerius doth not reckon this Calepine amongst the Turkish Emperours. For immediately after Baiazeth, he placeth Mahomet. And that I may give every man his right, the fingular learned man, my good friend, Georgius Bruno Agrippinensis bath taught me that the very Turkes themselves do not account him for an Emperour. After him MAHOMETES tooke unto him the crown of the Empire, who made fierce warres upon the Walachians : subdued a great part of Slauonia : first passed with an armic ouer the Donaw: conquered Macedonia: and pearced through the country even as low as the Ionian sea. He translated his Court from Prusias in Bithynia, vnto Adernopoli in Greece, where he died in the fourteenth yeare of his raigne. After him AMVRATH the second succeeded in the kingdome. This man conquered Epirus, Ætolia, Achaia, Beetia, Attica and Theffalonica, (now Salonichi) a city belonging to the state of Venice. After him MAHOMET the second tooke vpon him the Diademe, he ouerthrew Athens the most renowmed Vniuerfity of the World. He wonne by battery the great city of Constantinople, vpon the nine and twentith day of May in the yeare after the birth of Christ 1452. He subdued the kingdome of Trapezonda vnder his command. He tooke (orinth. He forced the ilands Lemnos (Stalamine they now call it) Eubera (Nigroponte) and Mitylene to yeeld to his obedience. He got (apha, a city belonging to the Signiory of Genua; and at Genusen a city of Bithynia died in the 32. yeare of his raigne. BAIAZETH the second, after his death possessed the crowne. He made warre vpon the Venetians, and wanne from them Naupactus (Lepanto, or, as the Turkes callit, Emebachti) Methona, (Modon or Mutune, a city in Peloponesus) Dyrrachium (Durazzo) and spoiled all Dalmatia. He was poisoned by a lew his Physition. After whom SELYMV shis sonne succeeded in the Emperiall throne. He wanne Alcairo, the strongest city of Egypt, and killing the Souldan, subdued Alexandria and all Egypt under his obedience. He tooke also Damascus in Syria. SOLYMANN vs the only sonne of Zelimus, possessing his fathers roome, wanne Belgrad, tooke Buda the Princes seat, and spoiled Strigonium and almost all Hungary. He gatte the Rhodes by composition, and vtterly rased Quinqueeclesias in Hungary, (the Turkes call it Petscheu, the Dutch Funskirchen). Having surprized the city, he besieged Zygeth, where he ended his life. ZELIMV s the fecond his fonne, continued the battery, wanne it and facked it in the yeare ot Christ 1566. And thus under 11. Emperours, in 260. yeares, a great part of Africa, a greater of Europe and the most of Asia was by Turkish tyranny, brought under their yoke. But he that desireth a more absolute knowledge of the histories of the Turks, let him read Paulus Iouius, (hristofer Richer, Cuspinian, Baptista Egnatius, Gilbertus Nozorenus, Andreas Lacuna, Pius the second in the fourth chapter of his Europa, and others that have written of the Turkish affaires; but no man hath set out these histories either with greater diligence or more amply than M. Richard Knolles, our learned countryman my fingular good friend. Laonicus Chalcondylas hath curiously described the pedigree of the Ottomans together with the original of the Turks. Iohn Leonclaw hath very lately imprinted the Annalles of the Souldan Otthomans, written by the Turks in their owne language, and interpreted by him into the Latine tongue. Of their ancient maner of life, behaulour and customes, thou maift read in the eighteen chapter of Leo the Emperour, of Warlike preparation: as also in Bartholomen Georgiesiz, who hath written a severall treatise of that argument but especially the Annalles of the Turkish Souldans and the history of the Musulmans, both written by the fingular learned John Leonclan, shall satisfie thee to the full.

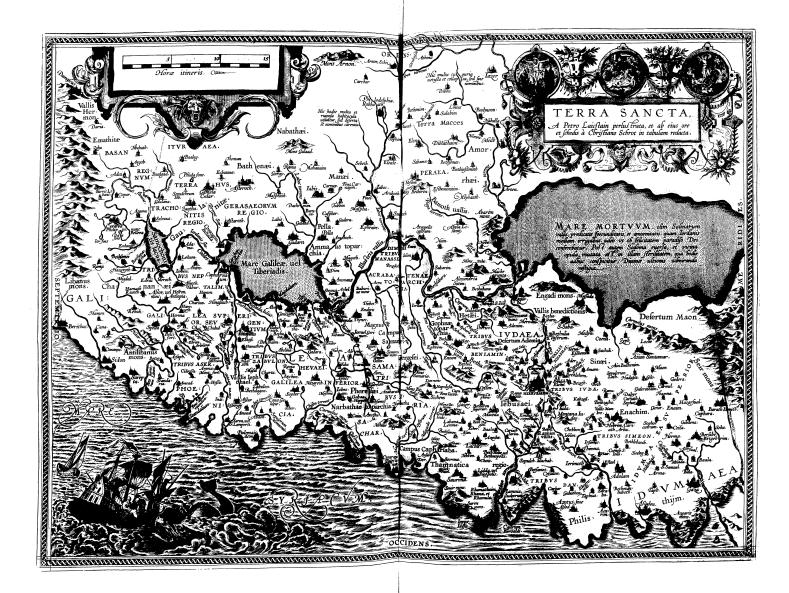


The HOLYLAND



Ha which the accinite called Palethia and I amicia, all the European generally now call The HOLY LAND, while which same they comprehend that which country with Ging accounts the I fraction is the temmer of the Land of Promitic, to which same they comprehend that which country with Ging lace was the I fraction is to themse of the Land of Promitic, to the same darker feet by office dambloader feet as and which defer the dash of Scolomon, we reach, and admicial with the good of the Comprehendation of th

Topulchre of our Lord and Sausar I few Christ, and we there semestimes by the Franciscane Frans, dubbed Knights, who thereof are named Knights of figulation of our Lette and a summer is the cortie, such as the exercisements of our Letter area, numered a region, who interest area man an ingustion of the Expeditive the out-off cortices in the large term of proofs, to discline in this large term of proofs, to discline in this large term of the control from our proofs, to discline in this large term of the control from our proofs, to discline in this large term of the front in 10 da. Meggis, me arthurs of that so to be read, properate historide from the devote the Kinglight that is to be made, properate historide from the devote ones, that her may receive the fundy out of the degree of the holy order, and making his consistion (having heard Malle & received the Sacament) he is admitted into the rooms where the holy legalchie is, and then they begin out his manner: First, all being gathered together within the holy fepither, they fing this Palma, Come best first of c. Then this, S. natforth top first of c. The Answer And renew &c. Lord heave &c. Let ve pray, Thou Lord, which know it the harts of the faithful &c. Then (1833) And the complete of the control of the contr rable parents. Quellion. Halt thou fulficient liung wherebythou mait liue and maintaine the effate and dignity of knighthood, without the help of merchandife or vie of any mechanicall or handle craft occupation? Anjmear. I haue, thankes be to God, fufficient liung and maintenance by lands and reservors. **Define**. Are those prepared to fecare with hart and mouth, to keep and obleme, to the extreme that they posses, but the fail interface among an orders which that be hereafter intende thee, namely their which follow Feri, a lampit of the holy order of heighten must every day, if opportunity to offered, heare a maffe or dunine favire. Secondly, when need required by vir. when there is any general warm against the Pagamor in Indicis, he must adactours to both only only and goods in the quarried for the Chrechharts is, he is bound either to go in his desired. person, or to send thicher of his charges, some one sufficient man or other. Thirdly, he is bound by that oath to desend and free, in as much as in him shall be, the holy Church of God, and all the members of the same, from their persecutors, and from the enemies of Christianity. Fourthly, he multa log-rier fluone which wares, filthy lacre and hire, fencing, buts, torneaments, combats and furch like, but only for exercife and making of himselfemore fit for the facred warre. Fifthly, he mult procure peace and concord between faithfull Christian people, do his belt to grace and of himide more in for the letterd ware. Fitting, the must procure peace and concord netwen national mention people, so on swarts o gaze cause leading the bound of his country, defined orphanes and addowes, he must carefully take head of careful doubte, periodic doubte, periodic doubte, periodic periodic doubte, peri not be blame worth, but fluil flow himfelie worthy of that honour that he aciled wno, by frequenting the Church & procuring the bonour and glopy of God and what he can It is inverfer domained of flow, whether helo ready with hat & You cop proteft, flower & perform call their disputes for the process of th woon thy thigh, in the name of our Lood Leius Chritt. and obletive, that the Saires have consquered kingdomes not by their fine deep, but by faith. The Knights that goed with the Sow and artich, and reling prohis kness and learning his had you the body Sophische he is add of by the Cachian, a time-fining the Sword you the flounder of the Knight, and faring this their world, I chain to make the N. a Knight of the body Sophische, of our Lord Leius Christ, in the name of the Eabure and of the Some and of the body Globs. Asset, (Asset, Cashing) as for e., crotles, Thin the lattle thin, and putterh upon his recke, according to the old maner, a chaine of Gold with a croft banging young; Lattly, the Knight killing the Sophischer (Christoph and Sophischer Christoph and Christoph and another is talked, which as to addied with the like commonis. In the manutemethe Knight first made must they in the hall of the holy of Sophischer and the contraction of the con there ee many, mitte piratal. In the impolaritastick, I hou more seautiol than the forms of men, show N, gird &cc. with thy food wyon the high-ord worth imply. I there he many is it poles in the plantal musher. The Profest. Lord he week Norman. And the third pirat. Let up not. Grant monthly clouch, most mercital God, that being gathered to get the following the control of the camp. Alonghy and exclusing God, power the gase of thy being fange you that they former to when the profession of the camp. Alonghy and exclusing God, power the gase of thy being you can be in the grant of the camp. Alonghy and exclusing God, power the gase of thy being you can be in the grant of grant of the gran quity i and wouldet that the order of in gittinood bould be mitted to the larguer and protection of they people, who also catter it to express other and the protection of the patience, that he may hurt no man wrongfully with this fword or any other, & that he may with it defend all things that are unit and right; and like as he now is promoted from a low and mean degree, with this new and honourable effate of knighthood, to be putting off the old mail with all his affections, may per on the new man, that he may feare and reuerence thee aright, as he ought to do, may flunne the company of the wicked mifereaux Infidels, and may extend his charity virto his neighbour, be truely obedient in all things to him to whom he is fubicelt, and do his duty is prightly in all things that he finall be emploied in, by Christ our Lord, Amen. The forme of the oth which they must take before they may be adult ted to take this hely order of knigh thood vpon them, thou mailt fee in the Orientall tournall written by Leonard Rusmolph, in the Dutch tongue.



ATOLIA,

fometime called A S I A The Leffer.



Etrus Bellonius in those learned observations which he made and set forth of his travels, faith that this part of Asia, (called of the ancients Asia minor, Little Asia) is at this day named of the Turkes NAT o-LIA, or Anatolia, of the Greeke word Anatale, which fignifieth the East, under which name they comprehend all that part of Asia that is beyond Propontis (Mar di Marmora, it is now vulgarly called) and Hellespontus, or, Strettodi Gall poli, the streits of Gallipoli, as at this day they terme it : that is to witte, all Phryg a, Galatia, Bithyw:a, Pontus, Lydia, Car a, Paphlagonia, Lycia, Magnefia, Cappadocia and Coma-gens. The miferable effate and condition of which countries, the maner of life and cuftomes which the people there do now at this day vie, if any man be defirous to know, let him repaire to the faid authour, who was himfelfe an eie-witneffe of the fame, and he shalbe I doubt not, satisfied to the full.

Let him also looke over the description of the East countries , (Orientalem Cosmographiam) done by Andrew Theaet, the Orientall observations of Nieslas Nieslas, and Peter Gillhis Boshwas, or description of Conitani mople and the places neere about that city. Lamieus Chalcocondylus writeth that of all the prouinces of Asia Minor, Paphlagonia doth yeeld a mine of Copper or Brasse, and that the King of this country, (Ismael he calleth him) doth yearely raisea custome or reuenue of 10000. rose-nobles. (Stater, the Greeks call this kind of gold coinc.) Yet it seemeth that he meaneth not generally all Ass, when as he addeth this afterward, That this copper is thought to be the best in goodnesse next that of theria: for theria is a province of Asia, bordering upon the Caspian sea. But peraduenture this may be true of that Asia, which is called Asia Minor, of which Paphlazonia is a portion. Theodoricus Adamaus of Suallemberg, hath described the Rhodes, an iland which lieth not farre from the coast of Asia Minor.

AE G Y P T.



Pon the West, this country is enclosed with the deserts of Barea, Lybia and Mamidas exponithe East, with the deserts which lie between Activate and the Red-Seaton the North it hath the midland-Seaton the South it is confined with the territordes of the city Bagia: Thus it is bounded according to the independent of Inhamset Les Africants; who doth disude it into three prosincess; Affidial or Affidial, which lieth between Bugia and Activates. From Assartes Royleins and Rethris, between Pelajam and Tenessa. In 1st shouth & Armenian the reads that it was sometime disuded into the filters analys, says, Demogra, Asternations, Refusi, and Damidas. That which Hatthow calleth Says, and Lea Affidial, Tyrius nameth Sreds except the copy be control and fashly. The Same washout makely mergine on constructive for Energy, which has Equations and Santon.

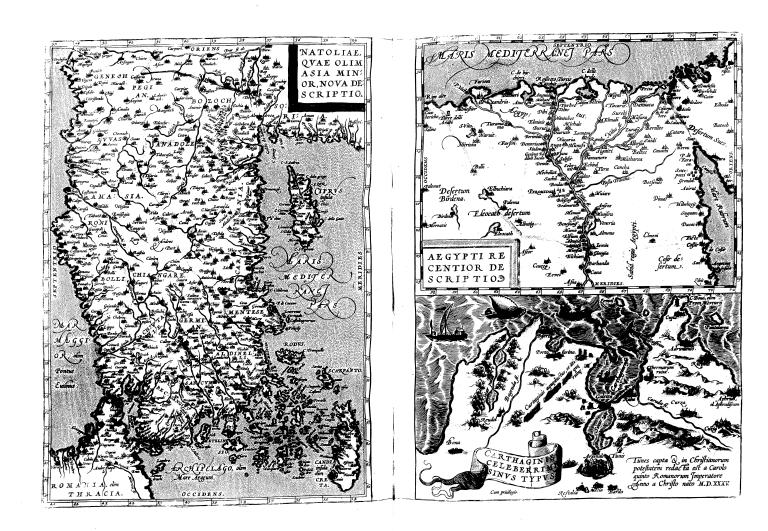
rupt and faulty. The fame authour maketh mention of another shire of Egypt, which the Egyptians do call in their language *Phium. Haithen* doth make the country of *Egypt* to be fifteen daies iourney in length (a manufcript copy, which beareth the title of Antonius Curchinus, not of Haithonus Armenus, hath, corruptly and falfly as I thinke, flue and twenty daies iourney, for fifteen daies iourney) and three daies iourney ouer. To this computation Gulielmus Tyrius doth lectme to confent, who faith that betweene Phacufa and Alexandria cities of the lower Egypt, are somewhat more than an hundred Italian miles. The vpper Egypt is scarsely senen or eight miles broad, in some places it is so straitely beset and enclosed with mountaines and hils that it is not about foure or flue thiles out. Leo faith; that from the Mediterran feavnto Bugia, it is 450, miles long, the breadth of it, especially in the vpper part, is almost nothing to speake of. That Nilus, the river which runner through the middest of it and watereth all the country, doth empty it felfe into the Midland fea only by four mouthes, against the opinion of all ancient writers, Gulielmus Tyrius doth teach vs, who is a man worthy to be beleeued in this case: for he was both an cie-witnesse, and a most diligent fearcher out of the truth of the fame. I have a Mappe, which I thinke was made by the pen in Egypt, which mentions fo many, neither dothit point out more that are worth the speaking of Hailbon writeth that in this who country there is beside Alexandria and Care, neuer a strong city or any that is fortisted with direct, wall or rampart. Yet it is apparant our of the description of this prouince done by Iohn Leo Africanus, that there be diversother cities befide these, although they be not very strong. For in his eighth booke of the description of Africke, he reckonerh up thirty and two, beside certaine other villages, which he describeth according to their name and fituation. Of Egypt thou maift read in the description of the Holy Land, set forth by Brocard, toward the latter end of the same; as also in Bellonius Observations, Guillandine and Niger. Of Nilus read Goropius and Nugaroli, beside that which ancient writers haue written of it, which thou shalt see in our Mappe of old Egypt.

The Hauen of CARTHAGE.



T is not our purpofe to deferibe Carthao E that famous city (and nextafter Réméthe only glory of the world) which fo long bearded the Romanes and flood out against all forms infinitedion: but because we faw this is Bay to be fet out in Bab, in this forme, I shought it would be at thing, wel-placing the learned thing the learned through the bab of the state of the sta this his Bay to be fet out in Italy in this forme. I thought it would be a thing, wel-pleasing the learned student of Geography, to ionic the same also this out worke together with this discourse of Paulus Ionius writtens of the same. Such is the forme of the Bay of Carthage, that the entrance into it is not to be described by fisch as faile thitherward from the maine sea: for that the cape Clupea, called of old writers Mercuries Foreland or Fairenesse

ftretchethout it selfe farre into the West, and againe winding it selfe and bending inward maketh another cape, sometimes called Apolloes Foreland, now the failours call it Zafranio. From thence vitto the straits of Goletto it is redoubled in maner of an halfe moone; and at the left hand of the city Rada (Raba the chart hath) famous for hot bathes of four raigne vertue, it leaueth the country. Oueragainst which are to be seene the ruines of old Carthage and the place where it slood. Thus farre Iouius. But the places neere adioining are described more particularly in Iohn Leo Africanus.



ETHIOPIA or ALHABAS,

The country of ABYSSINES, or The Empire of PRESTER IOHN.



He fame whom wein Europe call Profestor Indeed Profestor Indeed Monoex call Article Assau there (false, hair, the Adynius car Lethogouras, A ex sor, and N a or x, in their, Europearu and King, for his proper name is abirmally guestlum (as heceewey let in Europe) at the difference of the parents. It frements allo that a his coronamon he change this homes, (like as the Popes or flame wife at this diversion of the parents. It frements allo that a his coronamon he change the homes (like as the Popes or flame wife at this diversion of the control of the contro

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vato Pope Clement the Genomb. Of whole manner of late, cuttomes and reingron, we name gathered these rewines, once or me transition of page dates. A written and imprinted in their lailant on signs.

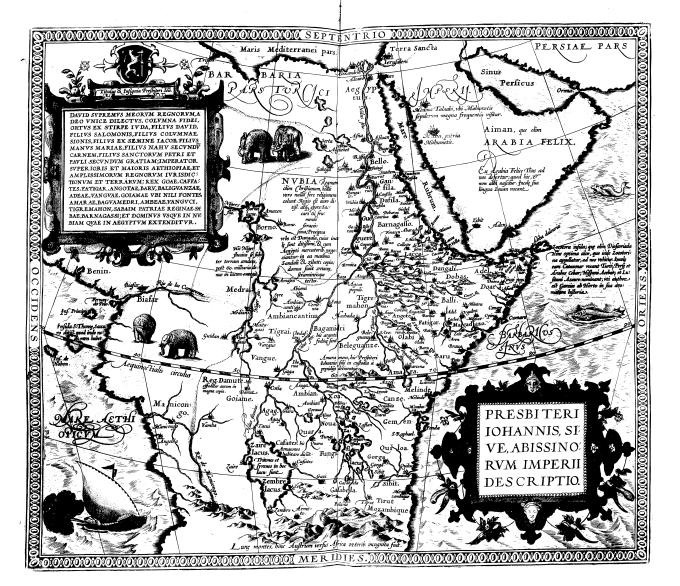
In the Genombre woman, and imprinted in their lailant on signs.

In the Genombre woman, a nor any luning creature of the female feet, that may enter or once looke within the gates. Their Monkes, which here doe had their Later for fifty datest orgehere, do latfor the most part only with bread and water. For in their countries there is a later of the countries there is a complete or a complete of the countries there is a constrained of the feet. The countries there is a later of the countries there is not always the receiver a countries there is a constrained of the feet of the countries there is a later of the countries there is not a later of the countries there is a constrained of the feet. Monkes do not extrany bread at all, only they line upon roots and horbs: fonce of them for all that must do neare go to be de-an extrained of the feet. Monkes do not extrany bread at all, only they line upon roots and horbs: fonce of them for all that must do neare go to be de-an extrained of the countries. In the Charleston of the countries and confers the countries of the countries. In the countries in the countries of the countries of the countries. In the countries of the countries. In the countries of the c

numeritarity 3- or 1, were, according to meir anny aux as may canten now so manifame cuent; out meet are excommunicates, aum roronderly the Cleary or one merit not found. Their lawses do observed universelvents. The Noble men do effection are beefer, fewered in with freshor the tologi, in manner as we when to be considered to the support of the control of a certaine in all the hingelone of Profer to indiversely haute no manner of brafts or copper money, but in telect of its they when pre gold vincined of a certaine weight. In this manner fals, tyeen only in the deprovation, but also generall throughout all Africals selected and brange and being and follings in the dead of money. In this manner fals, tyeen only in the deprovation, and brange and brange and brange the deproper among the their popel as of their great proper among the their popel as of their great popel and the selection of the sel

The Locals do more we and hurt this country, than any place of the World befield of that this plague is almost proper and pocular to them. Such oftenemes is the number and should not confirm, the as they first the place to be term to adder the near and flundows the near is the place to the interest forces and thicker troupes that they do wretly foole and continue the fruits formerine of one prounce formerine or lambers; build almost denoming all their core point the ground earliery be leases and lastics of theretee, leaning their mediones and patture that or graffle, for that the people do oftennies leaue their native foile where they were bred and borne, and are forced, for want of writing in a golden former the properties of the propertie

There is in their quarters arity named Coffinms, formerime the fact (at their histories do record) and place of the Queen of Suks, Magnetons, that is, and thinks, Andrea 2 would be predicted by the wavelled by byth one they affirm the kelows King of the Andrea do mend Market, (hat is, The King.) In this only they are pertuated that the Queen Cond tend distance and well. But is bett that at the Cord rest is distanced that the Queen Cond tend distanced well. But is bett that at the Cord rest is distanced that the Andrea Conditions of Conditions



ARBARY,

BILEDVLGERID.



He later writers, which haue diuided Africa into foure parts, do name this Barbary for the chiefe: and they do thus bound it; On the East toward the rising of the sun it hath the deferts of Marmarica (at this day they call it Barcha) even as farre as that part of the mount Atlas, which now is vulgarly called Meies, which part peraduenture was described by Strabo under the name Aspis. This mountaine (which runneth all along by the fide of it from the East vnto the West, even to the maine sea which of it is called Mare Atlanticum, the Atlanticke fea) doth bound it vpon the South.

On the West it abutteth vpon the said Atlanticke sea. On the North coast the Mediterran sea doth beat : therefore all that whole tract of Africa which formerly conteined both the Mauritanus, Africa, properly so called, and Grene, is generally by one name called BARBARIA; all which tract, as

Suidas witnesseth, was vnder the command of King Mafinissa.

This now is held for the best and most famous part of all Africa, and is divided into source kingdomes, or, if you like that terme better, foure prouinces: namely, Marroccho, Fesse, Telesine, and Timete. The people generally of this whole country are of a brownish or tawny complexion. They which dwell in cities, are very ingenious in Architecture and fuch like Mathematicall inventions: which a man may eafily gather by their rare and artificiall workmanship shewed in their buildings. They are (it we may beleeue John Leo Africanus) most singular honest men: without any deceit or couen: not only making a shew of simplicity and true dealing outwardly and in word, but also approouing the same by their actions to be so indeed and in hart. They are very stout and strong men ; but especially those which dwell in the hils and mountaines. There is no Nation under Heauen that is more zealous, so that they had rather die, than to put up any wrong or difgrace offered by their wines. They are very conetous of wealth and as ambitioufly ginen to seeke after honour and preferment, and therefore they trade and trassique almost into all quarters of the World. They which dwell in tents, that is, fuch as follow grafing and do liue by cattell, are very kind men, courageous, patient, curtuous, good housekeepers, and as great louers of vprightnesse, as any men in the whole world elsewhere. But seeing the state of the world is such, that there is no man altogether bleffed, none but haue their faults, thefe also are not without their vices: for the citizens, which before we spake of, are exceeding haughty and proud, hasty and sumith, so that the least iniury or indignity that may be offered, they do, as the common faying is, engraue in marble, they will neuer forget it. The country or vplandish people are so clownish and of such rude behaviour, and that so deepely imprinted in their mindes, that they will hardly be wonne to acquaint themselves with any stranger, he shall hardly euer winne their fauour. They are so plaine and simply minded, that they are easily drawne to beleeue things told them, although almost incredible. Of naturall Philosophy they are so ignorant, that they hold all things done by the naturall force and operations of Nature, to be wholy supernaturall. They are fo hasty and cholericke that one shall hardly in the day time walke the streets but he shall see two or three either quarrelling or together by the eares. They neuer speake but hastily, aloud and as it they would eat one another. Thus farre of the quality and behausour of the people, now it remaineth that we should speake somewhat of the nature of the soile and country.

That part of the country which is toward the Mediterran lea, is full of hils and mountaines. From these mountaines euen voto famous Atlas, it is plaine and champion, yet heere and there rifing with knols and hils. Heere are very many goodly springes, and therefore it is well watered with divers pleasant brookes and rivers. It yeeldeth great store of Dates and Pomegranates: it is not very sertile for come and graine: but of figges, and oliues with fuch like fruites it affoordeth yearely great plenty. Mount ATLAS, verie cold and barren, on all fides full of woods, and couered ouer with fnow, breedeth almost all the rivers of Africke. Yet the cold heere is neuer fo great and sharp that one need to desire to come to the fire to warme him. The later end of Autumne, all the Winter and a great part of the Spring haue many boifterous and bitter stormes of wind and haile: and oftentimes they are in these places much vexed and affrighted with terrible thundrings and lightning: in some places they have great and deep snowes, &cc. But Johannes Leo Africanus hath described these countries and people very curiously and at large, who will satisfie thee at the full; to whom it thou pleasest thou maiest adioine what Ludouicus Marmolius, and Fazellus in the first chapter of the fixth booke of the latter decade of his history of Sicily, have written of this province. Celius Augustinus Curio hath fet out the description of the kingdome of Marocho in a severall treatise, to him, he that pleafeth, may adioine Diego de Turribus, who in the Spanish tongue hath written a booke of the Originall

and Succession of the Xariffes.

- BARBARIAE ET BILEDVLGERID, NOVA DESCRIPTIO OceANVS OccI HISPANIAE PARS. Arragon & Caltilia togal: Valençia Seuilla Granada. Cartagena Golfo de las ye: guas. id est sinus e: quayun: à démersis mibi eguabus, vt refert Fernandus Oniedus. qui olim vtramq Mauri: taniam, et Africam minore Desertum Tebesse. Tehorregau desertum Guargale desertum Haÿr desertum Libyae pars. que hodie Sarra appellatur. MER DIES. quae uox, idem quod desertum significat.

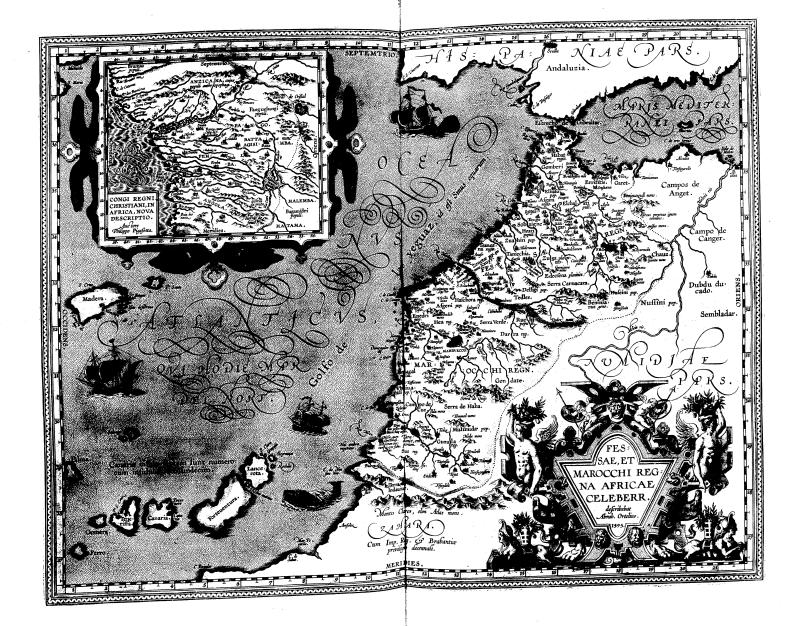
The kingdomes of FESSE and MAROCCHO.



Hat part of Africa, which of old was called Mayritania Tirotirana, at this day comprehenden the kingdomes of Fefferand Americho, which hetere we prefent wnto thy view in this Mappe. Of the which Maa oc c no, taked the name of Americho (they call in Karray, the Spannards American) the chiefe and metopolutane citie of the fame. The territories round about this city, and generally the foile and fields of the whole kingdome, as is about Lea Africana writeth are most pleafant and fertile, eutry where befpread with heards of cattell, flockes of theep and diuters forts of decre and wild beafts: in all places are green and goodly pathures, most plentifully yeekling what foecure in needfary for the maintenance of mans life, what focuser may recreate the fents by pleafant finels, or pleafe the cies with delightfome thewes. The whole kingdome is almost thought of the pleafant finels, or pleafe the cies with delightfome thewes. The whole kingdome is almost most of the control of the pleafant finels are (which are but very few) are exceeding belake, cold, and abortes, for that they will beer no othing but barty. American

which we faid was the chiefe city of this kingdome, is accounted one of the greatest cities of the whole world: for it is of such a wondefull bigueffe, that in the raigne of Haly the sonne of Helph their king, it had more than an hundred thousand families. It hath about it 24. gates. The wall of a maruelous thickneffe, is made of a kind of white stone and chalke viburned. There are heere such abundance of Churches, Colledges, floues or hothouses and innes, as justly more may not be defired. Amongst the Churches, there is none more artificially and gorgeously built, than that which standeth in the middest of the city built by the foresaid Haly. There is another beside this first, raised by Abdu'-bnumen, his successour, and enlarged by Mansor, his nephew: and lastly more richly ser out with many good-Iv columnes, which he caused to be brought out of Spaine. He made a Sountaine or cestern vinderneath the Church, as large and wide as the whole Church it felfe. The roofe of the Church he couered all ouer with lead. At euery corner he made spoutes, by which the raine water falling vpon the roofe might runne into the ceftern underneath. The fleeple made of a very hard kind of flone, like that of the Amphitheater of Veffafian at Rome, is higher than that towre of Bononia in Italy. The greefes or flaiers, by which they go vp to the toppe of it, are enery one nine handfull thicke, but in the out fide of the wall are tenne. This tower hath feuen roomes or lofts one aboue another. Vpon the toppe of it is fet another turret or spire like a pyramis, sharpe toward the top. This hath three loss one aboue another, into which they go yp from one to another by flaires or ladders made of wood. On the toppe of this fpite you a Inlast of iron, in steed of a weather-cocke, doth stand a most goodly Moone of pure gold, with three golden globes fo put you the iron shaft, that the greatest is lowest, the least highest of all. If any man from the toppe of the steeple shall looke downe toward the ground, the tallest man greatests sowers, the rear inguest of an early man from the opper of the free per little sower coward the ground, meaning that is fement in budger, than a child of a year old. From the toppe allo of this the cape of fore land which they call \(\frac{1}{2} \) step a hundred and thirty miles off, may eafly be defired. And although one should statedly find a greater Church if one should trautellal the world outer, yet the place is almost whosh defer if so more do cuer view come higher but you for finders. Vinder the dollers of this Church they report that there were wont to be an hundred Stationers, and as many outer against them on the other fide of the Churchyard, which daily heere kept shoppe, where as now I do not thinke that all this whole city can affoor dat this time one booke-feller. Hardly the one third part of the towne is inhabited. Heere hence it is that within the wals there are many vineyeards, large gardens of palme-trees and other fruites, with goodly corne fields most fertile and well manured: for without the wals they cannot till the ground by reason of the frequent intodes of the thecusift Arabians. This one thing is most certaine, that this city is suddenly growne old before the time: for it is not about fine hundred and fix yeares, since it was first built. There is also in this city a very strong cattle, which in respect of the large bignesse, the great thickenesse and compasse of the wals, the high and many through your goodly and startly gates built of the richest Tiburtine marble, may justly be accounted for a faire towne. Within this cattle is a most beautifull Church with a very high fleeple, vpon whose toppe is a golden moone, with three golden globes of different bigneffes, all of them weighing 130. crownes. There have been some kings of this country, who, moued with the love and valew of the gold, have attempted to take these globes downe and to put them into their purses, but alwaies some strange euent or missortune or other did himder their purpose and crosse their desires. So that it is now commonly amongst the people held for a very ominous thing for any man but once to offer to touch these globes with his hand. Let this be sufficient to have spoken of this city in this place: he that edirect a larger discourse both of the city and castle, let him have recourse vnto Leo Africansus, who in his 2. booke will saiss she him to the full. In this kingdome also is the city TARADANT, (the Moores call it Taurent) a very great and goodly city built by the ancient Africanes. It conteineth about 3000, houses or families. The people are more civill and cuttuous than in other places heere about. Heere are many artificers of diuers and fundry occupations. The townesseen do yearely raise a great profit by keeping of a gard to defend merchants. that from hence do trauell vp higher into the country, from the affault of thecues and robbers, and to conduct and lead them the neereeft and best way: for it is a place of great resort of strangers as well of Christians as others. There are also other cities, as the mappe doth them: among the which is M & 55 a, having a Church not farre from the fea, which they do most religiously reverence. For there are fome heere that most fondly do beleeue and affirme that the Prophet longs, when he was fent of Godto preach vnto the Niniuites, was at this place cast up of the fith, which before had swallowed him. The sparres of this Church and the beames are made of whale bones: for it is a common thing, for the lea to cast vp heere dead whales of maruailous bignesse. Vpon the coast also of this country is found that kind of Amber, which we call Amber-greefe. Not farre from this city is TEINT, a towne where all those rich skinnes are dressed which are commonly called Maroccho pelts. More of this kingdomethou mailt read of in Leo Africanus, Marmolius, and in the Saracen hiltory of Cellus Augustinus Curio, where he hath a seuerall treatise of this province. Thus fatre of Maroccho: it remaineth now that we thould fpeake likewife of Felle.

Fig. 18, the 2st Morecho, it a kingdome focalled of the chiefe city and metropolitane of the fine. This city is fituate in the hart and middel of the kingdome. I was built as they affirm about they error of our Lord 786. Neither is it only the head city of this king-dome, but it is efterned. The Moreyoltane of 28 Barbary, and is valigatly called, as Marmothan tellifieth, The Cast of all belief part of the Moreyoltane of 28 Barbary, and is valigatly called, as Marmothan tellifieth, The Cast of all belief part of the Moreyoltane of 28 Barbary, and is valigatly called, as Marmothan tellifieth, The Cast of all belief part of the Moreyoltane of 28 Barbary, and is valid to the city flandshy nothinks, only the middelt of its plaine and level. The river you which it is feated entered in attivolutely places, (for the one is duided more two parts) and being entered within the wals it presented it fell a amont more infinate banches, and is by and by, in channels, troughs, and pipes conneighed almost to enter private the city out my the main finate channels, and is by and by the means better pith continually near and cleane. The greatel part of therefore by built ob brick and coloured flones, are very beautiful and do make a goodly thew to the behales. Moreover the open places, galleries and powtes are made of a kind of party coloured brickoop patients, in which like with boilete. Moreover the open places, galleries and powtes are made of a kind of party coloured brickoop patients, in which like with boilete, and the subject of the coloured with who and of the more than the coloured with boot of a discussed plaine, is observed to the coloured with develop and gregorolly. The topse of their brudes and does not one coloured with boot of a discussed plaine, is observed to the more part energy be under flored and we amone the coloured with the more part energy be under flored and we amone the coloured with the more party of the more than the coloured of the coloured with the more party of the coloured and coloured and we amone





flone of bricke, every one having a fountaine or conduich adjoining to it, made of a kind of marble or flone viknowen of the Italians. Every Church hath one Priest belonging to it, whole charge is to tay feruice there and to read praiers. The greatest and chiefe church neury climentation in the configuration in this city called Corracto, is of that greaterfile that ritistad to be almost a mile and a halfe about. It hat home and thirty gates of manuellous bignetic and height. The steep le of this Church, our of which the people with a very lowed and thundering voice are called to Church, (like as we do vie by the towling of a beil) is very high. Vnderneath this is a cellar or vault, where the oile, lights, lampes, mats and fuch other things necessfarily and ordinarily yied in the Church, are kept and laid up. In this Church there are every night in the yeare 900. lamps lighted at once. Moreouer, in this city there are more than an hundred Bathes: Hem, two hundred innes, euery one having fix skore chambers apeece at the least: for divers of them have many more. Every inne hatha well or fountaine of water private to it felfe. In about four chundred places you shall find mill-houses, energy place having in it fine or fix mils: fo that in all you may acto triefe. In about our chainted pass 300 infantaments that count beer executed their femeral and proper places to dwell in, energy one by it felic, to that the belt and more worthipfull trades are placed necreft the cathedrall Church. All things which are to be fold, have their fenerall market places appointed out for them. There is also a place assigned as proper to the Merchants, which one may justly call a litriectty, encloted round with a bricke wall. It hath about it twelve gates, ech of which hath a great iron chaine drawne before it, to keep horles and carres out. And thus much of the Well part of Feffe. For the other fide which is vpon the East, although it have many goodly churches, buildings, noblemens houles, and colledges, yet it hath not fo many tradefmen of fundry occupations. Notwithflanding heere are about fine hundred and twenty weavers thops, befides an hundred shops built for the whiting of thread. Heere is a goodly callle, equall in bigneffe to a prettie towne, which in time past was the Kings house where he vsed to keep his court. These particulars we have here and there gathered out of the third book of John Leo his description of Africa, where thou mailt read of very many other things of this city, both pleasant and admirable. Item Iohn Marmolius hath written something of the same. Moreouer Diego Torresto. in that his booke which he fometime wrot of the Senifs, (or Xarifs as the Spaniards vitally write it) hath done the like. Out of whom I thinke it not a miffe in this place to adde this one thing worth the remembrance. There is a flone faith he, at one of the gates of this city, which hath upon it this infeription in Arabicke letters, FIZ VLEDERLENES, id eft, populus gentium, or thus, Fes blead lenes: Fesse a world of men: like as they commonly speake of Norway calling it Officinam hominum, the shoppe or workehouse bless (med): Figets a World of mel): Incest tiley commonly peaced on what yet Lining to footbase nommon, tile interpret overcommon where men are made. Againe he alledgeth this sas a common present vulgety footbase of this city: Zignet gold det FEE, don'the interpret overcommon the common tile the property of the controlled of the common tile the property of the pr

The kingdome of C O N G I.

notinough? This S. Hierome, in his fecond Epiftle vnto Geruchia a virgine, doth cite out of Ardens the Poet

🛪 F Congithu kingdome of Africa(wh chothers corruptly call Manicongos for thu word properly lignifieth the king of Congi, Nand cannot be spoken of the country alone) my good friend Phillippus Pigaletta, the authour of thu Mappe, wrote a booke in the Italiantonque, this other day imprinted at Rome. Which he penned from the mouth and relation of Odoardo Lopez, a Portugall, who had himselfe been a long time a dweller there, and so a man very skilfull of the state and situation of this country, and an cy witnessees that which heere is set downe, out of whom we have drawen these sew particulars: This kingdome is divided into these fix provinces: Bamba, Sogno, Sundi, Pango, Batta and Pemba. The first of which is inhabited and possessed by a war like and very populous nation: fothat this one by it felfe is able, if need be, to make 40000, fighting men. The chiefe city of this prouince, and feat of their Kings, is Baula, which now they call Citta de S. Saluador. All this whole prominee is very rich of filter and other metals, effecially about the iland Loanda, where also they catch abundance of those shell fish which breed the pearles: these they do we in this kingdome for exchange in buying and felling in fleed of money : for heere there is no manner of wfe of coine : neither do they much effeeme of gold or filuer. Heere is also great trafficke for flanes, fo that the Portugals do yearely buy and carry from hence aboue 5000. Negroes. This country doth breed great store of Elephants, which they in their language call Mawzao. There is also found in these quarters a kind of wild beast, which they call Zebra, of the bignesse and fashion of amule. But that it is not a mule, it is apparent, in that this beast is not barren, as the mule is for this doth breed and bring forth yong, as other beasts do. The pelt or hide of it is different from those of other living creatures of like fort: for it is straked with firakes of three divers colours, namely, blacke, white and yeallow or lion tawny as they callit. It is so wonderfull swift of soote and so wild that by no meanes it may be tamed or be made (eruiceable for any wfe of man : whereupon they commonly wfe this for a prouerbe, As fwift as the Lebra. There are alfo, as in other places, Lions, Tigers, Woolnes, Hartes, Hares, Conies, Apes, Chamaleons with diversand fundry kindes of Serpents : beside hogges, sheep, goats, hennes and parrattes. Crocodiles, which they terme Cariman, are heere very plentifull. But horses, oxen and other beasts fut for such kind of services and wees for mankind, they have none at all. Heere doth grow great store of Palme-trees. Of the leaves of this tree they make and we are almost all kind of filke garments and apparell. For the wfe of the filke-wormes, which in other places is wellknowen, is heere altogether unknowen. The maner of their posts, or maner of trauell from one place to another (for as we have shewed before, they have no horses) I thinke it well worth the while to set downe in this place, out of the 15. booke of Maphey his Indian histories, who as firmeth that they have no other but wooden horses; which flory he thus laith downe. Voon a rafter or beame, saith he, about nine inches thicke, and eight foot long, they pread a piece of a buffe hide of the breadth and compaffe of a laddle; upon this the traveller litteth fradling: two men bestethe bayard upon their shoulders, and of the tourney he long, then other two do shift and ease them of their burden. The forenamedauthour Pigaletta, describeth another kind of carying of passengers from place to place, yet it is not very much different from this. Vpon the North part of this king lome do abutte the Anzicanes, a mankind nation, a people i meane that eateth mans flesh: lo that heere mans flesh is openly fold in their flumbles and fl-fb markets, as beefe and mutton and other meat is amongst vs. That also which they report of Loanda, aniland upon the cash of this country. I thinke it worth the noting in thu place; namely, that they fay it lieth he exceeding flatte and low, that it is fareely feene above the water, and that it is a made ground compounded of the madde and/and, which the river against which is lieth, esflethout into the fea. Laftly, that if any man flall digge but two or three handfuls deepe within the ground, he shall find fresh water, very wholesome and good to drinke : and that which is most wonderfull, this same water when the sea ebbeth will he salt, but at full sea only it is fresh. How this nation was by the meanes of King lohn, King of Portugal, in the yeare of Grace 1491, converted unto Chrisl anity, and with what fucesset they have continued an egone forward, and yet still constantly do per still the stime, any man that list, may read of in the sor enamed authores: Pigastettain his second hooke: Maphey, in his sirst hooke of the history of India: ms I John Barron in the third chapter of the third booked his first decade of Alia. Before the entrance of the Portugals into this country, the people had no proper names; but were called by common names, fuch as also flones, trees, herbs, birdes, and other creatures amongst them were suited by



THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOLY WRITERS.



Hat which we have promifed, behold now, ye fludents of Divinity and Holy writte, at length we offer to your view, namely, a Map of Sacred Geography, or of fuch places as are named by holy writers in the bookes of the Old and New Tertaments, whether fo exactly as the matter requireth and thou doest looke for, I know not but that it is done with my best ability & skill (to which in any matter, and therefore in this especially, I dare not much rely) I know and can truly protest. Yet notwithstanding, that I haue not bereaued the learned of their due commendation in doing the like, I do acknowledge and do willinly confesse, we have done what we could, seeing that we might not performe what we

would. Therefore what heere we offer it is rather our will, than our wish. Two things, most kind Reader, we defire thee to observe and marke, before thou sudge and censure this our labour. First, that in the Geographicall names of places, we have followed the translation of Septuagints: because that is but one and uniforme. The Latine translations as they are many, so also they are different, and in naming of places they vary much and disfent one from another: so that that word which one doth interpret properly, another otherwise doth translate it according to the fense and meaning. Which is, that I may vie Varroes phrase, to make a noune appellatine of a proper name; and contrariwise of proper names to make appellatiues. Examples of which thou mailt see in the annotations of Emauel Sa, as also in our Geographicall Treasure. Therefore where we sticke as doubtfull, which of these different readings and writings of proper names we may take, we runne vnto the 72. interpretours as vnto a fure ground. It any man be defirous to know how otherwise the Latine interpretors do call these proper names, let him have recourse to our Treasurie, and he shall without any great difficulty easily satisfie his desire. For in this he shall find all the Synonymes of places digested according to the order of the Alphabet. The other thing, gentle Reader, which I would have thee to observe, and necessarily ought to be done, least prejudice do go before found indepenent; is this, the feats of all places of Palefina are not fet downe in this our Mapp, but a tew of those that are more famous, according to the capacity of the table: (for thou feel how that ear and narrow) it is;) what heere is wanting may be supplied out of the Tables following; two of Talman Stella; the third intituled the Percepination of S. Paul, and the fourth intituled the Percepination of the Patriarch Abraham. For it all these should have been portraitured and joined together in one and the same Mappe, it would grow too much too great: yea it would be so great and huge that it would exceed this, which heere we give; an hundred times; and so by reason of the greatnesse, it would not only be troublesome in vse, but also unpleasant to the eie. In the hart and middest of the plotte, where thou feest Syria, as it hath been sufficiently replenished and filled with places, fo in places round about vpon the coasts on all sides, it is most empty and barren: so that it would appeare like a small iland in the vast ocean, and would soone have growen into a great, burdensome and chargeable bignesse to no purpofe or profit at all.

We have voon the fide in a void place fet the Mappe of the whole World, whereby the diligent student of Diminity by conferring might eafily fee, what and how great a portion of the same, the holy history doth mention and comprehend; and at once; iointly with the fame labour to find out the fituation and polition of two tamous places mentioned in the holy Scriptures : namely of the fituation of the country Ophyr and the earthly Paradife. Of the which although many men do write many and divers things, and the opinions of the learned be different, yet we have also set downe our judgement, willingly giving leave to the learned Reader, in his diferetion, to take which him pleafeth and he may read, if he thinke good, that which in our Geographicall Treafurie, we have written more at large of Ophyr. Of Paradife also there is the like controverse and question amongit the Diuines. The most men do place it in the East, others in Syria; Postellus, vnder the pole Arcticke. Some there are which do geffe it to have been under the Equinoctiall line. Goropius, our countrieman, is perfwaded by many arguments that it was in Indoscythia, a province of India in the East, abutting upon the river Indus. Some of the old writers did imagine it to reach as high as the sphere of the moone: others do place it in other places. Cesarius the brother of Naziunzene in his Dialogues, in what place he supposeth it to be, I cannot deusse to the maketh Donaw one of those source rivers; namely, that which sacred antiquity called Phisorathis Saint Hieto the markett Domes when the third to have been Nilus in Agypt, others Ganger in East India: S. Angyline against the Manicheies hath this opinion: Beatam vitam, Paradifi nomine significatam exssimm : By Paradifi I do thinke the blessed life to be understood. Others more later, which purposedly have written of the situation of Paradise, are Moses Bar Cepha, in the Syriacke tongue, and translated by the learned Massius; Pererius vpon Genesis; John Hopkinson, an Englithman, in a peculiar treatife, where also thou mailt fee a Geographicall Mappe of the same. Others also haue done the like, as Beroaldus in his Chronicle; Vadianus in the description of the three quarters of the World; and Ludonicus Nugarola in his booke intituled Timotheus or Nilus &c. Philon one of the rivers of Paradile, which fome do expound to be Ganges, which runneth too farre toward the East; this Mappe by reason of his narrowneffe, cannot by any meanes containe: the fituation of which thou maift fee in another Mappe of ours in this our by-worke, intituled Eui veteris Geographia tabula, A Geographicall chart of the old World.

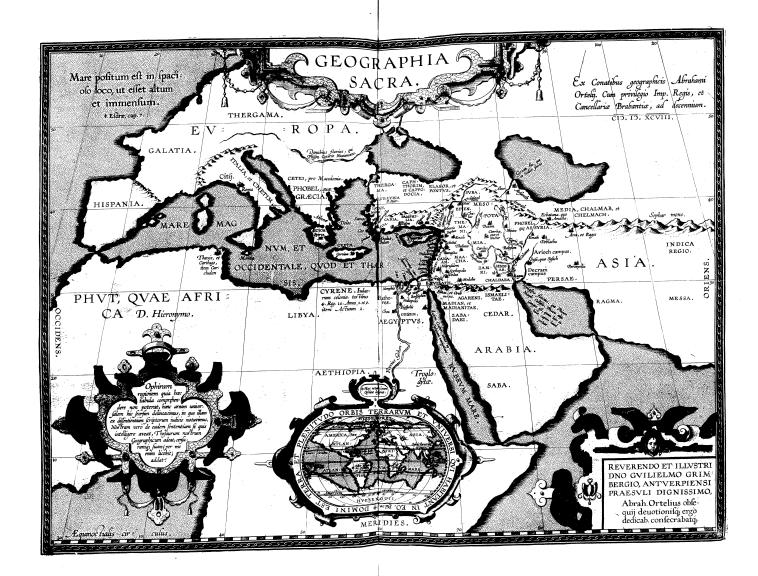
THE GEOGRAPHY OF HOLY WRITERS.



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PALÆSTINA. OR The HOLYLAND.



AN AN N. The most autient name of this convey me Carnan, which it troky of Channan he four of Charn, whele policity simulated it summefit themselves and first linksheated in. Their source were the foot to the charge of the foot to the foot to the charge of the foot to the foot the foot to the foot the foot to the f

Thus the superior by dister place of Haly Scripture.

The manet of the Tribes were the fe, Ruben, Simeon, Iuda, Zebulon, Ifachar, Dan, Gad, Afer, Nephtali, Beniamin, Manaffe,

The summer for traces were stope, Nuces, Simons, such as Country, such as, Lun, vog, Alex, Neppsta, penantin, variantee, Papriani and jest element of using perfect in made in the fines, for that the should and of Chanam wa danield into review parts, at the thy Sorphure districtly and these disholds in the fines, for that of the Sorphure districtly in the Tribes of Indiana Mallaction, who as allocal and this keyptime was very into me parts, the Tribes of Indiana Mallaction is referred and that the second was very into me parts, the Tribes of Indiana Mallaction is referred and the second in the result of the result was the mighting it. Secondly, by resign that one of it risk and the second in the second of the indiana was the second of the second of

reducing the men year, and many troper angular trops, per total you was twa to to magning? Secondly, by reducin teat an if a the Millian was to come, it was to many for most easily and the state of the trops and the state of the trops and the state of the state of

OF EGYPT. The country situate between Syene, or the Catatractic Nill, the fall or monthes of Nilus; through the middless of which 45, and 46 chapters, for Egypt hato Elchibth, from whence no doubs, the Greekes and Latines feeched their Egyptus: like as of Phrat, the Hebrew name is made Euphrates.

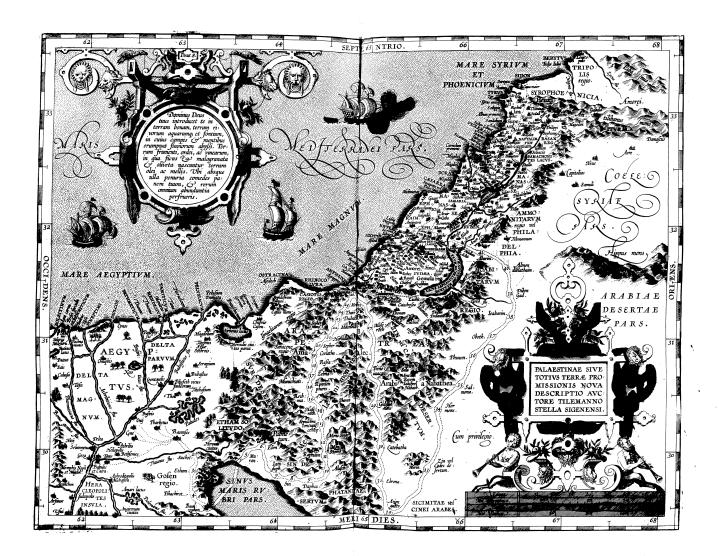
the Herror name unmake tupiracis.

Egypt had the feetal provinces or hives; the Higher, which was called Thebaica, the Madde and the Lener. Thebaica and the
Madde force of Egypt which the mountaines of Ethiopia, and the otter fellow or paring of the riner Polius at Schemyrus de define, are called the Higher Egypt through the middle fig which the raner Nilus date being try name in one mains channel; and a both vyou the Eaft and

and the Line Line Line and the middle fig which the raner Nilus date being try name in one mains channel; and a both vyou the Eaft and taki he Higher Egypt sthrough the madely of which the rune. Nuts dath sinity runne in our mains channell: and is obit spat the Eaft and verify analytic who had for promotions. The whore Promines, from thome cure was the Agystian fat, is called the Lower Egypt. This affective all Delta, for that this country a part of Egypt, which is created absence who puring of the more at Schemyus, Canopus and Pellutium, or the no months of the fame rune where it falled that the Addition of the Addition

Ingic comment 0) rese superest many of percentage to Green, percentage and N M Q (a, tom 18,000 re; yor of N N N Contacting, the Greekeef arounderflowed affire and and, some the Bubble for Nomatchies, a Lieutement or Lard-worden. Theses comprehended tenne forces, and the middle promote fixteen forces; for that in all, the Higher Egypt continued fix and mental forces in the Lan-

preknadateme fiver, and the malite pranner favers for that in all, the Higher Egypt contained fix and enterty fiver. But in the Law-er Egypte Delarker were easily easily series and the place where is is flowing for every famous and memoralis. Gethon, that, in a fine deep company. Allois, Geth. 13. Bethithenth, in the Somethine, Helpopolis the Greekeep etail, Geth. 41. and 46. Eta. 19. The affect ached On, Exch. 19. Getlen or Gotlen easenty or pranners of Egypt, Geth. 45.44; 50. Exod. 9. Phinom, Exod. 1. early fiver the state of the second of the Beelighon, The red for, Exod. 1.4. Migdal or Migdalium, from Second, Exod. 1.2. 13. Ethan, Exod. 1.2. Planting of the second of the sec dol, Efa. 19. letem. 2. 44. 46. Ezech. 30. Ofe. 9. This must be feat of the Kings of Egypt, where they ordinarily kept their cours, and was the Metropolitane city of all that wholeking dome.



OF ARABIA. This country the Helver's call Arab, that is, a missive, insteleposts or dwelling of duters and sundrie Nations together in Or An alla. This councy the Helevens call Arab, that is, a militure, intellupted a dwelling of dimer and fundies. Natural registers in one and the James country, it is publicly to be gathered out of the five and remove hooping of the first and whole of Convoiding. But there has been been experienced in the public of the pu of finises of satisfactions of Cal. are loft: The Redfa, Exod 13, 14, 15, 15. Num 11.14.21.33, Deut 1.2, 11. John 3.2, 24 Palin, 17. John 3.2, 11. John 3.2, my, and the elementh of ludges. The fe do necessarily appertune to the understanding of the trait of that their issuring and orderly placing of those for said mansions and resting places.

Of Striand Phoenical. Although in add times the name of Strian, and the bounds thereof were more large; yet that is properly called Strian which is condified within the moom Amanus, (Monte Negro, Postellus calles is i) as an of the rune Emphraces, lackes, and the Phoenical (as. Phoenical Strian Strian

IEWRY and ISRAEL

An exposition, with an history or discourse vpon certaine places of this Mappe.



Denor Eder, a tower. The Iewes do call a flocke or herd, Eder; although others do thinke that the word rather fignifies a defelt Daker Eder, atterne. The teres de call facility whole, Est; a thingshe hereich string that the mort nature freights a better in an ideal point grower by a facilities and kyone more instead in the relation of the control of the cont

knofin Matth. 21. Marc. 11. 14. John. 11. 12.

k geog in Nation. 31, 2016. 1.11.4. (2010. 11.11.2).
BET 11 as 18 A. 15 the level of Highest, or with Ferry house. For there the meter of Iordan new danied into two cleanust, and therefore there they pecked a slight of the cholder of Head to many the makely of the sture. John 3.4. Here John Augusteil Christ and many others, Matth. 3. Movement Sand Onling Medickly die Lates in the fifty and leaves deposit 18 is affected by the fact with fifty and leaves deposit 18 is affected.

BY 11.1, Gen. 12. The least Alternative mount of his haplied. I dire his departure from Schem, For three in adult how that they are moditure, places. Fell, it must acted the Lanz Antein, on all discounters, or place these Almondress all departure for the Roch for the Land Andreas produced in the Lanz Antein and Andreas of the Control BETHEL, Gen. 12. Thicker Abraham remoued his boufhold, after his departure from Sichem. For there is no doubt but that they are two divers placed. now not event-onject of Mellins, the immage, Lamans is outgreeced, an in certaine that it catameted as that white text at of genous when given are the speaked shippelfight from Ordan envolves the form of canana did shippelfight from Ordan envolves the form of death and the contract of the Mellins of the M niest for that her polifiel the faces were borden, were don'tt weer he fishend, their some by attite and little begans to politic and to fack any. Including the fibilities, their person for person of the politic person of the politic person of the person of the politic person of the person of th mites for that they possessed the places neere lordan, were almost outerly destroicd, their name by a little and little begant operish and to fade away. And although also nicia pracidal Palicilina. In Artherefore il foi feremaths Greeke, at Protenney, understoraum of Paletina hou comprehed al todas. Samuna and Gallery, whom a summissificant paint for the final happy the sea assumption for the first protein manuse are givent countries of two processing pramates of the final, that also prove and command for pale the ref. The Grammanical interpretation and reference and property of the thinking, or the contribution of the contributi cicy mention is made Matth. 8. 11. 17. Marc. 1. 2. 5. 9. Luc. 4. 7. Io. 2. 6. DALMANY THA, that is, the poore ment habitation. Christ with his Disciples came also into this country. Matth. 16. Marc. 8.

eath digionation surreys (14.11. 10 (1521.6.)).

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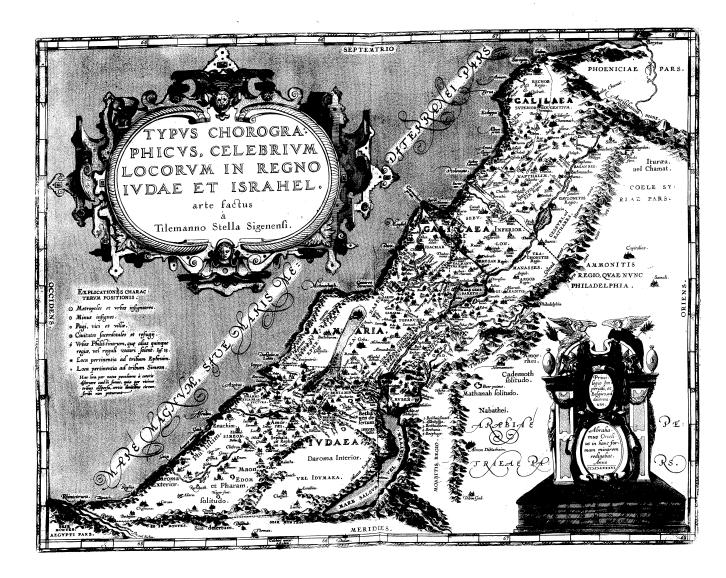
is contained between Damafaus and Sidon : and between the Lake Genefareth and Catarea Philippi.

tensioned between D amidists and Studin's and between the Lobe Generic the and Carina Bhilippi.

Excussive former air us called Students, but all my approximation of profit the Hebrer name, which for for the theory is the students of the the camp here and finative gravians, dut yee to tarm were implace and armos, wherever he to compared and surreme tenemes, and years are you must an advantually were produced by the extraor resolution, at here is the value of the extre to regular many and antengo was commonly refused, we mill be fination as the whole load and administrative of the extraor produced by the extraor produced by the state of the extraor produced by the state of the extraor produced by the extraor produce

10(45, The fame Galgalau metamedian be 1 king 11; 2 king, 19 4 king 4, Gatta sha ta fame andique me a count fitue in the border of ludea.
Gaza, Azovo, Azoton, Gotti, Accanos, The exposition of whole humes within Gaza or has forelized present or mobile Azotos or Al-GARA ALOVY, AS A 10 N, GYTH, ACCAR ON. The expirition of whole many is that GREAD ALD foreign hybround in more in Accase of the distance of results or many analysis. A configuration who will be higher as the distance of the higher and the state of the higher and the state of the higher analysis of Hallow of the 1 migration was promein a proposition and reserved by the Hearlies into the Holy lind, even one the during free Hezechia, 4. Reg. 18. For all the while between these times they maintained almost consumal and could narres with the spractices, Greens no a treatment of Hinton compounded of General figurifies a willy, and Hinnon, the proper name of a men to whom that piece of ground diabelons. It was a date in the crope of Benjamin, where there deniell farrifices were mide, in which they been and scenficed children to their idols. For this cruellful it came to piffe that the name afterward foreviseds was related. Hill and place of the dammed and indeed the symplogic alfo doth forecashas favour this fenfe, for Hinton, is a spoiler, destroite, conspositour or visione, F. s. 15, 13, Ma. 13.

GENELARETH,



GENEZARETH, sloven Galiley, ef most per enator, well fee, a with divers forts of fish. It was so called of the pleasantings of the country round about it: GENZAMETH, shown Kahley, strong processes, seeign, a measurement of the special processes the programmy of noncommental processes. It is contact from the form and figure. The Cinner and the special processes are contact from the Cinner and Cinner, the form and figure. The Cinner and Cinner, then the Cinner and Cinner, then the Cinner and Cinner, then the Cinner and Cinner of the top print of America for the Materials of the Crist Celar Emperous of Rome, at tolephus in the 18, chapter of the 4-bode of themere of Tiberius Celar Emperous of Rome, at tolephus in the 18, chapter of the 4-bode of themeres of the tent, now as y naturing it account in the property of the last continue of the property of the prope

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from the well, onto A sanchech bug of Gerar, Gen. 26. HA1, on Genel. 1: Significations length. It flord success single Bethel. Saint Hierome labouring to expresse the Hebrew letter Ain, writes bit Hagai, and faith

that inhi time u . a parea usan a foull he p of whilele,

tion min in a great necessarian comparation.

His now, 19: Asked him entered and if 2009, a flee his long Persymmins, feeling a new refling plate, Laureh Bethel, and trendlerb was Hebron.

His now, 19: Asked him terrorised and Agone, display his properties of the continuous continuous. Of whole new set Carialbearbes, that it, Tetrapolis, Fune ceiter. For Hebron of forectional and it places of the Assertation and the continuous continuous. A 10.2011 to go mentioned to the control of control experience and many more worken assets. Of months one was Additional Control, actinguisty of model the principal and Meteopolitane cures into four parts: (mardet me month call them.) The full must be court of the Prince, where alfothe Counted, actiques) a metalito principi nel Metalpoinom consenionom parte i mantenimensia consenio (per principi necessari que e principi necessaria que e principi necessaria que e principi necessaria que en manten en metale principi necessaria que la principi necessaria que de principi necessaria que en manten en metale principi necessaria que en metale de metale en metale de la facilitación de la Amenia en policifica (Cen. 14. and meta de desquereit Abraham. Here e bree questi activis con sobre en la facilitación principi necessaria que de la facilitación de la faci and true undertee. Let et and and the to the state of the think of the think of the think of the true of true where he artified. Lachs caled Peccale sha in ferrog God, or the face of God.
List city. S. on. the specialist his movie enters his most his, or his facil, We do suproue the later exposition of finelling, rather than either of the two former.
List city. S. on. the specialist his movie enters his most his, or his facil, We do suproue the later exposition of finelling, rather than either of the two former.

on libat for the ple start and frequent feedbacks to partly iffeed from the pardens and orthogen ds of the rare and four signe Balfom, a plant only growing in this place. en was pe so pe war was pag con pass ar a operity spring on en go warnouw respense of rece amy occasion, a pam ony groung in est place.
And therefore in the 3-doctrees, which here do grow in greater abundance, thus my observe life is the worldbefide. And therefore in the 24-of Dent. it is called the mappers y on the 3 admirest virus network in greate summanes, taken systemetics in the weeklebytes. But threefore in the 3.4 of Deut, it is called the City of Unite virus 11 at 12 at 13 at 13 at 14 at 15 tions. As conversing the expressing of most-tan, we are consented wate road arrantions of Northann, who have to a possible. I norther than the children art be demonstrated of Gad. Te where expressing through the maldest of the children art before the purpose and the related as the first informations of God on the force of God. To on a New S. of Mountainer are remaining through the maldest of the country, arising one of the first of the mount Libanos, the limitation of God. To one New S. of Mountainer are remaining through the maldest of the country, arising one of the first of the mount Libanos, the limitation of the force of God on the force of God. To one New S. of the first of the mountainer that there is no the libror unique figuration are remained to the other than the first of the country of the cou It hashrow forme anes we head, they was our rarr of Thames; one called by the name of Not, which same in the Isheron torque forgisted to better by the name of Dan. The fements and remove greaters are uncleased, they are called you name. Iocdan, compound of the name of the fement doubt.

MACLIAN ALS that it, two composes, Con. 3.2. The few roles employed of the allowed high fements this plate. For at he returned one of Melopotamia if the Angeria of Continue to the 18th Person of Continue to Continue to Continue the Continue of the Angeria of Continue to the 18th Person of Continue to Cont

beaumesse and mourning of the mother into my and gladnesse.

SALEM, was the divelling place of Melchiledecke. Jolephus faith, that it was that towns which afterward was named levelalem. Neither will I oppose my following the spirit of the sp couper of New asset some consistency of the keeper of God. (Observe heere that our Authour mittooke the name of a man for the name of a place: For Samapure an promaturer. And And A. A. The expert of the A. Uniform encertain our Author muttooke time time to a mantor time time our space; it is a different of the most of Saul 1.5, else one of D and it ritteds, that we extin him when the defort on the persone of Saul 1.5, else one of the thones of Harm, of the matter of the the that admired the throughout the saul 1.5, the saul 1 number of those that had marted strange wives, as is manifest out of 1. Eglis 10.32, when so the city was named in the Hebrew tongue, not Summer but Shownon). The city was the fast of the King of Head, the Metrophisms of the tense tribe, where their princes to fast by three court. It most reader and lead the control who have made by Hyermous the high pring of the Lenn. This streams have readered game by Hend of the former of the princes of the stream of the control had been seen for the source of Anipatris. Action, by a Greek name Schalte, that is, A GOS W. Herry Philip (who) confort a meltiden holpers were Peets and hold here for the stream of the stream of the holpers were the state of the holpers of the stream of the SICHEM, or Sechem, Gen. 12. Timber Abraham new professly offer the came from Chartan in Melopotamia. Sichem fleed un has part of the country which SICHEM, or Sichem, Gen. 13. Timber Abrahammen prefensly diere he eams from Charam in Melopoannia. Sichem flood in the sale whit. The afterned was admitted to the tribe of Ephraim, neuer tele fineau mount Grazian, and an faver from whene we meny secret feet, the city Samain are white. The amount of the control of the con Nopolis, Niples. This is twisted mete 3:0 Gen. ma cided but Sichem and Salem. Note there measurables Saleministic country, as we have foreed before.

Sichao. In this place David wheel a vacuously, manhes wherepoint country paid the eart of the their grey filed the leichte terms at their memberiances. I.

Sichao. In this place David wheel of Salemini, manhes wherepoint country paid to ever of the their grey filed the leichte man at the memberiances. In Sec. 3:7. The single filed filed their paid for filed filed their paid for the single single filed filed filed filed filed for the single filed graphy of Nazaradin, nierees 11 spojed to Chala, that is, defert, forefire, maft, inhabitable. And fol thinky the more probable derivations to be fetched from the graphy of Nazarami, more true popularicami, train the forest propies may community, and a timely commergeness acrossome to experience possible.

Architect, rather thoughous that the Univers. Engine is finance of boughes, which represents the wholetomed leads the handle of the same of tending the contractive that was a workshould of the same of tending the finance of the same a plea fant and beautifull country. Zent or Sohat, a little prountee.

THABOR, amountaines in the trade of Nephtalian scere to Chedes. Thabor figuilitely priting, cleaningfor or (by the charging of Than, into Teth, alester of I HABOB, a mountain insite travery Nephralism neer to 2,0005. I 10000 positive posets, example, or you energiety a sample of the process of the first and influenced of promotions) another bolium help or poment. Em a which you made if the plante, help the name do part help is, Four 15,00 for the process of few fields without or trausor. For an epochable is no source of the current of Sidon failing to motion, deprechant of the cuty and to have fought where they might adout intense above places to here where they are the source of the source of

necessary one man many manner proportions on the system description heading generate easy. In accountry a JAMATEUR was the constraint, but the foreign the Set Historian confidence which S. Historian confidence which S. Historian confidence that the state of the state the confidence which can see see Set and formed and set to the state of the state of the state of the set menumers on anthogone some sere Genta, Gulta and Gergal. Neither with the three lake of Genelactic, of whether home follows he long this to no summestore and the fame torm, are Cetta, Valeta and Lety da. Nothers the three lety of scenario, in memorie case given payer, or a tomport to be on a difference to the lety file Carletons. but market plant except the mod dark for a most and more from the end of which be and the fame to the lety of the Carletons. The water those the lack of class are condicted and modelly, or which it any beatls do drinke, they will call their hairs, that hoofes and their homes.

THE PEREGRINATION of SAINT PAVI



Here is no man of meane learning but doth know , that the knowledge of Geography and skill of Mappes and Chartes, is necessary for the understanding of the historicall bookes of holy Scripture : and if they will not confesse it, yet the thing it selfe doth sufficiently approue it to be so. And thereupon certaine learned men in these our daies have freely bestowed their labour in this businesse for the furtherance of the studious Divine. Amongst the which the great Mathematician, Orontius Fineus of Dolphine in France, was to my remembrance, the first, in that his charte which he made for the understanding of the Old and New Testaments. Tabula ad utriusque Testamenti intelligentiam concinnata; for such is the title of that his Mappe : After him followed Peter Appian, in his Peregrination of Saint Paul. The same was done by Marke Ior-

danof Holstein. Lastly, Christianus Schrot, in that his Mappe which he intituled, The Peregrination of the Children of God: and B. Arias Montanus, of Ciuill in Spaine, in his Apparatus Biblicus, a learned worke adjoined to the King of Spains Bible. This is that, which I in this Mappe attempt to do, according as the narrownesse of roome will permit. For as this Mappe of mine may not compare with theirs for multitude of places, which I do freely confesse, so, that this of ours shall aswell as theirs make for the understanding of both the Testaments, I dare boldly promise. For as all these (only excepting Montanus) have sluffed their Mappes with the prophane names of places taken out of Ptolemey, which do nothing at all pertaine to this sacred purpose: So I on the contrary do labour in this my Mappe, not to omit any one place that is boken of in the New Testament.

This description of the Perceptination of Saint Paul, we have heere willingly put downe in this place, framed out of the Mappe of Europe done by Gerard Mercator.

N the yeare after Christs incarnation 34, he came from Ierusalem to Daniascus, from thence he went into Arabia, and so againe hereturnethto Damascus, and then to Hierusalem three yeares after his conversion, where he remaineth sifteen daies with Peter, Galat. 1. 17. 18. From whence, sping from the persecuting sewes, he came votto Caelarea in Phoenicia, from thence to Tharsis in Cilicia, Act. 9. 30. from which place he was drawne by Barnabas to Antioch in Syria, where he abode one whole yeare, where it seemeth Peter was reprehended by Paul, Galat. 2. 11. and so were sent iointly to letufalem with a subsidie or succour, to supplie the want of the distressed brethren in Iudea, against the samine that Agabus prophecied should come upon the inhabiters of the whole world , Actor. 11. 28. 29.30. They come unto all the Churches throughout all Iudea, and having fulfilled their duty which was inioined them, they returne to Ierusalem, and in the mean time Peter being taken and imprisoned by Herod, is delivered by the Angel, Actor. 12.5.6.7.8.9. They returne to Antioch in Syria, from whence being fent by the Holy Ghost, taking with them Iohn Marke, v. 25. they came downe to Seleucia, and from theme by feathey failed to Salamine in Cyprus, and thence by lend to Paphus, Act. 13.4.5.6, from whence agains they for themselves for Perga in Pamphylia, (where Iohn Marke less them and went to Ierusalem) v. 13. thence to Antioch in Pilidia , v. 14. from thence to Iconium , a city of Lycaonia, v. 51. from whence they flie to Lyltra, then to Derbethe Higher, townes of Lycaonia, Act. 14. 6. then backe against to Lystra, Iconium, Antioch of Pissidia, v. 21. thus having pelici timong b Nicias, the came to Pergai Mamphylia, v. 25, from whence they went by [exact horizontal person to the came to Pergai Mamphylia, v. 25, from whence they went by [exact horizontal person the came they went by [exact horizontal person the came horizontal person the came horizontal person the came horizontal person to the came horizontal person thren) they passing through Phoenice and Samaria they went to Ierusalem, Act. 15.3. where in the 48. yeare after the incarnation of Christ, aCouncell was held by the Apostles, about Circumcisson and the Ceremonial law of Moses, Act. 15. 5. 6. 22. 28. Thence they returne backe to Antioch in Syria, where having delivered their letters containing the determination and decree of Councell, v. 30. heere Paul and Barnabas fall at oddes, they part company; Barnabas saking Marke nation and active of connective you never Fautons and analysis on some your support tempory and active for the temporal and companion, talked or the Cyptus, '39. Pull changes gliss, departed, and passing through Syrta and Cilicia, v. 40. 41. they came to Derhe, where Paul enterteinth Timotheus into his company, Act, 16. If now whence they trauelling through the higher cities of Lycaonia, v.4. through Phrygia and Galatia, at length they come to Mylia, v.7. where they were forbidden by the Spirit to make any long slay, v. 7. therefore from hence they passed irectly to Troas, otherwife called Alexandria, v. 8. thence with a fraight course they went to Samothrace, aniland in the Acgean sea, (now they call it Archipelago) and bothe next day to Neapolis, v. 11. then to Philippi, the chiefe city in the confines of Macedony, v. 12. then passing through Amphipolis and Appollonia they came to Thessalonica, Act. 17. 1. from thence by night they were converghed to Berrhoea, v. 10. Heere Paul leaving Silas and Timotheus, v. 14. went by fea to Athens, v. 15, from thence in the ninth yeare of Claudius the Emperour, 51. yeares after the birth of Christ, he came to Cotinthus, Act. 18. 1. 2. where he abode a year e and fix months, v. 11. from hence accompanied with Priscilla and Aquila, two sugitiues, escaped from Rome, he faileth to Cenchrea, v. 18. then to Ephelius, where he leasing Priscilla and Aquila, v. 19. he setteth saile for Ierusalem, by reason that the feast of Pentecost was at hand, v. 21. therefore comming to Cesarea he goeth up to Ierufalem, and then backe againe to Antioch in Syria, v. 22. where he abode for a certaine feafon, and from thence departing went through the country of Galatia and Phrygia, v. 23. untillhe came to Ephelus, 19. 1. where he stated at least 2, reares and 3. months, 19.8.10. from thence in the 12. yeare of the raigne of the Emperour Claudius, and in the 54. after the birth of Christ, he passed through Macedonia, Act. 20. 1. then through Greece otherwise named Hellas, v. 2. where he abode three moneths, and then returning backe through Macedonia, v. 3. he came to Philippi, and from thence shipping himselfe for Syria, in the thirteen yeare of the raigne of Claudius, about the feast of Easter or unleauened bread, came in fine daies to Troas, (otherwise called Alexandria) where he abode seuen daies, v. 6. from thence a foot to Assos or Assum, v. 13. thence by feato Muylene atowne of Lesbos, an iland in the Archipelago, v. 14. the next day they came overagains! Chios, an iland in the same sea now called Scio, and so the next day he arrived at Samos, then slaying a while at Trogellium, an haven in the maine continent, he went the next day to Miletum, v. 15. wherehe taketh his leaue of the Elders of Epholus which he had caused to be called onto him, v. 17. from thence he went in a strait course to Coos (an ilandin the Archipelago now called Stancon, as Bellonius affirmeth, or Lango, as Bordonius, Volatteranus, and Sophianus have written) thence the



PEREGRINATIONIS DIVI PAVLI TYPVS COROGRAPHICVS.

In quo et noui teltamenti, in primis autem apoltolorum hiltoriae, à lancto Luca descriptae, omnia sere loca geogras phica, oculis inspicienda, exhibentur.





day following to the Rhodes, and thence to Patara, Act. 21. 1. and there finding aftip bound for Phoenice, he goethaboard fetteth form ard, v. 2. and leaving Cyptus on the left hand within kenning, passeth by it, and arrive that Tyrus, v. 3. where he absects fenen dates , v. 4. and then taketh his tourney againe by fea to Prolemais, where he flateth one day, v. 7. and then departeth and goeth to Cefarca, where he abode many dates in the house of Philip the Euangelist, v.8. heere Agabus prophetieth of Pauls captivity, v. 11. at length he came to levulalem, v. 17. where he was apprehended of the lews. in the fourteenth year cof the rangue of the Emperour Claudius, \$6. yeares after the incarnation of Chrift, v. 30. and had by them at that time been flaine, v. 3 i. had not the Captaine of the garrison there by the help of his fouldiers and men of war reflued him and freed him from the hands of that tumultuous multitude, v. 32. yet by reason that about him the aproare grew, v. 31. and for that the captaine supposed h m to be Theudas, the Egyptian, who not long before that had made an infurrection, and had led a company of ruffians, cut-throats, and difordered fellowes, to the number of 4000. men, out into the wildernesse, v. 38. and chapter 5.36. he caused him to be bound with two chaines, Act. 21.33. and should have been whipped, Act. 22. 23. had he not been a Roman, v. 29. wherefore he was loofed from his bonds, and by the chiefe captaine was brought before the high Priests and the whole Counsell of the tewes, to heare what they could charge him withall, and was wrong at tespore the myor regis and the number of markety than there is no made on the more than a whith the could anywer for broughtles, A. 3.0, but the dater farcis fulling at variance and difficulties among it thoughtles, A. 3., - he was by the Serbes and betwiee, the greater part, freed and wholly acquited, v. 9-yet the multitude fill naged on an extrahelyfic goniff Paul, for that the Captaine was forced to with-draw him into the Capite, to fecure him from their farte, v. 10. and for further security, he is sent away in the night, by Claudius Lysias the Tribune garded with 200. sootmen, 70. horscomen, and 200. archers, v. 23. conto Antipatris, (atowne in the tribe of Manasses, called in Macchab. 1.31. Capharlalama, or, as the Greeke copy hath, Capharlarama: it is now called Affur, as some learned men thinke; and was the first towns that the Christians wanne in their voiage to the Holy Land, as Volaterran writeth) v. 31. where the footmen leaning himreturned to the castle, he was the next day caried onto Cefarea Palæstinæ, where Felix the governour lay, v. 32.33. where five dates after, be was by him brought foorth before Ananias the high Priest, the elders of the lewes, and 50.55. where fine to the fair to the faigned and malitious objections of their prating lawyer Terullus, Act. 24. I. but because beside their standerous cavills, and bure affirmations, there were neither depositions nor witnesses present, v.20. 21. he was for that time dismissed and committed as prisoner unto the keeping of a Centurion, v. 24. In the meane time, Felix having now been president full out two seeres, and being to resign out his place to Porcius Felius, (to curry favour with the trees [16] Paulity prifers, vo. 32. He within there daire of the arrange getty to Certaling, (24.2.4. the best of the graph of the trees [16] Paulity prifers, v. 3. He within there daire of the arrange getty by the Certalians, Ad. 3.4. to Mother they affely games concerned their faller against Paul, within defining Feltus to fend for him on to levelalens, v. 3. which Feltus to was a superference of the leth foorth Paul before the Iewes, v. 6. who malitiously accused him of many things which they could by no meanes proue againgl him, v. 7. yes Festus desirous to please the lewes, demandeth of Paul whether he would be willing to be tried before him of those things at Icrusalem, v.9. Therefore Paul appealesh to Casar, v.11. which was allowed by Festus and the comnum of soules may be securately \$\sigma_2\$, \$\sigma_2\$ or \$\alpha_2\$ in a physical so \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ and \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ inthe soul \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ souls \$\alpha_2\$ could be difficiently for \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ could be souls \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ or \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ could be souls \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ or \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ could be souls \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ for \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ in the source has \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ for \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ in the source has \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ could be source from \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ in the source has \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ for \$\tilde{\pi}_2\$ in the source has \$\ti a centurion of Augustus band, Chap. 27. 1. and being spipped in a ship of Adramyttium, acity of Mysia or Æolia in Natolia, and setting foorth siled along by the coast of Asia, and came the next day to Sidon, v. 2. and then ho sting saile came cifel by the flore of Cyprus, v. 4, from thence be eight of the fab p Cities and Pamphylia, and femerte Mysa city of Lycain Natolia, sowit is cited Strumita, as Stanica writesh: the only or edition in fleed of Mysa hath Lylia, which is an activation of the control of t Gindus, marine or port towne of Caria in Assamina; wound for itany, v. c. and a ter many assisting come neutral miles of Caria in Assamination from themse they puffed hard by Salmone, as haven of Cieve, none cake: Candy, structs in the promontogy Sammonium, (the sea men at this day call it Cabo Salamo) v. 7. and so with nuch adoe casting about at last they came to a certaine place named The faire Hauen, (Pulcher portus, or as the vulgar hath Boni portus, Lyra calleth it Bona Villa) neere to which was the city Lalca, (the vulgar hath Thalalla) v. 8. But behath Bons portus, Lyra calieth it Bona V IIIa) neere to must use to I Lancel, in wingin that I intallily to 0 miles easy; this place was not committed to winter in, they put out from home, labouring to reache blomicic, a partie to min the fame iland, (of which Prolemcy all makesh mention in the ligh chapter of his third booke of his Cography) v. 1.1. But sight of formy wind, which the fallows tell Eurocycles (the vulge hath Eurocyclio) artificial caught the filippe, v. 14, 15, and of formy wind, which the fallows tell Eurocycles (the vulge hath Eurocyclio) artificial caught the filippe, v. 14, 15, and or µermy wina, nmen inc µuran sean eutocytooin; too congen man eutocytoon, na ong each incompress it is a visit euried i opan alisticiand, edeel Claudes, him Pooleney inthe 17, chapter of the 3, looke is the Goegaphy resident if (the confear and the Systam interpretation of the New Toflamont, nameth it Cauda) v. 16. fearing that they flould have fallen value and the Systam interpretation of the New Toflamont, nameth it Cauda) v. 16. fearing that they flould have fallen "pon the Quicke-fands (Syttes, the Syrian retainesh the Greeke word : the Greeians otherwise call these dangerous places opon toe Mateo-sensi (Nettes, the exprise resument or verese word : toe versum other runs can super sunger was pater braches, the Latines Bessel, falses or flates). V. That at the lift for fortunen night continual floren and danger they were distingtoned to the configuration of the 28. 1. From thence, after he had lies there three months, he paffed in a fibe poly flex and received you cause wants, seek.

28. 1. From thence, after he had lies there three months, he paffed in a fibe poly Alexandria, 1. I. and arriand all syracule in Scillis, where he flaid three deals; v. 12. From whence feeling a compafe they came to Ricegium, 4 towns in Galabria, 4 promines of Italy, it is now outgarly called Rhezo, where they flad but one day, and then fee formard agains and the feenal promines of Italy, it is now outgarly called Rhezo, where they flad but one day, and then fee formard agains and the feenal day came to Putcoli, a townein Campiana, now called Pozolo, v. 13. where they staid feuen daies, and so from thence by Appius Market, (Forum Appij) and the three Innes or Tauernes, (Tres Tabernas) they went by land to Rome, v. 15. in the second yeare of the raigne of the Emperour Neto, where he was suffered to dwell by himselfe, committed only to a souldier as his keeper, who had the charge ouer him, v. 16. who after he had remained thus two whole yeares restrained, at length being released, for a long time preachesh the Gospell in Rome and other places of Italy, v. 31. 32. Some there are that thinke that after his entire years the twent affined by piece an Kunteaua unor piaco y axay x 3 + 3 - 2 - 2 m menta thinke that after his entire years the twent affined by piece and k rance, made planted the Offidel among it these Nations. Laft-by he was a guine preferented by Netto and as Rome put to death by him to the last years of his ranges, which wastle yo. yeare after the birth of Christ.

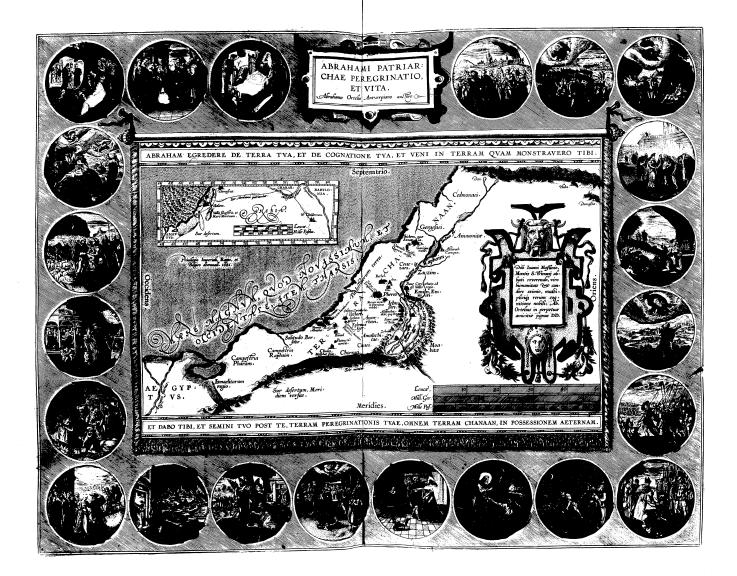
The PEREGRINATION of

ABRAHAM the Patriarke.



Bahum his fig Parish from Meuts the fourse Syrmech, history 44, 15 callet he Creat man, and Admirable for a glova and honour) the fourse of Thure, we have a lotefulus scrict, and the 252, year after the vanor fulf fland, in Y x, a callet he Create man, the superior of the control of the con

12. v. (I dad from the territor (NODES) Learning course in 100(1902). The control from the first production for the first the county Detection to the region of the Lamon on the system country and the country of the cou great spinneins amongst it is edigman. But when the Lard pumples (Planto and all his family with many press and greenous plages, for San Ahama water (deg. v. 1), the debated the matter with his, and examined him with his region was, x give men spin or that for wa his life, and had he he had not tall him that flow as his wife, v. 15, and fo her effected to the robe building degine, v. 15, and gave commondement that he, his wife and all that he had not tall him that flow as his wife, v. 15, and fo her effected her than even before the spin of the large v. 15, and the head of the had with the spin of the large v. 15, and the large v. 16, and the head of the large view of head of the large v. 16, and the large v. 16, in people, dataling terms, namipomous, v.5; took in estimations was instructed some strong many account ground probability and continued and increased in the people of th men of the every 1.4.4, After this Archam and Akimelch control do long with the first policy of Akimelch promote the first policy from the first policy of the every first policy 1.2. I common the first policy of the every first policy 1.2. I common the first policy first policy first policy 1.2. I common the first policy first policy first policy 1.2. I common the first policy named Keturah, cap.25.1. who bare hum many children, v. 2. Lafti, Abraham being eight fewe and lifteen yeares da, dist. v. 7. and Izaac and Ifman lift. Somes baried him by Sarah in the case of Machpelah, v. 9. 10.



Of Le DEADSEA.



Fel. et N. ad fea, or the lake Applicatives, because we have defended it in another forme than hecretofore it hash been vitally sig forth in. I have thought it not amilien this place to fay formething, for the further fatistiying of the Redder: For I here do give it this forme which I conceive and perfusade my feller it had at the time of Advantage, before der : For I heere do gine it his forme which I conceine and perfined em yeller it had ut the time of Abraham, betwee licht inter, I ment, as it was burn with freemed himithous from heasen, by the order and pumiliment of God, cause de by the wickednetie e' he inhabitant of the fame. For we have made it to be a valley lying between the noun-lease was careful allowing item on even to sho other, by the interior levelar, in which then thoot their fise face critics, is a discontinued, was considered and seen. Which place why and how afterward it was connected into a lake, the holy Sempures do at both of go and copionly decine. Levelar, as in the explanary on his, a booke of the wares of the locks, thus discontinued in the control of the control o leves, thus discourtements: it is, laith he, a last and carrent last, in which of years on orms great ligitude, eith the control through the state of the waters to find every discourted from the manufacture of the waters to find the year of the waters to find a find the control through the state of the waters to find the great of the waters to find a find the control through the state of the waters to find the water to fin

teett, commanded certaine teilionectrais could not swimme, to make timer mans source use man time to use at introme moderat and useptive place of it; and it came to pake that all of them did shore you the coppe of the saver, as if they had been forced upward by the aire of pirits arribate of it; and it came to pake that all of them did shore you the coppe of the water that it is to make the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and fing from the bottome. Moreouter the discription that the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and find the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in a day and the coppe of the water thrile in a day, and the coppe of the water thrile in the coppe of the water usig non-mecontome. Anotessue tracuscus you meconomo un base, you me na paga anotessue use coppe o use water mine in a say, and by discrepolitions and falling of the forme beames you it, gothed alufter condabout, is not formed full. In many places tripewed hoots have been proported to the proposition of the proposit blacke lumpes of kinsmen, which do fwimme aloft syron the rospes of the lake in forme and bignefle of blacke occan without heads. But when those that farme the lake do come, finding a lumpe to clot tot openeder, they draw in two that flippes; and because it is rough, being full, they can be the come to the state of the come of the state of the come of the state of the come of t now all burnt up, being indeed, as ancient records make mention, for the wickednesse of the inhabitants confumed by fire from heaven, was not now att ourne vp, oceng indeed, as an entercrows make memory, no, the weeded many or the minor and plots of thole flue cities, and the affires grow-faire from this place. Laftly, as yet fome remnants of that wrachful fire, both in the foundations and plots of thole flue cities, and the affires grownere from this place. Latty, 48 yet ione remains of this warmaniane, not in the toundations and plots of toloc fine cues, and the fall leg governing yo to either with the fruits of the earth. (which to feet on like wrong only wholeform fertities, but being touched by preferrly wanth into fronke and the?) are to this dry to be the. This fare cont of Meybour. Tachus in the fifth booke of his inhories reported almost the fame of in Profestion, but that he far first the heapy and things to former and for that they are drawn to the floor, and are died partly by the fame of in Profestion, but that he far first the heapy and things to former after that they are drawn to the floor, and are died partly by the fame of the first that the fame of the profestion of the first that the first that the first that the floor of the first that the fame of the profestion of the first that the first that the floor of the first that the first that the floor of the first that the first that the floor of the floor of th the thing and party by the "piperio outre care", are creation to even out what area. In a controller account, in a train safe, in more into out of the much more corrupt and thinking both in ext and fined. I spelline and outwood-belone write the neighbours count about a spaline, that it is neter much controller and from with the wind, nor fulf-rect any fulf, or water foules to fue in it, as in other waters: year it entertained no manner of more der defined and frow with the wind, nor fulf-rect any fulf, or water foules to fue in it, as in other waters: year it entertained no manner of more der defined and frow with the wind, nor fulf-rect hay fulf, or water foules to fue in it, as in other waters: year it entertained in the manner of the piperiod of the piperiod in the piperiod of the pip moued or drumen to and tro with the wind, nor fulf-terch any fills, or water foules to linetin it, as in other waters: you it entertained no manner of lining creatures, as Paulinius and Heefylppus, in the fourth chapter of his eighteenth booke, do vire; of het, as Plays intelleft, bub has and of some ment affect and for some ment affect and it was the transported by the contract of the ment of the lake Sirbon, very fally; for it is another lake in this country different from this. Dubtine tellificial that the water of its bitter and flinking; from, that is because the lake in the contract of the lake Sirbon, very fally; for it is another lake in this country different from this. Dubtine tellificial that the water of its bitter and flinking; from, that is because the lake in the late of t more now yet an inomer takes. Seemore of this in the tame authorum in 10 a. and 10 bookes. Install vegetable tuning state time not, on mise to the bortomer; and that it will beare yo no finch thing except it be befinered outer with features, of columns, for more pitch but D'Troyal Pompran, and the till the interface of bookes of his history. That a lamp or candle light, will fishimme aloft; but being out, will finke, fishow has that fix down, as a truth, by the relation of others. Arightein the fecond booke of his Meecools gicks doth write, that the water of this lake doth white cloths; if one thall but thake them well, being only wettern the fame. Of the fruites like vito those which are wholesome and good to be eaten, yet in stone manual make them wen, using only wetter in the lame. Of the mittees have won once which are whost-tome and good to creates, yether deed do vanish into ables, be include the creatment authority, Salema, 16,56m, 8. Angulfar and Tersalian, do wittenlied. Notwithshanding had all affirmer in of pasts, on agreenally orditinues. Hergippus to their added to dutters of grapes, in this peand tailsion not in lighthance. Tastual writes that this falleshout no only to all natural things and stone of the careful of their owne accord, but allow or artificial things made by the careful of their owne accord, but allows or artificial things made by the careful of their owner accord, but allows on the careful of their owner accord, but allows on the careful of their owner accord, but allows on the careful of their owner. and ingenious inuention of man. This then is the nature and refemblance of this place now, which was sometime as Moses tellifieth, Gen. 13. 10.

To che to writing a mount of the control of the control of the Arabian, as he hath ferit downe in the fifth Section of the hird Climate of this George phical gave a decision of the opinion of Nationship the Arabian, as he hath ferit downe in the fifth Section of the control his of the George phical gave the control of the control his of the control of the control of the control his of the control of the cont To these we thinke it not amile to adioine the opinion of Nubiensis the Arabian, as he hath set it downe in the fifth Section of the third Climate to fee to, as glorious as the garden or Paradile of God. Sauk, a Artifolic fleshesh of a which alfos unthefe parts, and dath reach op as high a India and the parchal flow (6) it loude the word Mannikah John is, a grade or best, which beere be offerth, also flightly that there is not in any flaving creation as a sky, for first what forest, and therefore their faces called the following the state of the control of the con Re SALIS, the Salisfas, of the hot and milhiametees the lame, absencementalle waters, which the Arabana numbers on or must; saagnase date and produced the salist salist salists of the Sa it fulfaine any thing that is not befinered with bitumen) to the both my Arabians do jubscribe; of Golen, the Prince of Phylisions, it is called LA-C VS SODOM ALV 5, the Life of Student: for him Noticefu doth fund, who never nameth it Babrs , a fea ; but Babins, a lake or thanding poole; CVS DOD OMALVS, the Like of Sudame: for him Nubsenfit doth fland, who neare name his Badon, a facts but Bullion, a like or that and goods: we constrained [state emember 12 Badon, not Babon, and by this name its generally knowest on all the Europeans. Sudame called his Tas were the Sudame, and the Tas were the Sudame called his facts [state of the Sudame called his fame lake, Tachibá, the churlift and dangerous fea. Infestion in the central chapter of the office to the Autonomics of the lowes, called his fame lake, Tachibá, the churlift and dangerous fea. Infestion the term the chapter of the suffice where now its the Dadefa, was before named the Full of Houseaspir. Surface however a most excellent. Geographer and the surface where now its the Dadefa, was before manded the His flat to touched door, with the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ should be Aribbas. Why the Aribbas curious fearcher our of the ruth in their defounce, in the before additionation of the Demomberal treature of Freedom. For the exist and beautiful to the surface of the Surfa cursons rearrener out or the trust in the defenders, pally confounds that lake, as I touched below, with the Annuales. We pred a raise flouid call it Zerge and Jane, I have not. There have been seeded purpose of the Geographical trustary of Developing, for the extend of the Confound in trust of the Property of the Confound of the Confound in the Confound of the Confound in the Confound of the Confound in the Confound of the Co remained that we do in like maner begin and go on forward with those of PROPHANE histories.

A draught and shadow of the ancient GEOGRAPHY.



Hou haft, gentle and curtuous Reader, in this Mappe a draught (a plot or patterne I might call it) of the whole word, but according to the defcription See tuder Geography of the more ancient authorise & of those of middle age. For this our globe of the earth was not then further knowen, a wonder full litrange thing) untill in the daies of our fathers, in the yeare 1492. Christofer Columbus a Genoway, by the commandement of the king of Caffile, first discovered that part of the West, which vnto this day hadlien hid & vuknowen. After that, the South part hitherto not heard of, together with the East part of A-Ga, much spoken of, but neuer before this time entered, was descried by the Portugals. That part which lieth toward the North, we have feen in this our age to have been first found out by the English merchants and natigatours; a particular view and proofe of which, thou maift fee at large, in that worthy

worke of the English Nauigations, composed with great industrie, diligence and charge, by my singular good friend Master Richard Haeluyt. By him England still thall line, and the name of brane Englishmen shall neuer die. The other countries which as yet do lie obscured within the frozen Zones and under both the Poles, are left for succeding ages to find out. Peraduenture, ancient writers that liued many hundred yeares fince, have named fome country or forme one place or other, our of this our continent; but they have not written ought of the fituation of the fame, as being indeed altogether voknowen ynto them. In this continent and circuite, cuttuous Reader, (that thou beeft not caried away with a vaine and false perswassion of the knowledge of things done in the whole world) or if you please so to call it, within the compasse of that part of the world described by the old Cosmographers, all ancient HISTORIOGRAPHY, both SACRED and PROPHANE, is comprehended: in these all famousacts of mortall men, which from the beginning of the world euen vino the daies of our fathers, haue been registred by learned men, haue been done and performed. For every florie, before the forenamed Columbia, written in Latine, Greeke or any other language, exceeded not the limits of the Roman Empire, or the conquests of Alexander the Great, (if you shall only except the traucls of Marcus Paulus Venerus by land, into Chins: and the nanigation of Katherino Zeni, by the ocean sea, into the North parts, of which we haue spoken in the discourse to the Mappe of Mare del zur) which I make no doubt all learned historians and others will eafily grant me. Whereupon we may fee how maimed and unperfect the hiftory of the world is, when as it is very apparant that this part of the earth then knowen, is scarse the one quarter of the whole globe of the world that is now discoursed to vs. And that this part of treatment men notwern, is a same trecone quarter of the whole government of that is not uncontracted to vs. And (which is effectively to be confidenced, rather than to be commended by we may ruly by a that now, which Citer's in his third oration against Perree wrote then most fally; when he faid of that age; There is now no place within the ruly exam, none for remote and distant from vs, none so obscure or hidden, whither, in these our daies, the conctous and bad minds of our men, doth not cause them so,

Certaine recordes and testimonies of ancient writers concerning Geographicall Mappes.

Anaximander, siholler to Thales Milesius, did set forth as Strabo witnesseth, the First Geographicall Chart. Now which was the first yeare of the raigne of Ancus Martius, the 4. king of the Romanes, 639. yeares before the birth of Christ.

The same Strabo maketh mention of amappe of the HABITABLE WORLD, done by Eratofthenes.

Socrates, when he faw Alcibiades to fland so much vpon his welth VVORID, bid him there to find out the province of Athens: which when he had found, he againe willed him to point to his landes : and when he answered that they were not in any place there described : he faith, Art thou then proud of the possession of that, which is no part of the World? Elianus in the 28. chap. of his 3. booke De varia historia.

Hamo Carthaginensis fetteth out a mappe of his nauigationinto the ATLANTICKE SEA, wherein he made a discovery of the COASTS OF LIBYA, which he caused to be hanged up in the

temple of Saturne.

Aristagoras Milesius had a Table of Brasse in which was cutte the WY HOLE SEA, with all the RIVERS empring them felues. Florus, who feemet he band lander that time of Trains the Empe-

Augustus and Agrippa fet out a mappe of the VV HOLE VVORLD to the publicke view of all men, as Pliny in the second chapter of

his third booke hath left recorded. Amongst the Aegyptians there were continually kept certaine Chartes containing all the TRACTS, BOUNDS and COASTS both of sea and land, as Apollonius in the south booke of his Argonautickes doth witnesse.

Saint Hierome affirmeth, that a MAPPE of PALAESTINA, made by Eusebius Cæsariensis, was lost long before his time.

That Charles the Great, Emperour of Rome, had a Silver Table, wherein the VV HOLE VV ORLD was portraitured, those authours who lived in his time and have written of his life and histories, do constantly affirme.

Theophrastus Eresius bequeathed and gaue by his last Willand Te-

TION of the VVORID, on condition that they should be put and referred in the lower part of the gallery, which he built and Amaxmander, who lined in the time of Scruius Tallus, the VI. adiamed to his schoole, as Diogenes Lacreus writes the his size, the large of Rome, was borne in the six style screen screen which the size of Rome, was borne in the six style screen scr ment. Thus Dominicanus, the authour of the Annals of the city Celmar in Germany , who wrote about the yeare of Christ 1265. Speaketh of himselfe in that his worke.

There are certaine Grognaphicall Charts, mentioned and cited by Stephanus Byzantinus, in the word Aires. and great possessions, brought him to a mappe of the VV HOLE The Emperour Domitian, put Metius Pomposianus to death, because he carried about the country certain mappes of the VVORLD, portraitured in sheets of Velame, as Suctonius recordeth.

Varro in the second chapter of his first booke of Husbandrie, hath these wordes: There I light upon by chance, Caius Fundanius wy wines father, and Caius Agrius a Knight of Rome, a difciple and follower of Socrates, with Publius Agrasius the Customer , whom I found looking upon a Mappe of ITALY, drawen and described upon a wall.

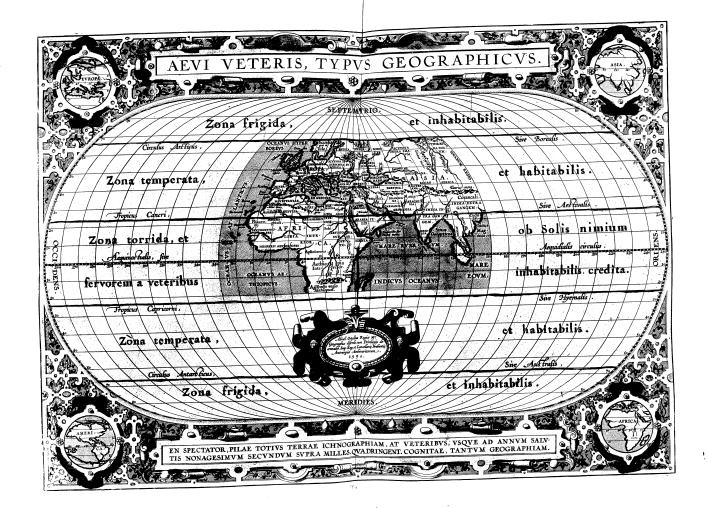
Heere alfo Vitrunius what he fleaketh in the eighth book of his Architecture that these things are and may be so, the HEADS OF RIVERS do sufficiently prooue, which we do see are described

rour, haththese wordes : I will do that that Cosmographers are wont to do, who ve to fet out the SIIVATION of the VVORID in a small chart or table.

Iulian the Emperour in an Epistle to Alypius thus writeth: I was euenthen newly recoursed of my fickenesse when thou sentest the GEOGRAPHY: and yet the map which thou sentest was neuer the leffe welcome : For there are init not only better and more true descriptions, but also certaine excellent lambicke verles wherewith thou hall much graced it.

But that the Ancients were wont to describe the VV or LD and globe of the earth in Mappes, it is manifest out of Plutarcke in the life of Theseus: as also out of the fourth booke of Propertius the Poet, where he bringeth in Arcthula thus peaking to Ly-

Cogimure TARVLA PICTOS edifcere MVNDOS. stament, certaine mappes in which were described the SITVA- We forced are to understand: By charts, the state of Sea and Land.



The ROMANE WORLD,

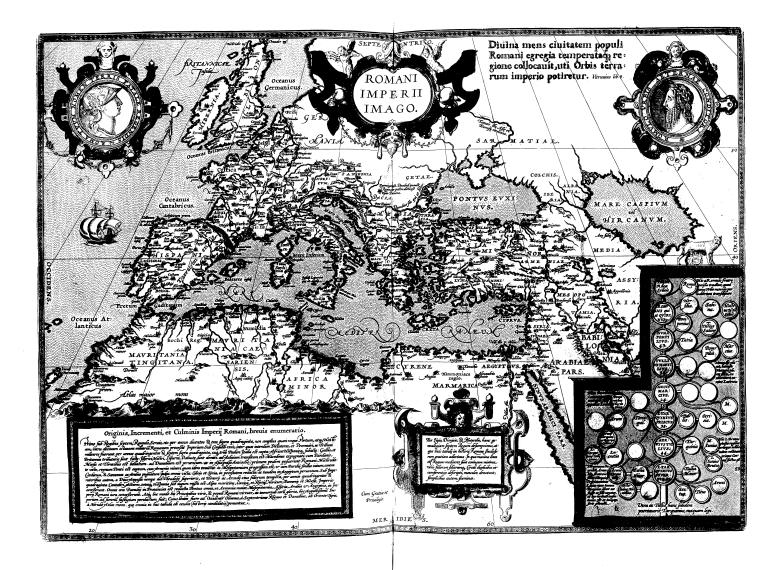
The ROMANE EMPIRE.



Minimus Marcelliums thus writeth in his four eteenth booke: At fuch time as triumphant Rome (which thall flourith as long as men do liue yoon the earth) began firlt to grow into credit and honour in the world; that it might thill rife by degrees and lotty (teppes into a firme league of eternall peace, vertue and fortune (which often times iarre) did fully confent and agree. For it either of them had opposed themselues, it furely had neuer come to that absolute height and greatness. The people of this city them the felt in force; a remained, the felt is the contract of the first trium the felt in the contract of the contract of the felt in the contract of the contract of the contract of the con

from the first infancy euen vnto the last of childhood, which was limited almost within the compasse of three hundred yeares, abode the bitter assaults and warres of their neighbours round about them : then having growen to a striplings age and past the rodde, after many outragious furies of Mars, it passed the Alpes and narrow sea. Being come to mans estate and best yeares, from all quarters of the wide world, it brought away the laurell the figne of conquest and triumph: but now being old and beginning to dote, and sometime only bearing the name of conquerour rather than winning ought indeed, it hath betaken it felie to a more quiet kind of life. Therefore this city, renerend for so many glorious conquests of flout and fierce nations, and for so many good and wholesome lawes which it hath enacted, hath now at laft, like a kind and thrifty father, both wife and wealthy, committed her patrimony and possessions to the Emperours', as vnto her naturall sonnes, to be ruled and gouerned. And lately, although the tribes and wardes be idle, the hundreds and wapentakes still and quiet, and there be no dissensions in the Senate house, but that the more secure and calmer times, fuch as Numa Pompilius lived in, were come againe: yet in all parts of the world wherefoeuer, it is regarded as a Mistresse and Queen, in all places the reuerend gray haires of the graue Senatours, enery where the very name of the Roman Nation is greatly esteemed and honourable. Thus farre Ammianus. Moreouer this you shall find in Sulpiciaes Satyricke poeme; Two things there are which raised great Rome to that height, valour in warre and wildome in peace. As this Romane Empire, in the judgement of all men, was esteemed very great and large, so also indeed it was respecially it you shall compare it with those which have been in former ages, as that of the Affyrians, Persians and Grecians : Item, with those which since their fall haue sprong up in their places, as namely, that of the Othomans, amongst the Turkes : the Sophies, amongst the Persians : of the great Cham, ouer the Tartars in Asia : and of Prester John, as we call him, ouer the Æthiopians or Abyssines in Africa. But if you shall compare it with that Monarchy which Charles the fifth, Emperour of Rome, within the memorie of our fathers, established in diuers parts of the world, and Philip his sonne in our age hath enlarged, and shall by looking into an universall mappe of the Earthly globe, conferre and measure the greatnesse of this with those others, by the cie you shall plainly and truly discerne, that this for largenesse may not only be preferred farre before all those other forenamed, but also even before that of the Romanes. The kingdome of the Portugals, after that by divers navigations they had subdued under their obedience the marine tracts and sea coasts of East India, together with the ilands there about, if it did reach and were extended vp as farre within the land, as it commandeth about the shore, it might doubtlesse be accounted none of the least Empires. Seeing now therefore that this also at this day is under the obedience of the faid K. Philip, who doth not see that this Empire is the greatest that euer was in the world?

Of the Empire of Rome, as it flood in his daies, Tertullum in his booke De Pallio, fpeaketh thus honourably: Roura Orbis culifformen Inius Imperju ins off; that is, In very deed the whole world is nothing elfe but a farme well flooked, and flored, belonging to his Empire. Lattly, Ouad, in his fecond booke De Fallis, thus writeth of it: Gentiluse off alias tellus data limite certo; Romane spacing of the Comparis & Orbis idem. All other nations, in the Earth their certaine bounds may name; The compasse of the World and Rome, they only are the same.





the division of the world, divers have placed. Africa in the third part: some sew have made no more but Asia and Eti ope only 3 and Africa they make a part of Europe, faith Salutius. This is that which 5. Paulius m Mulanius, eat of the opinion of the fame. Saluti, thus writesh of: European Atlantique duo vel maxima tetra Membra, quibus Lybiata ubie Sallultius addit, Europæ admixtam: potiti quum tertia dici : Europe and Afia vaft, the Earthly plabe bei ween mifbure. Terwhether Africk Should a pure of this our Europe be; or mike athird pure by it felfe, Salut does doubt Abouthers. Ten theidere Africks founded a proxy of the over Europe be a orn May a though any in fife, Spailled that has bords I fee. But Philosthatta and fun licences had their the world and Kanad Europe; and Europe the contracts had feel; in the Variety of the Contract had the world and the contract had the con

or treese, months in forme of a mappe or chart, like a Geographer: but in this present discourse, like an historian. Concerning the forme of it therefore, it in is pute, on a strabowriteth. It is a Peniniula or demy-ile, and not an iland; although Silenus, at Elianus writeth, did sometime to Midas so relate of is manifold, at Nationistics. It is a Venitium or deep let; sea not man is correctly continue, at Limito is with, and produced in visition for deep let. For it is an ill finite, any sema fire in the mape, demand and abstrae mather left of a, but and produce her left, is here in a fight of produced, it must be a fire and a state of the left a Arthonic, Patho, Horocoms, and short is a drawn at the space of the control of be but a bay or guiffe of the Scythian or Northren ocean, as Strabo, Pliny, Mela, Dionyfus, Plutarch (m the life of Alexander and in his discomfe of the face in the phere of the Moone) and lornandes a more late writer , havel fivecorded. Tet all of them were deceined. Only Herodotus truly (at this our latter are doth approve and find to be fo) doth affirm: this to be a fea of it felfe, and to have neither in-let nor ous-let, or to be intermedled uith any other fes. Dionysius, Arianus, Diodorus, Polybius, Iornandes and Polemey have duisded it from Asia by the riner Tanais (Doner Tana, a now the Italianus ames it) who thinks to that that the rife of this riner, and the land Northward from whence it commeth, are both whomes and waters aim. As doubt where to place and lay their bounds: as indeed who never perfectly knew those places toward the East and North, not being then defeoured, but only aono more to mate and al jour voine. I some some to the highest and Hyperborean mountaines, which are feined innemion of the Greekes, as Strabo writeth: together with Aluani montes, heere described by Proluney, where now not only these mountaines, but also no other as this Greekes, a Strako wretch is egocher with Altani monies, heart defiredely Poolemey, who even me saly help emancianes, but din on who as thus day, are to be found, but in them place afters these and on whose, freat former and object, a range formium places. Other was allowed from a flower in the place of the continual thanks, between Macrois palms, the free Macrois, a sone called Mar delle Zabacche, and Mar delle Tana) and the fact Consum, as hope word. Liewing, Groupsin hate he served source places to the limits wood, as he termed to fine without the fact Hauss Dondon of the first the served of the served by the toods a waven must all green extremite in the sign of interest page, two pasts of the sources of the sign of the sign of the sign of all parts in the matter, the what has a loop set to the him of all parts in, decide the cours energie than: I would make the beamth, to be Tanais, or the rise new Dony the straights or energy peece of the main land that is between this riner and the riner Mas. (Arthe) which compared in sign on the Calpan fast.

The East branch of the same Ather then from this dead work to rise ONE, and so consume the matter of all most the Arthering to it, this much, I the Eaft branch of the fame Addel: then from his lead was the rise of two years of the fame Addel: then from his lead was the rise of two years of the fame Addel: then from his lead was the rise of the state of the fame of the theory of the theory of the two properties of the theory of the theor

ret; we now concurre pacies time. And they extended ments monets (spiral, you) and spec. I must preve a major of Army production.
Plany callish that part of the world, The Nance call Marsons Mardonus, a Herodonus dustled from, americals in a Kerker, I to be light that the heartfulled of all places of the World, to be a mod goodly and gallant country, yeelding all maner of truets and rivided interest and those in their kinds to be fixed that it were pivy that any king in the World floud that an oppet to do in but he V a to miss be 1/2. Deer Rotter, of Hydmatrie mares, I that its armost temperate and healthfull follet than Alsa, Strains with Schilleidon, were those over or tour, called the strain of the strai Active by thypometric protects, 100-11d. More temperate and extension them to delice. It is a compared to motive dependent of the state manin and and a friends, on a grow state of the control, the man assumption of the project the structure assumption of the structure of the control of the structure of t the fall are amend and much better day his her endow were only vide, and keep only by three and our lakes. And indeed the forestees when they dwelv goo her ooks and mountaines, dwelv well and connectedly, by read on of their wife earning en civil matters, are, sciences and her only by the control of their wife earning en civil matters, are, sciences when they dwelv goo her mocks and mountaines, dwelv well and connectedly, by read on of their wife earning en civil matters, are, sciences and an above deep or this time, and the matter than fauage and fierce Nations ynder their feruile voke, feated, I means in places not very convenient to dwell in in respect of the nature of the coun try, either for that it was rough and eraggy, or wanted hauens, or was too bleake and cold, or for other caules, taught them to vie merchandide before viaknowen, and haue brought them from a fauage and brutish life, to live civilly and more humanely. But those parts which are fittuate in an equal and temperat climate, there nature administreth all things necessary for the maintenance of man and beast. Now when as snote Nations which do inhabite and dwell in fertile and rich countries, are maintainers of peace and quietnelle; and those which are seated in barren and vinfruitfull countries, are most hardy and flour; it comments to passe that both are helpfull one to another; while these do vic their weapons for their countries defence, thole againe do help and maintaine them by the profits that they raile out of the earth, by their arts and mylle ies, as also by their learning, wiledome and policy: euen as in like maner also the dammage is mortuall and either fide feeleth a fensible burt, when the one by their meanings, without come and portey; extends in the manes and the damanage. Is included an acceptant process of the part doth not help to the other; yet the ethat of the follotter and warkle man is found where he better; if they be not one come with multitude. And the nature of Emerge ferrent very firly for this perpote; for it is all diverily diffinguished by lofty mountaines and lowly planes; to that every where the hu-bandmen and fouldiers; the politicians and the martiall warriers do dwell together: yet to as the greatest mumber are peaceable men; which kind of life they enjoy effectally by the meanes and labour of their captaines, first of the Greekes, then of the Macedomans, and lately of the Romanes. Therefore both in peace and warre it is fulficient of it feller to maintaine and defend it felle; for it hash great plenty both of flour foulders, painfull husbandmen, and politique statesmen. In this also it dothexcell, that it bringesh foorth passing good fruits, such I meane, as are necessary for the maintenance of mans life; with all forts of mertall, for what we focuser. Spaces or fiveer fine it up things, and pressous flowes, are brought in their from forcen countries, WHICH THINGS WHOSOFFER HAVE NOT, THEY LIVE NEV-X A WHIT WORST THAN THOSE DO THAT HAVE THEM. Moreouer this is especially worth the noting, that having wonderfull store of cartell, ** OBS: THAN THOSE DO THAT HAVE THEM. Moreover this capically we three roung, that having wonderful three electric of the party of the read of the change of the changes and the latest. Then fare the latent of Status. May not relate the mail of the 1907 to 1975 to 1976 t from : nor in the Electrides, certaine fained ilands in the Hadrianchy fea, as some men of better credit, and no evaluation fear over the error of the error baseline.



with how forwall shaple me in Spring, at Elchylus beloved surjencertaine rocket at the further and of the gift, of Venice, (mare Hadrinicum) in our mare follow me have given at me in Ligiptia, and sudines, Mercodous, and the thoughted to model have me a Ethiopia, never line on more follow me have given at me in Ligiptia, and sudines, Mercodous, and the complex of the me in the contract of the property of the property of the contract of the co has Citalpais (Lombacky) of Tuby, at A pajants writch. And against vopouthe Ionian lea, (that is, the Hadraickele) which object who also do the work.

Sints taken places than about the norm the internet in the same (1909). In Epuis sometime dwelled the Citac, at Annoise Liberalis has ignored in Septiment in the Citac with the Citac wi the Gremans, le bim have recomfe to the 2x chapter of Lathimain immin his Batania, and I duste must for unique timing through your delight must formed in the plant of the first formed in the recommendation of the land and the Ball general time of the land of ty that any man but a king only should poslede.

The BRITISH ILES,

THE EMPIRE OF Great Britaine.

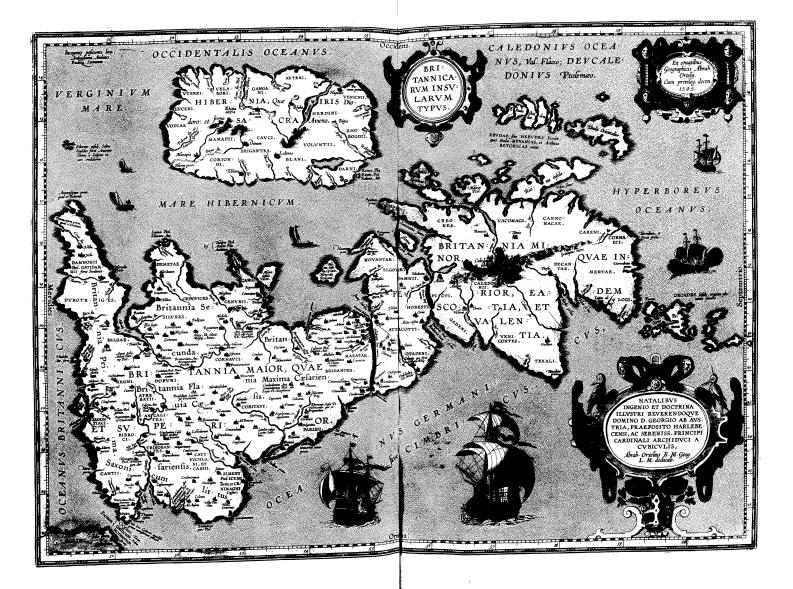


Linyfishishat in the Allanticky ocean, there he many island named BRITANNIC AR INSVLAT, The Britishishad show the tense greater A LEIOS and HIBENIA, (Incland) we properly feeded. Of holy, AREBION, in regard that it is thick the greater A LEIOS and HIBENIA, (Incland) we properly feeded. Of holy, AREBION, in regard that it is thick the greatery feeded and were reverted to the accesses manuments if the Greeke, it feed to the propers and the supers to the common yould the greatery between state C A SHITER ID S, as who fee, The Sunnaires, and that properly CA SHITER, a which the Romanic and the supers an

were neere engagement to not exercise. I do grown tout tory to can intenders, are of uncertaintering early times ; as of knodotus sixtum a nittle about knutanta (knot in pall) of Pliny, outer again f Celtiberia, (Valenta) neere Artabrum promontorium (cabo de finisteries) by Strabo and Prolemey: where now there are no thanks and \$\land \terr for must \text{bef}\) we ever we're any "whereupon it is apparent that teffelland mere rather known to the auction thy name, than true fination. Now all men do varied commend these lands for the great administer of Tinne and Lead, which hery yearsh did yield: Stabo alform depth hefe il and it is in Hieles or the stable of the stable and is (and then for mix the) me care were any whereagon it is appeared that be fished unevertale beam that mixed by mome, that were fination. Now all most do many informed high and they to the great administer of Time and Lander. Do not that they be been subject to the great administer of Time and Lander. Do not that they been subject to the subjec

coulds. Time force of the names of shofe limbs: now he we findly in high manuer of the lites themselvent, and first of the greatest of them which we fedite as all thin times.

Arithole work Alexander the Great witch. That this life to greated do the exceed the cell. Their is the greatest of all lands that the Homanes were than done too. It has for great, and possibly missing the the Arithole work and the control of the lands of the theory of the state of the theory of the t ees. Novemblindang teb Jancgricus mote in a very forsike and prijital just for Comes, yet in a testure for er filt is no one, and is more kinds begit has man, as Med. alfiment, in adherely the testus alliest, as Statio criticito, and that it yet means of the great force of more is for the just for the just force of the station of the great force of more is for the just force of the station of great of the great force of more is for the just force of the great force of more is to the just force of the great force of more is to the just force of the great forc



formation, he fasts, per conferenced to Minerus, the in profiles of them. Heliodorus of wheth allo the Amethyft, a pretious flowe, tethic country. Here allow the Routh (1930scts) the both it is hakeful. A Schritus and the tild interprete of Dionyfus do kindy tethic. Pliny, many yearse face, it fremath had heard of our English Outers, which now commond of who the universe of them 3 - Rusquipoque editation do. Octra called a primo deprehendere had a face of the control heart of our English Culters, which are commond of which turn write of them 1 - activity integral containation. Other cultivals them contained from the Culter and the Cult their helps in the warres. There is a load of the few lack are left than the common fore, which I fe the definition to plynomes has nowly of finding in Against the few lack the in dwelf, or gain-based, is set M. Candens Britamia. Whether in former times is both had wine or not (for Lacius flath) and the set of the few lacks in the few lacks when the few lacks were the few lacks which have lacked to the few lacks which have lacked to the few lacks the few lacks which have lacked to the few lacks the fe to make one. Item the Languy cont, an ocusom make to Lontinument were a son attention or some interest a certain great activity of grains, the back the high control and drong come to make the field control would be dead of the anthory (Electron) losses that high control who be seal come and drong come to make the field control and the Clerkon) losses the sound to great the seal of the control and the control an Clemen in the ket bit of a glow Stromation, writer by number relations of Flewcours, tray more write ingrieve, do report that a Bertannic (bit Greek, croy shar) between a certaine stant waterwards as had, in whose greep a chairing or a chairing or an interest to a sugar and the stant of the control of the

Typics build mided there is performe from you that he last made. And whother ever his do were instead who made consument or may, a Secritius to perform add I deserve alffress. No set resements that we mide many to for help the performance of the people and fifth individual come, whether they were home. Cathe and Dondon Sociality of sever at their in words play pulses. The from whose the people and fifth individual come, whether they were home to be a first the people and fifth individual come in the people and people are people from the people and people are people for a people for the whole come to their from belgium (the Low comercies) and of them almost a constant of the people and the people and the people are people and the people are people are people and the people are peo country spoke twice coal of Spaine, do proue that the addition libers, is former time took criplette fee and sprint at comparin others. As a two constitution of the state of the spoke of the spoke of the state of the spoke of there they might shad and for themfolies. The SERONS and alter manipular consequently. Generally the holdsteams of this it, a subgle daies, move and asknow the testing and was the first of the property of the control and the form of the property of the control and the form of the property of the control and the form of the property of the control and the form of the form of the property of the control and the form of the f was an as a second of the seco por possibi fiame and paine their bodies: (chere u. a very harmed mon who thinker's that for vitro), here finalle be ead into . with 1 upere y our werefers
or in who existey that y that is were ranse: Mela and lornandes do thinke they did y for our monet and to fe you thoughter, we be to they may be come
our terrible wood the commits it must fight, as Cesta faint, who are more adulted but toy from paint hir bodies with wood (Lucum, 60 edubtis)
who were terrible wood the commits it must fight, as Cesta faint, who are more adulted but toy from paint hir bodies with wood (Lucum, 60 edubtis)
who will make able to whee colours. Others here for Lucum, do read (Glatum; on who fair living even y to fair, but the definite the bodies of whole will make able to whee colours. Others here for Lucum, do read (Glatum; on who fair living even y to fair, but the definite the able to the colour who who will be able to the colour who who will be able to the colour who who who will be able to the colour who who who will be able to the colour who will be able to the colour who who who will be able to the colour who will be able to the colour who who who will be able to the colour who who will be able to the colour who who who will be able to the colour who who will be able to the women; where he writes but he Braton wises and worn; this to fee before all their body over with glattum, [1884, as bear blee planning) and to an Braton wises and worn; this to fee before all their body over with glattum, [1884, as bear blee planning) and to all the planning with the planning and the planning with the planning and the planning with the planning with the planning and the planning with the women: where he writesh that the Bruau vines and women did vije to be fourer all their body over with gluthous, (read, an hear block planning) and to go flarly individual (some cortisms farmatists; when they are a so performe four rise and corromant; in this word and the checkmont. (An what had had planted a proper of the control enters, men hilfull that way, diners more and pillures of lining creatures, drawen and raised upon their it nee, and joint rested wither jelle, that as they

grow unto mans effate these pictures together with the painters staines, do was bigger and bigger; neither doth the wild people endure any thing more patientposition of the Goddesser, that their limits by means of those deep cuts and subject, may so despets during instead of the content and subject may so despets during instead of the content subject may subject the Goddesser, that they sum subject them. A-months the Goddesser, as I learne by Dion, they worshopped Andatess (for so they call Victoriam, willow) in bolsed attempte and sured wood, where they month the construction of a Augusty at apparent on the expression of the continuent and the state of the fact of the menes to geffe what the fifth of that issuency would be: which of ter that five was observed to go con former deal the company simily gase a stoying fount indus-clamation. To facing the office the blood of their caption cyond word was a most office to be constructed in the standard and the control of before the common dady the breath of beauth of the control of t in like manker say somewhat of Ireland.

HIBERNIA, Or IRELAND.

Peushe Wift of Britains, in the vess cases (the Lainestealist Oceanus Virginius, that is, as the Welde call is Norweridh, or Farigi, as the brigh pensament ten wend show that goodly should be all acceptances are called by one and the same name, additunteness, or you he take that written it able, come name, additunteness, or you he take that written it able, come name, additunteness, and you do not represent the complete interest in the All and the Complete in the Complete i Philosophers and Claudian, IERNA; Innenall and Mela, IvverNA: Diodorus Siculus, IR15: Enthathius in his Commentaries

from whence all the reft were fetched) ERIN: where of slothe Saxons by adding the word Land, fignifying a countrey or pronince (as their manner is) (from wheat allies of) weighteds [LRIN: inverce-digitie Sixon Spatian to word Land, frontying a country or primate (a wheat man for the house of most like as LRIN) by which would in it was all forwards the English, and expand [LRIN] is to finded all Ministry which from the thermal Chienchems: who also thinks that is a sun to team unseed by them, of their high word Hines; which front the Wellern coather country. Like as the Colles, (which larges leep reach who to the (one with this) for the same responsed of the some word, maned Spains, Doint is which affected in the country. Like as the Colles, (which larges leep reach who the country is the same response of the forward, maned Spains, Doint is which affected in the forward of the forward of the forward, maned Spains, Doint is which affected which all the forwards and the forward of t IN SVLA SACRA, The Holy lland; who more over addeth that it is inhabited of the Hierni, that is, of the Irilb men, liadius in his Commentaries voon Lycophron, callet b is WEST BRITAINE: Plutarch in his books which he wrote Of the face in the fighere of the Moone, callet b is O G WG I A: but wby, we knownot: yet read him, if you thinke it worth the while : you finall heare many anold wines tale. The latter writers, as S. Hidore, and the renerend Beda, our countriman, call it S c 0 T 1 A, of the Scottes which feated them feller in the West part of this ile, about the year of our Lord : 10. some whence within a very sew year es after, being called in by the Polts, they came into Brittane : and indeed Paulus Orosius, Beda and Egeinhardus, auchors of good credit, wrote that it was inhabited of the Scots. It is in length from South to North 400, miles 3 in breadth (carle 200. The folle and temperature of the aire, at Tacitus affirmeth, is not much writing that of England. It breedeth no frake or fergent nor any venement creature: fould and birds beere are of the start, at 18ction appoints, that mane varies to start groups are treated on page of press per any venture account : journe an account content of the press of the start page of the start ground. The temperature of the aire (fair) bemponius Mela) is very volked and well for the relaxating of cores and groine: i ten televide is a good for google, not only great and ready, the still offere and not ledges, that the horder and are still east to the horder and are still east to have a still the blend of boly which are fame, and then with the fame to before their face. Test by do recent it, as Stabo writes, for a commendable thing to at the behind of boly with the stable them to be for the behind the fame to be for a mild not not a picture their sease, but affe even with the country and the fame and lade to a mild not to a picture their sease, but affe even with the multiers, and wore fifters exceeding this from indifferent thing, seather good world, at all blins Solitions Polybride writted. Moreover to before the fame of the great test date summable to output to be deep fame, the case fills the fifty more which the best of the more than the fame to be for the stable to be even to be deal with fallers from a stable to be for more which the best of the more which the contribution of the stable to the fame of the stable to be for the stable to be such to be deal with the test by ferential fall for the stable to the in his Chronicle faith, that in this Iland Galba caufed himfelfe to be proclaimed Emperour : but it is a fault of the writer, who for Hiberia, wrote Hiberia. for that this was done in Spaine. Thus farre of these two greater Ilands, which were properly called Britannica: now let vi go on with those which are lesfer and do tie about the coast of these.

Of the ORKNEY ILES, WEST ILES, MAN, &c.

He OR RNEY ILES (Orcades) fring your the North of Scotland are, a Polemey and Pomponius Mela dee accentilem, in another 5 conditions of Pulm and Natrianus makes the time to be true; I commades 33. Edition over of fifty 34, and Solimus far Foreign or reckete the mix a siry! (Penducture for tree, there is no lound tread triging, there) M. Camden thinkely them to have herely animal of them finances are a figure faith to the first, that is, the promotion of producture or one fifty and that is, and carries the mix and the pullfield that pullfield the promotion of the first date of one of the Arminia, I am Carries, a law requires of Polemey have I antion that puffigliation part of Britaine, in the time of the Roman : for those lound it revenue and incomment. of their platation ours against Cath velle, to the 1, be promotions, fortunes or open free Cathinat, 1 and Sectil, as it we remove the Cathinat, 1 and Sectil, as it we remove the Cathinat of Polloder, the section of the Cathinate of Polloder, to the time of the Romanis from hale found in written and interpretation of access manufacity. A right is grainft Cath is (the cup hade hips Cathinate, shows the Gather, 14th): for the hade at, ill many secret after this, fested confidence in many party inside the imprehensive the blockets, be would proved Cath, or the Cathinat of Pollodery, of the Cathinate of Pollodery and various and the Cathinate of the Cathinate of Pollodery and various and Pollodery and Various and Vario

Of the fig. an many materials, duest are defert and summared, after are bulinded and fertile. In Solimus interby necessationalistic, manufacility actions for the place downward, and the summarial and the summar at this day they call Faire ile, having but one towne and that called Dumo) Eutropis and Orofius have delivered, that Augustus the Emperous first annexed these ilands onto the Empire : yet Tacitus saith, that they were first descried and subdued by Iulius Agricola.

an one-gradual visits on empreyer is accounting that one empreyer great annual passes and explained plane explained in the Boyand to the Origin less about Paintine and Committee of Bornese that the Bornese of Bornese that the Committee of Bornese that the Committee of Bornese of Bornese that the Committee of Bornese of Born Some take it toke it lands, on the account be, for many neighty regions, an american account me have proune, synchus sowneth methers toers mere any seen place or mer cander Grydland patholy, the state on the second per control part of the Sound. Some deciding at take shelland, a formed the Indianal a greater I land defect with more other finaller, fashell eather comme of Social and : and this three points in the confirme by many area.

The second processes, an anthonous of good credit, informed that the Sounds of confirmed and the state of the Indianal Social Social and the second processes, and informed the total Social and the second social second in the second se nat Belgz, sa is is fully and deer myty writter : and indeed heereadous Pliny bis Bergos, was found) and heere Mela faish Thule did faind : Asian No-line with the first Thule is in the trou deal faish of the properties of diffuses : from the Orbita to the Wift litelien * to be 10°, dates faile : from Orbita to 10° Thule, s: and from Cath-reelle bishes to this was 1, bully, s tokeboure afficiency by light laten Production Huster under the 63, degree of latitude, which is precify the elecation of the North pole at Shetland. Thus farre of Intel or Shetland, which was not indeed ordinarity of the ancients, accounted among it the British. yet we now know it to be one of that number, & subject to the crown of Brittain. The Wiss t ERN 11. Es, (called of Ptolemey, Soinnus, Stephanus and Pliny, Evud x, Abud x or Hebudes; of the latter waters, Hebrides; of Ethicus, Beteorites are Solinus writerh, 7 daies falle from the Orchades. Plany fasts there be in number 30. yet vulgarly they are eftermed to be 44, and a Scottiff gentleman; ho

transiled them al over, as he affirmeth, received by their feuerall names, as for as Iremember, above 200. Solinus, Stephanus and Ptolemey do name but the [c.5, nesther do they mention any more. Richards Richea, at Pinny writesh it, Antonius nameth Radona, now they call it Rachine. E Pinnya, nowell had large itend, of a fertile champoon folic: MAI EOS, now Mula, so also in Plinies time, as it feemeth: EAST EWOA, now Skie, fring close to the coast of Scotland: West EurOn. (Lewes) the great of a them at hus ful of fourt, crafting from monature, and them the thinking the content in One, which the God amount Hy, fing between It land the manue dam was a monafter crafted by S. Columba where discers of the king of Scotland have been buried buffet the biftop of ca, in ying serween 11a ana toe muni ima ma a monajiery erector oj 2. colimado nover unevoj ti ne togel y Notiland danse keen birrieks bijdis to bijdispifa, in the vilas Nodovec, in mbyle daneljes ali de refi nere, and tirer fore vere of it called Infolds Nodoveches. All the other heful Hinti, me of finall account, at these valuting birrieks, fluore and terego, birrie mil to serve to legis fluid a greene unife. The people, mamoers, beknammer appared and danguage, da much rifinable the in trip's at those to the O keep doe the Gobs and Nerweyans. More of the fee to Solimus and M. Camedens Britannia, to

ashum or artestology for time.
The Li of Mo. N. (which Pliny calleth Monabia i Orolius and Bode, Menania, Gildas, Eubonia; the Welch, Menawishey themfelnes, Manings
The Li of Mo. No, (which Pliny calleth Monabia i Orolius and Bode, Mona eith, Mon the feders of an disfinction from Angelecty which is also called Moniy is
Caire, Mona: and Prolemcy Monadouthat is an wholey. Mona eith, Mon the feders of an disfinction from Angelecty which is also called Moniy is
made as feveree England and Ireland, Calletin in the fifthesis of the merces of Engance and menter own the levely mean to mente the federal and the called and languige and mater's waste the Irily men. He is in length from Sandi to North, about 50, and to, in breath his from places to it 5,00 as their places showed it is accorded, and when Irily 20, 8 miles even Irily Bellection and its 10,0, families to helpidded, now in consenses 13 partilles were populated and with about 10,0 families to the first 10 families 12,0 families to the Irily 10 families 11,0 families 12,0 families to the Irily 10 families 12,0 families to the Irily 10 families 12,0 families 12,

ther Mona, which Tacitus and Dion do peake of, now followerh.

er: 1201101, women 13011013 und Dront un preuse og vorm plante i That which we nom ead Angliser, that is, The English ile, Tacitus and Dion, at I faid, called Mona the Welchmen, Mon, Tir-mon, & Inis Dowyl, That whiches we call AND USY that s. The Englishies, Letters and LIOUS, st. June concent MONDON Witterman, NOOL, 11: mon, cf. Into Dowyl, that st. The charles for Saxon, Mondon; a very good june difficulty all letters are seen found in the trading run tempts in publication water for the Mondon water may be inhelicated under the Engine by Daddinus Succonius and Islams Agricological and so, years after the form of Clerk!. It were years the cody of Bertaine, as Dom fast by a for except that from the bands place fallows after form the form of the second some seen that the and before the fact and the flower place fall (so, 1) and the writingful, comments in their test before the second place fallows for the second some se exercing from the many joint to pursuance out to a pursuance pursuance of the many of paper for the start part of the many of paper for the many of part of the many o terred; strikmun oʻpininin ilm denti is to British finese. Ppen itse capi (A Vales ale) lesto Bussas; shair, i The tritish leçaluda iy to the Tritish capital properties of Ptelorens; Edveys (Ptelorens; Edveys) (Ptelorens; Edvers; Edve end, het is Southsoff or the STLY1 (adde) Solitious Security, Sillines of Antonine, Sigdelet: of Solitine, Siltine, Political in the Greater, of their financian ment beam Helperfects of the Greater, and their financian ment beam Helperfects of the Greater, and their financian ment beam Helperfects and the silline design of the Greater, and the Greater, and the Greater, and the Greater, and the Greater of the Greater, and the Greater of the Greater, and the Greater of recurs firsh at one another basse neede of; they rather repard more to get the fight private free schange, that also for high price and great valen which are very dessent in their relayions femicate to their Gods and both waven and ment in the manner do hold themselses to be very difficults for eating of things to come. Power the could of France, our a spill Normandy, are Cases (Cadran Antonious Called) affected faile, good come ground, and real femble pifer age.
it had 1.2 perfect with indufried and very populsus: Item, GARNIEY, SERKE, ALDERNEY, ARME, the QVASQVETS and other twisch although the enterms.

to assist 3. periode, periode abstract and very populars. IEEE, VANNEY, PAREY, A. DERINY, AAMES, Det. U. ASON 17.10 and court, south a distinguish of distinct decision monghish to maker by the birthic this zer section monghish to maker by the birthic this zer section and picked to the corner of Figurdian, and near the contraction of t Clofe to the flower of England is the its of Wicturs, (Protecting states to Wickering Pliny or Steeronias, Nedistable Dancgorieus & Eutropius, Nedas, Doctoons, (Lehell derived from the British ward Endish for the Nedas Steeronias and Steeronias and Steeronias and Steeronias and Steeronias and Steeronias and Steeronias Artistable (Nedas Steeronias Artistable Victorias and Steeronias Artistable Artistable Steeronias Artistable Steeronias

King of Wight. See more of ein Diodorus Sicilus and Beda.
Their Tieser tying hard as the early (Kett, of open mile largely, of frow miles breakly is a stabilise fole, and palling good corns grannd. Solimus called Their Tieser tying hard as the early of the transco (Tieser) and the early of the transco (Tieser) and the early of the transco (Tieser) and the early of th wogerous or co-tent, commency cance 0000vv1ns 30x003, an annu omerme cos pojezion of zatre 0000van, westen as ou coperate report ann mee mee yeere of our Lord 1097. This foodd feeme to be Toliapis, of Ptolemey, but these before the tree to Effect or the Trinobantes, when at this theth a great

dette more meere the Cantis.

Without het Thomes mustic are yet other two thank one you Kens (the which some we call Sunters, that is, the ill of theep, but how it was called of the anWithout het Thomes mustic her you. Effect fair, which Pooleney, in his unneeded CANN, CONSINSO or CONSO (fack is the warm) of ceits

we can suit he was a the second of the second of the control of the second is not a more in sucress representation and appear to make it is given any species and assessment of the configuration according to the configuration of the purpos me sea courary siene service s'unemon tossand. It tous quares' tournes tout earne tout eary s'eppet, wo many surgest est estimate plese Plusy of Comosofy the commond lightest need for the state and well as the service state of the s



Huis thus workle. Spain, famous I mean, for worthy men to brasse footlakers as Florus fix checked of it she field commer of the maine continent of Europe upon the Welf, invarioned remail about with the fall fea, but only on that pair where is bor-dered to you France, from which is is foured by the Pyreny mountasses, as it were by a naturall wall or rampart. Some dereth sport rease, from hischt is fenered sy the Pyreney mant anes, as it were by anstirallwaller ramper. Some
there are which shake that it was fig flet fall a last 1, so filteriner. Bette, or, as there would have it of a king of
this contary of the same to the same than the early favored Bette, of this for many reads in Lay
of the presence Bette, flower upon the room that the same than the early follows as may read in Lay
only. But I could more easily be described the same that the same and the same and

whima. The farther treferent, enumge augmentum sourcementum trans uncer treferent, a means train, which I pref. catche Helperts magna, i nor great Helperts. The est to Greek have and did incurrent Helperts, abregading the dynamic heing and other formulan treft product for the lating for the jame cance have mutually so that the state of the s meth to be probable out of the first chapter of the threshooke of Pluy his Naturall history, Where he faith that Lula gase the note and appellation to that meth the specialise and of the fifth chainst of the chain below of Play has Natural Boffery, When he fairly that Lists gane the easte and appellacion with the part of Spane which are calculated. Unlivative, "I now Perropal) and Play, who may intertime quarestum of the teams," and of the whole to be incomed of the himses. Of the spane of the Spane, the control of the spane of the agree a reads, and a most distress (earther out of Spanish autoquities in more then one or two place in his Commentaries span the Eulogium, districted out. As account (billiary spanish Pear Internal limit, that Tagues of thomas Spanis; that is, Tague in a river of Spanis, Internal Confedence of the Commentaries of the Commen 49. Advancent (soft)art point the rest insecting start, and a lagge cit mounts painter, ment at a gain as a rearry 2 paine, men mental creek grid restured from 5 from 5 freed, and 5 from 5 freed from from 5 SCALABITANYS, and in them were fine and forty townes: In Turraconenfis or Hither Spaine, there were thefe fenen, CARTHAGINENSIS, TARRACONENSIS, CAESARAY GUSTANUS, CLUNIENSIS, ASTURES, LUCENSIS, and BRACARUS: in which there were TARRACONINSIS, CARSARAY CONTAINES, CLINIENSIS, ASTUNY, LUCENSIS, and BRACARVS; imministratives never application, and indicate wave left from a COLD PRINTIS, I SHILLIAN SHILLIAN SHALLIAN SHALL Romanes our came them not by multitudes, but by religion and policy. Play out of Varroteacheth vs. That they which moduled this country more the IREKS, PHORNICIANS, PERSIANS, CRITAE and PORNI. The fame alfo is ancreally Appianss Alexandroms. And Ito buffering I BERT PHORN CLANS, PERSIANS, CHEVAE and CONST. The fame diffus an arrestry apparam increasionmen, and to insymmed diments the County Est in the Section of the Construction of the Constr a waller te amilje. Calparman Jaccan delo in trobuse unos necessario me en matter suo prasson un prospoj como se control. Lest by tros of the timos and and allacan delo in trobuse unos tens manuscriations, trades for the other and confinitions of the bosenesthere. The Apparent are impulsed proceedings of the timos and confinitions of the bosenesthere. The Apparent are impulsed proceedings of the timos and the proceedings of the confinition of the Apparent and the proceedings of the confinition of the Apparent and the proceedings of the Calparent and the proceedings of the Apparent and the Apparent and the proceedings of the Apparent and the Apparent a enerh out of Saluff, that I bey will define to have no longer then they do. To these enemies they are very crued, but toward françers paifing humane and kind. For transfers or forveners fach as come to them, they do most cursously entersaine solving of times they do one spite another and come and or that honour and credit, at Dindortu Stenlius reporteth. Ptolemey in his Quadripariae writeth, That they are a very neat and clessify people. This also is abound material, a Distant Scalar reporter. From 9 in the Annoyant writer, I that tray at a try not and track people. Our invariant which places the properties of the track places and track people. The invariant was a subject to the first and for the first places and the properties of the first places and properties and their receivable through the first places and track places and the receivable through the first places and track places and properties and the first places and the first p



and do buy all the wine they drinke. Tet peraduenture this is messe and to be orderflood only of those which dwell open the couft of the Mulland sea. For Floru and Puny de mite that hey yeld welmanty about of drock made ex trumento idates, of a kind of bread come grand as beat a finish, (ninch bread of their Puny called Cells and Certa) year and of Harty soe, as Disjournees in the 110. chapter of the focus deed, mittels. Kai is as had as you in a deed, in the control of the process of the focus of mittels. tours p'uny cusero Anna ana (Aria) yeat ma or sarry vor, in song conteste mos 100 coopier y un yeann programetor. Kan it guisse or 5 chipi, vichale de partie de la rive se conteste de la riverse d omen, macy to two trust use, we contain to wood amount estimate the Welchmen do enert to this day call Cura, by the fame name very little or nothing aftered, sive in England. Thus farre Diofewicks. This kind of drinke the Welchmen do enert to this day call Cura, by the fame name very little or nothing aftered, sive hone Borned before, and a that which the Sexons call Alc. Strabe affirmeth that the Luftiani or Portugals did drube a kend of druke which they called Zyhuse lowed he/or, and a that nimbel be Neumo and No. Article algorithm to the lowed he/or we brought as a king of one kymine in condition, the condition of the lower form than in the film Differential as the film pellected the lower form than in the film Different form to the film pellected that the me beside the condition for the lower films and algorithm. This is true driving made of films the lower films and algorithm in the lower films that the lower films that the lower films that the lower films the lower films that the lo voir mat the left that ener questionics to the Spinians is specially and passe uses, man some, wine. I requisate that one ye constructively neglects, Andal thoughthy to very wealthy, a Atherian original, no they all darks ware, mad from gly, daine, and they great seem, that they may be some in the thoughthy to very wealthy a Atherian original, and the seem of the seem of the same of the same of the seem of the same of the soin, tost of the water of them shey was vinang many town nongoverness and, the same Plung doth telliste. They did neare a short blacke garment, as Dio-bread, because they did leauenit. That they did vise to be vyon the bare ground, the same Plung doth telliste. They did neare a short blacke garment, as Diooreas, occusives one succession in 1 carriers and operator of the 19 books of his Origines, nameth a certaine kind of garment, wome by the Spaniard, Striges. They down Scultus writests. Indown in the 23, chapter of the 15,000kg of an Urigines, mannes a certaine kina of particular with the 25,00kg of the 15 to one of the four. The gine the wife and begine the battell with fang and specially more, as he four and wor with Solius Institute dust reflicts. Kitci Iam moris Bert Carmina pollica fundereem barbaracerta, Then life at Spanish 18, 19, 10 placed afformment by practification, death which found the solius excellent and the reflict of the most begin processed to the contract begin from their boyles, and the administration of a reflight found four open to should also proceed the contract beginness to five the four practices of the solius for the solitors. They found the transit to the founds and flast particles them, specially of them borrough their founds and most first and begin to the solitors. Note that the found is the solitors of the solitors is the solitors of the s mights flerke mith buth the hands. Althemess also flewest that they in fight of elds by mappen called Gellin, where he tellule to that the Romenov-feds fight mith that head of neapon, and learned to handle so if the Spanieria. And they, as wit were yet obtained to me follows the lower, to specify the Africanses, for he calletin Gellina. Upiciam, and exerned to miss flewes or partials. They cannot be and perfect made if buffs. There legges they wrappe up in a kind of former, and Dungt, the and the second of the second the second to the second the second to the second the second to th as the args 1 poor. and atthough they can were tragical robes or givenes, and were clear tits many coates, and tooly, when they men abroad, having down to their feet, yet, as Abreause tollighte, hely were us by that measurements in the wave conventing in fight, come office, or life which, or life valuation and colouragement. They have measure when the production of the Silms Italicus in his 13. booke may be forgotten, Tellure, vr. perhibent, is mos antiquus, Ibera Exanıma obsecunts consumit corpora vultur, opland. natural fir here fig. were as he fact blurm to after. Cefar writes that shey are all by nature given to firimming, and to practife to frimme over deepe and bread nameal firkymife, were as be faith barret to after. Cifar writein than they are all by nature given to fromming, and to peakly its tripiumen ware donger ferming react, and that it is a thing generally foremense nomeal them, that mean whitever age into the fideles composition that bidded are written generally to exceed the survey. The market was the people, it has fing around 3 did the react has two more than the survey of the fine and the survey of the survey most of vorm as a reasoney, wour very eme, we migrature goiney rount series come, reuse just case uses you reus purps easier as reasoney to the properties of the continue production of the properties of the continue production of the Vest's ask or Portugals were more valuate and better foundation that the shade it is assumed to the production of the Vest's ask or Portugals were more valuate and better foundation that the shade it is asked to the production of the production o very muses, norm and quive operation. For over drong every did of Lychium, and faid before. Butter dids from tour trans ungrease quite, for and fair bide of fifth over made by west. Then be also uses under the following following the time of Bratus. Te afferward to be fail to the fifth of the first and the first of nt, niho Paregricke ur tiem mades Maioranous. Anungit this people, at Play reportesh, wat he Cabidities, he shall flowed for finder of from, full times, ted. Such as the high of hole Luliums. The CALALCI, ASTVESS, and CASCASTASIS, one was a high sitter VASCASSS and the high of hole Luliums. The CALALCI, ASTVESS, and CASCASTASIS, one was a high sitter VASCASSS and the form, and Strukethe great Comparables is right, and the same and tradesthe great Comparables is right, and the same and tradesthe great Comparables is reported by the same and Diodenn Stealer than mainly reduced many others that the comparable the industriant and early his artering hope; it sees, included and and the same in the high artering hope; it sees, in the same and Diodenn Stealer than mainly and the same property is the same in the same and the same in the host and the same in the same in the same and the same in the same in the same and the same in the sam te pari, quippe omnis in arnis Lucis caulla fra, & damnatum vuere paci, In effect thus much in English; The Cantaber can endure the chiling end of ear, the beat of parching fammer, hunger, labour or any maner of rule, better than any other nation of all Spaine. It is a firange thing to fee bour thu people winer, the beas of parching finimer, hunger, labour or any many of this better thin may when national all Spinner, it is a frange thing to festive this profession of the desired spinner as the profession of the desired spinner as the profession of the money fifty the shower or any manner of festive, they'll make a model is delethed spinner as them there desired to me and of the more part his destributes. No man here desired to me and of the more part his me, and into the text per of permitting that the spinner of the state of the st ann jummes were written anny type man before many make and brane nations. But of the fe laft I cannot but again eite the words of the forenamed Silves, CETANOS, and CALLAICOS, nobles gentes, noble and brane nations. But of the fe laft I cannot but again eite the words of the forenamed Silves, CETANOS, ant LALLA COS, pusuos genos, note ana ram sanum, not quoy suy canno no agente active new of control process. The play that play the play that play the play that play the play that play that play the play that play tha dere folco Semina, & imprello tellurem vertere aratro. Segne viris quicquied duro fine Marte gerendum eft. Callaici coniux obit irrequiera madere inteo Semira, & impresso tellurem vertere aratro. Segne viris quiequid duro sine Marte gerendinnet. Callaci comitivo boit trequiset amini. Analoccass chai to gloright beere also of the numer, in the Art Torgus fasth of them. The numer, sin the Art on numer, and this finely an assessment and there, they they were to see the submessor and priming of the governed in them on the stimulation with to plant the numer, in which as all finels. The same dant others, they they were to see the submessor and priming of the governed in them of the simulation at their recognity final expert with the dat, and they will see the tom. Stradov open of them, who heldered the that whom to me and which they then the stradout of the simulation at their recognity final expert which, and they will street them. And which they are a week of time them, who held the simulation and the simulation will be the simulation of the simulation and the simulation and the simulation are taken as who the simulation are taken as when the simulation are taken as when channels are the simulation are taken as when the simulation are taken as the simulation are tak your very any answer or warming the property of the control of the The full tim of the apparell and maser of active of the sevenen, a described by the same author, a your may read in Artimederis. The buildings and bootes of this country were made, as we may understand by V straums, the famous Architects, of timber roles firm receit and leanet. Wat they have which they call formacos, or as fomeread formacos, for that bring metofed round in mour of a form on both files with in aboords, they were rather fluffed then workmanly built, at Pling in the 14 chapter of his 1 hande duth rift fie. Of the relation of the averent Spanierds I find late of ferred by any good authours; and that which contr. or run; ret con 44 courses of the contract of the contr warres, and water year weeper. Liven, a was very of us a manne and yor ever of thought o come of the emanter of the Greeks they held certains follower feelf i which they call Hecatombas, wherein an hundred heaft were farrificed at once. Item, Certains gather manner of the Greeks they held certains follower feelf in which they call Hecatombas, wherein an hundred heaft were farrificed at once. Item, mes, inm mer of their Olympiackes. That they were not alogather workiful of that head of dimination, made by the objectuation of the entrails of heafts facts. most, nom mer of over crympancy. It was one mee not autogeneer wrongeful of two kined dimensions, made by two of remaining two entaining local facilities.

field, called by the Romanee Artificians, we may be by the faying of Lamystans shown of Alexander Sources, event, in that the fails. That he was more ixfelfield, called by the Romanee Artificians, we may be by the faying of Lamystans shown or the mount with Alexander Sources,

field with at the following. In Microbian Belletinskie R. C. C. I. N. A. (all who peak of the downworth Alexander News),

who have reported, That the C. A. L. A. I. C. (had no more of precederance at all of any field. But the C. B. I. T. B. R. I., and then were not because in low Neth

Artificial Sources.

p weets, did worship a certaine unknowen god at night in the full moone, dancing and making merry, before the gates with all their families and hospholds all nightling. Tes it mers, and working a company that in old time many yeares ago the Saguntini, and reservence and dissince worsh provide Diana, brought thather by those of Zacynihms (Zante) 200. tweetes before the destruction of Troy. Thus far of the nation. But that we may sow a duttle more plainty the nature and disposition of this people, I think it not amiss. the best Historians to set downe some sew other observations which we have noted concerning this argument. At what time the VETTONES came first to be subject to the the high lightwants of a same symmetry over outforwards than one can acconsistency and the same symmetry to represent the same symmetry of the same symmetry a argument of their fromfurty. Neet he 5, chapter of the 1 dook of 5, and the war between the Roman and the Carder, the molter histories on children for the phonolalist test of counter hand. An old at the commendation of the histories of the first the forest hand of the state of the counter hand. An old at the commendation of the first the forest forest the moltry. And against a summan in the mane (thick her children and hefters to keep and the first the counter of t of hom has been removed to sharify it that they small has been y first hings as were stall them in forces; be that it's made poeter account of fishing and forces, the most first miles. Many finds remove at which y miles, and of them that when first himself and the stall produced to the of them have been commenced to death for that they would not bewray fuch things as were told them in fecret; so that they made greater account of fidelity and secrece, er found to the country for flore of the best Oiles. There is no place of it vacant ground, none barren and altogether construitfull. What place some it be throughis excellent any time country that me to the country that me to the country time and the country that me to the co kind of furtible called Spattum, whereof they made cables for foists. Tet Strabo datic except from hence I useful, and the place to bath luch wonderfull plants of both I mean of Mectal and of Corn, that it is impossible to give it fach due commendance as for the worthousself of fait dash defense. Nay is is fortile of all thefe commodities, that as the same Troque reported b, it specificals not sufficient for the vise of the substituent soult, but be she while with at its second to literal and the populous city of Rome. And thus much generally of the nature of the faile and commodities of this country. But Strabo dash somewhat more particularly hardle this argument. to go (teme. And thus make generally of the misses of the commodates of the course). But Stude dath function to mee particularly headle blue agreement.

For in found the head the presenter, after not split year of the made for prime and good in the first of the course, and they constructive the house persulf purely of primes are not adopt for the course of the course of the primes and the primes and the primes are not the course of feet: which places are not very well inhabited by reason of the creat ginesse of the meumaines and bleast coldnesse of the aire. Thus pare become to memore of cornest all, Peraduenture summade in this 3. Salyre meant this trads, when he saith, Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Rongh Spaine must carefully be shunned.) Tet the interest of its abremember beneath on you're mom tear rete, wenn of more, a versus a mana act in plants, a way a pone most carping to commad, a feet expert of more in a to-derest be upon the Millard feet administration but Offices, I give, you and wife to be find an and for tree, mentificating the begind and made to be paid course a corest administrated and finance of logic commodates. So that I may no unbour good early here applying sport of Stim Insteam, an andown of ofe to me certa and monds. One contraction of the con Nec Cerest terra indocitis, necinhofpita Baccho, Nallaque Palladis fele magis arbore toollic. Crest here habit suspin her raal, food is Backoo here raa food in the food of the food of the state of the Thus pure terrefore of the types (and of the earth). Now ten to place is more at most the administration interests that cannot, which he has under the form, and for the form of the distinguish of of the d forced and made fourthal. Such we take which a describe Allestean and Correans, twinless by the face of the vision of Gold Oct. The fame authors writerly, That im mount, Agreen, softery from Capitan by the act to the Superior of the size. Public writer these translations of the translation of the translation of the size of the s and Beleius, which dail pold Homoloid duity 2003, postular upin of filters. That this pir was about the Jyreny manifest, on productive was 35 ft. pile for the individual products of the third of the product of the products dagged un fishe earth, (Sal Gottle) Alume, Boras (Uniyocolla) glalle, vermilion, of milpfelfimenta hen Stude (Sinopica terr) popule (unpartitum) and executions, (Vallel), the Londition, bet Guiffelfime, (Uniform) the Guiffelfime that is plant, (Uniform) the Guiffelfime that is the Guiffelfime that the Guiffelfime that the Common that the Guiffelfime that the Guiffelfime that the Common that the Common that the Guiffelfime that the Common the Common that the Common that the Common that the Common that t

wildhorfes of this country. Of the fet thinks Olympius Nemetanus did feaks in the fe his verfes : Quin etian gens ampla iacet trans ardua Calpes Culmina, corvan ones of rear energy. It field to tame transpare Nemenanus and process mere one organ is Quantitian generating and as a feet can inconting flowers at which as often of An inconting flowers at which as often of An inconting flowers with a do the An inconting flowers with a first of the process of the Analysis of the which flower is Helpi transfer which a flower is the analysis of the weight. Martial in somy examples mention of the control of the con x tomor promotomate ine war an execute una tree sportra uma maces i or amers up executionem now participates in the mace and the sportra uma maces in come are up executioned in the sportra description of the sportra of the sportra description of the sportra descri refly of homeous and furtions by the burst, which is fact that in that reflect there is not come to deeme town to have beene beginned by the wind. Of buf our shine, I change in adult in the control of drie, and sometime 20. times, so cleans that you can scarce discerne whether ever they had water in them or not. When as notwithstanding there is another large sount and die, and fourtime 30, time, for leave that you can fource deformer whether ever they had meter in theme was 10. When a networthflowding there is another logs fourcame hard by these that removes continuity; thus fore one of Play. Seasonism is Gallaria the sat a shand-ord fill time at lets of characteria, another theory? I hat the lets (Cocces) found there, in I space there is a view which at the fift filled the satisfies of the continuity of the satisfies of the continuity of the satisfies of the satisfies of the continuity of the satisfies of t for 1st. A month the Holms allies a done been, clima one of Form detribute a great manusion all of clean fair, from which look point must be easy on halted, the control of the third and which the since the since a clima is a climate in the control of the climate in the control of the climate is a work for high hill that is almosting effective clean in the ways, the chief high six Cales (Gades) a Philipfratus reported, cause six, how faire the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate in the climate in the climate is a climate in the climate

white the follows reported in the follow Spane the commendations, synathofy the effective flow which the best very expelled 1987, and the state of the medical control of Spane, there is part of this curry called 1987 A. A. R. S. or B. R. L. R. L. W. M. In it. The Spanish let. etc., the Balenter, Fee this part of Spane conflicts discipated a fland. The name of this few that the three the Ocean or Adon, fee, are those, G. A. D. S. (am. Calle). Y. O. N. S. In this, G. R. W. O. S. In this case the state of the third of the three the state of the three thre aerymy yn og comet. In two extente enn reant y stetle wentet it ten stample omne of the NOVEN WORLD, there is as idand which is dight from the metal had breefore and tenum plat. This the Tryinar, come from the Reafer, cladle Lev Y wilk is a, or, The old islade, but the Pann or Carthaghians in their lumpage manded it An St. that I The cladde, Elever Corpus diaf journaments and antiquities do from from worther lead, which lieth owner gangil Epilians. I This fart Schimer. Objects beere than 200 Glade, with a mental thinwest the Hernel and cary the Oxen from worther lead, which lieth owner gangil Epilians. I This fart Schimer. Objects beere than 200 Glade, with a mental thinwest of the leven, and cary the Oxen from worther leads, which will be store, and cary the Oxen from the Company of the force resonatory of the stamp of the stamp of the force resonatory of the stamp of the sta

eies and hyd meiers. Seeun Refus «Anienterveisten deure je tolge name»: OE STREMEN BES, AR CHAER, POETANION, A CONDA, CARTAR, STRONG TORM (1984) and LYN A. Tello beautif on man eigh oid beene to kept on tello antie of grandaturem may be (most givel) which by just perment maive dolo particus, manifolded or belotte is tello fisher fix, and or in unable red intervention. What if it is left of found in the CONTYNA and MILLYSA, certainer lands of the STRONG ASSESSED, and STRONG ASSESSED ASSESSED, and ASSESSED ASSESS

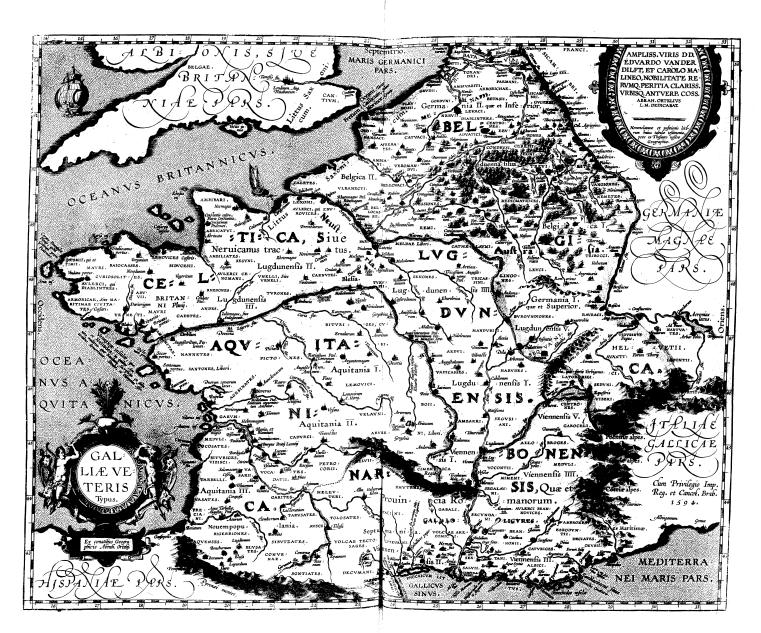
GALLIA, (now FRANCE) asitwas in the time of

STRABO and the rest of the ancient Geographers.



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They grace in this and property or this flow of their counter; for allower to the time that they know to mean either or leddledfor of their is, the counter of their of their is the counter of the count

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this other nations of the world did viv. That I peol to being pried one of the district of the control of the world did viv. That I peol to being pried one of the district of the control of the control

IVLIVS CÆSARS GALLIA:

That is,

FRANCE, as it stood in

Iulius Casars time.



Is the list of the state of the

in the leveryle, Landius in longing N A 15 diministry sources and the leveryle in the Coorfes, Landibus in longum V ATES dimitties whom Plantina Securi fields searmina B ARDI : Et vos Barbaricos ritus morénos, fides. And for that I fee what four of diner writers are attributed to all these fenerally, doe agree to that one of the Drindes only, (as is very apparent by

Antonius (whitemed been kidneye) with him of him. The mit faith, alphy into the forces of Naure, and abburn't elaybeen special dist. And for itself fewer defended with the control fewer has been all the forces of Naure, and abburn't elaybeen special dist. And for itself fewer defended with the control fewer has been defended and the state of the Direct of the whole of the third which fewer the fewer the fewer the fewer that the control fewer that the fewer that the control fewer that the fewer th

refer havely no fail course and cattering yet parts in being and remonged to bested by cortain not experiment and objectation do know what was fail to be collect, it is not account of most once by garmought them, that not for them made to be more than the perfect of the state of them, that we for them made to be more and the perfect of the state of them that for the state of the state of them the state of them to the state of the st where continuous were now more that me was continuous or time of paces, by tentinous paper of a may reparement stable in the feel of the continuous of the c and measurement and of foreigned medical or to firth one firth more. These even among it the could be there we people that are rage gives before to soft

VLIVS CÆSARS

GALLIA:

That is,

FRANCE, as it stood in

Iulius Cæfars time.



O l'invisile this Mappe : For it is merely Caelars, that is, portraitured and drawen only by that which he hath layd downe in O limite this Mapy: For it is merely Caltus, that is, portrained and attended by the thick the buth by advance in the Commissions or beas are childed on women or any orthogen our of any other and one visible have my, now by more light, or mired on place there mentioned by time. Thus much I shought good to advantly those f, weath R neader fifth in which the more mixed that the self-state of the county of people through the self-state of the county of the self-state of the county of the self-state of the county of the self-state of the self by ropic thereinhalming, i will not take masse which alternife is for a doublet to high any new and ant of any other mirter becase (now mothes the fethems do this unset for kindson, which is a malous very cammen, and to be found with

with meany fethelast flush; For why bound it about our of sebera, when a the Alayi unif pianed use of him. But in first

with takes it was maile feare a complet that algority that disposely fethem of the Ducks, elicited use of a disactive the format.

Call who first boule of the warves of France chathlefor recorded, that an France hore were major to frame which

were soffinished and creat about the common for v. On of the first, fighther, we rect the Day 10 as y the water were the

K is Cut in (Liquities) Strabo named to high twee, the Bardy, Vares (Prophet), and Drudes they as luxuate deby

Common V. v. we chain the major and the first first for the common for v. On the common for v. On

are the section. Lundhus in the WAS LOGUES, STEADO MANDE SECTION IS BOARD AND APPLICATE SING A LIKEURE AND A CONTROL AND A CONTR us the Courfer, Laudibus in longum V ATES dimittitis auum : Plurima securi sudiffis carmina BARDI : Etvos Barbaricos ritus morémos si-

Antennama (who remote home thingses) writed him of home. The tent can be absorption to be found been a beautiful to be and been a beautiful to be absorption to be absorbed by the second by the confidence of the beautiful to be absorbed by the second by the second been absorbed by the second by t Jak to cored or. It is no account exposure across year amongst trans, trans in a nifer may be done vision that priginess of a Philipphere for they do tribude to the Core of the price of the Core of and mean son ist me of fining, and medion of realist one first, more. Thus were union of the most barbarous people that are rege given place to mil



come, and Mars dash remeence the Mufes. Thus for Diodorus Sicolus New letter in the moner liftento DionProfesos, who then reported of them: The Celecont, our was an orientence or energies, ramps, a trouver action when the comment of the section is the contract of the comment of the comme canes the west around a more requirement of the contract of th by dust of foord. They one a speer, upon a certainst time, in the compare of Contrains on Contrains (Amuscy) severe to remer Liete, of one may give any condition to remember, the Contrains of the Contrains of the Contrainst time sudeport among to productives only control messages for the Libertonic term any accretion intermediate. One of you a more insuces extingence to remain, and for the control process (Santial procedule that the challefore, majorify files a plate in the Process (Santial procedule that the challefore, majorify files a plate in the Process (Santial procedule that the challefore, majorify the process of the plate of the plat evail... on motion disc place of the palace of the Druides. And this much of toke Druides, who feeter majeric packed more of hilling one. Planty result had continued to the superior of the Druides of the Collection of the superior of the Druides of the State of the Collection of the superior of the Druides of the State of the Collection of the State of t porreth, that Aurelianus sole of come (ell glin women Draides of France chose to Languer, whether is found termane win his pilety; own to Its found authority to the work of the Disch Cantonius way a bus a primar fundire, it was at Tongeven frested him by a Draide women, that he found and ado be Emperior, of the religion, that when Disch cleanus way a bus a primar fundire, it was at Tongeven for rested him by a Draide women, that he found and ado be Emperior, of the whole is a the William to the religion to the pilet of the found in the contract of the found in the contract of the found in the contract of the found in the found in the contract of the found in t Pergar. (In the land on the trans of Continuous to terrae and Continuous business) where to write that the Cutie term to to time, dada-green on gone being about 18 and 18 the Cuties and dominion about a branches that were jested were many even to temperate on earnest activate, 9 was crosses, were upon, as come, an estimately 9. Mee Dylind Andreaded which there is the few that the few ther is: Lilly, a must be carred home in a now neptin. This her be thus gathered the Drailed of the Causte holds to be a great performance and delegation as calculated and designed and designed and delegation of the carred to Littine or proacts to the growth sign of Ord and Demony trongs, (at Diodorus Steulus callections) for that I do feeted Distilling, the is all common toning, about fought, for and that on Ortitides spifet, a door, rempirated and to be had in discretioned from the formation toning, the formation toning, the deliance is a district for different in many things from that which were is temmonly findent it light-trait to followers, popel which place for Common toning to dislating in a district for different in many though from that which were is temmonly findent in light-trait to followers, and which and the followers and broadent of Norwey and Swedland, with a there construes were neighbour and broadent open the Dutch) do termen, returned, in macing root, one current origin, a termine year of a more year an among tong, process and continue year to be the contrast are an explained and contrast year of the contrast are an explained and contrast year of the contrast are an explained and the present of the contrast are an explained and the contrast are an explained as a contrast are an explained and the contrast are an explained as a contrast are an explained and the contrast are an explained as a contrast are an explained and the contrast are an explained as a contrast are a contrast are an explained as a contrast are a contrast and a contrast are a contrast and a contrast are a contrast and an explained as a contr it) was substanted a people with the most interest from Germany. And because there is untiling more faced, in the subground with Consider, than the Okeand Alfifelius, we know thereof one of Party, and for that that Imprive a hore of places are greater than the Consideration of a mighty to the open Maximus Vysius extended with a property of the Okean Scale and Consideration of the property of the Okean Scale and Consideration of the Consideration of Conside year, upon to lad of December, a commonly of depends to long in Fance, came forations, producent we fit say Guid, Ad victim Duide, Druide can take to ledant, which are at one handles (Georgia with Guilles) Henris per Afonius, and Eggenerius upon Certair Commons in Constant Certair, Irreiness, Althoure, and According the Georgia with Guilles (Henris) and the Constant Charles Emperous of Rome, were to youth the Period, Althoure, and According the Georgia with the Commons and there were smooth the conservation from the smooth stages of significant to the Period of the Constant of the Co the production of the control of the any a term a measure and energy and a terminal progress for the energy and a terminal polarization and the energy and the ener pour principal and another section of the section o with fine linnen frocks put over them, fiftenedt og other with abutton, got with a brafen girdle, and have footed.

The LOW COVNTRIES.



He word Belgium, which Cofer, in his Commentaries of the warrer of France, which more than once or twife hath long and much roubled the Readers. For some of them do thinke that Cofer by it means a city, which some, (of whose number are Successive and Marlaume) to other later to be 18-tance in France; others 18-tangus in Hennik; of this later of the successive and the successive that B. Figneress, and our owne Chronicles. The learned Gorapius thinketh that the Bellowsei, a people of this province were and effood by it. Some three are which hiske that C_d is viel B_d into B_d B_d B5. booke, where he speaketh of the distributing of the Legions in Belgia, hath these words: Of the which one be committed

so construction to the construction of the construction in the construction in the construction of the construction in the construction of the construction in the construction in the construction of the con ther : all which for the most part or easted by the names of those sities where they were bred and borne. Heere first it appearest very plainly that Cofer under the name of Belgium comprehendeth not only one city, but many: then that he understandeth not by it all Gallia Belgica: seeing that he nameth the Morini Nervij, Effin, Rheni, and Eburones, all which nations, he himfelfe and other good writers, do afcribe to Gullis Belgion. Theretore it is more cleare than the noone day that Belguem is a part of Belgica; but what part it should be that is not so cleare. That it is not about Sanacum (Hattais) in Hensult, as Leadous would have it, it is manifelt in that, that this is finite amongst the Norsi, which Cofor himselfel doth exclude out of Relation. Neither can I be presented that it was never the Zelbaue, but rather that it was that part of Refairs, which is more never the feet, and leach up higher toward the North: manuely, where a boot the three great mests the Relation Abstract and fall more the maine occess: thefe of allowed and sellad on the second and fall more the maine occess: thefe of allowed and sellad on the maine occess: thefe of allowed and sellad on the maine occess: thefe of allowed and sellad on the maine occess: thefe of allowed and sellad on the maine occess: thefe of allowed and sellad on the maine occess: the decided allowed and sellad on the maine occess: the decided allowed and sellad on the maine occess: the decided allowed and sellad on the sellad of the sellad of the sellad of the sellad on the sellad of the se into the fea, and from thence a fliort cut into Britaine. Moreouer it is more likely that they should passet the fea, which were acquainted and yied to it. and were feated upon this shore and bankes of these riners, then those which dwelt up higher into the country, to whom the sea was more featefull and

terrible. They therefore that went from Belgium, into Brittaine, did only change coalt for coalt.

Of the originall and reason of the word Belgium and Belgica, the opinions of fundrie writers are divers. Some there are which derive it of 13 claen or Gilden, a word of our owne, which figuifieth a franger. Another man of great learning and independent fercheth it from Belgen or Balgen, figuifying to be empris, to fight. Our Chronicles do thinkeit fo named of Belgis, the chiefe city of this prouince. Neither do they agree in the placing and feating of see engre, topgen. Our currousces do tument to name or neigh, to conver city of tun prounts. I seeme on the special neighbor passes and the tuning of the city Belgie which non-withharding is no where elfer tead of in any good authors, either Geographer or Hillorian) they have [fiden, in the a, chapter of the 1; a
booke of his Origines, for their partone, where the time speakers. Belgiu is airs of Goldan, three of Gills as by proince to the leaves. The lains that Helpchins, the Greeian before him, in his Lexicon. 28 pairs is air whose 1 big yealthists, Belgiu as along the grown of the city Belgius is a followed. the world, Juline in his 24. booke citeth out of Trogus Pompeius one Belgius (Pauforias nameth him Bolgius) a captaine of the Gauls, from whom it is like they tooke their name, if you will beleeve Brufur that changing. For he writer, Britises (for Britises) appellar is Belgie (our Belges) Colorum rege: The Britises (Britis) were so named of Belgius (or Belges) along of the Calter. Of the city Belge who as written in our Geographical Treafury. Well, it we taken the for the centure of the Learned, and so proceed to certaine tellimonies of ancient writers, which we which the whole hot places.

fant and profitable to the fludent of Chorography.

Cofar, in his 1. booke of the warres of France, thus speaketh: All GALLLA is devided into 3, parts; of the which she Belga do inhabite one: the Aquitamanther: the third, this which in heir language are called Colta, but in the Latine Galli: Againe, within a few lines after: Of all these the Belge at empty finant and hard; because it also framework the eight method and the shade of the state of the latine the shade of the sha makewarrecontinually. Item, in the same page he thus describeth the situation of their country: The Belge do dwell in the skirts of Gallia; they do b fore to ones over the transport, a term in the latter page or man declaration of the transport of the page of kgt is to Euroses and Cimbers from entering within the lift of view terminents in mere point came to pay, tout to a momental and records if the town passes and the law of the measured them to real hourset and cliff in mortal different. Seen, in 18.9. In the German we are from one 40000, whomever in the Callada, Againin the & booke of CarCom. The belog we have not great. Texts on the 4, booke of this Georgiaphy with the Pole 18, we not give a constraint of the contract of th dom't to bear troit fir a allow a twice battering. Their wealth very comfe and rength, yet in it can if shelp to be known; if that they whate the is comfe think capife, with the byte of the shelp, we get or more in Their require accounting, the a way in conditioning of more doing be the rengt in false, and get a great, states a relative, and a starting from their three mattering, and we will also get though a care we it that they get they did not made it is that the sport their and a starting from the mattering of their ment generally as most of million and with their properties, and we start the starting of their three many flower, and their three many flower, the starting of their complete, the properties of the starting and their three many flower, the starting of their complete, and their three many flower, the starting of their complete, and their three many flower, the starting of their complete, and their three many flower, the starting of their comments and from their three many flower, the starting of their comments and the starting of their comments and their three many flower, the starting of their comments and their three many flower, the starting of their comments and their three many flower, the starting of their comments and their three many flower, the starting of their comments and three many three many flower and three three many three ma have a kind of custome in their councels proper and peculiar to themselves; for if any man do invertige or trouble another by lond speaking, or by made me any tumnilative fergeant comment to him with a naked kiefe in his hand and the eatneth him if he kold not his peace; this he doth the second and third time; if then he will not be onict. he entertroff so much of his coffocke, shat the rest may be good for nothing. This is a common thing to them with many other har harous nations, that the services or of fices of men and nomen are ordered clean contrary or the cuffiames of maner which beere me of cleaning name to proper many and to the Sea from the more hardy and valuent they are. They do effectually commend the belog x, who are disided into 15, nations (in Caelias shock as the day and valuent they are. They do effectually commend the belog x, who are disided into 15, nations (in Caelias shock as the day and valuent they are. They do effectually commend the belog x, who are disided into 15, nations (in Caelias shock as the day are distinguished as the same and the same as the and to see 36.4 journe to ten me sure ja and valuation to your. They do effect value (summard the being who are dusted and not 3, antiment in Colon I feet, 3, mentioned) in that it is being some following them of the million of the colon in the state of the state o The offices that the strength of the strength intowns and cities, but in cottages and mount unes enclosed about with very thickewoods. He meaneth Arduenna Arden) that huge forest which then was more walt than now it is ! Florus in his : . booke. The next was a far more cruell battell, for then they fought for their libertic. Pliny in the 22. c. of his 26. booke. In Vaccinin now the circums in the consequence of the power of a few facts and the power of the figure that power of the figure that the power of the figure that and it is that for the figure that the power of the figure that and it is the first man that for example of the relative of the figure and the first that figure that the first that the figure that the first that the figure Transactionary of the Vision was of assessment of the Table 2 and the Table 2 cus Varro in the 9 c. of his t. book of Husbandrie. In Gallia beyond the Alpet, up higher into the country about the Rhein, I cane to certain countries . where mither vines, we disses met apples did grow, where they compalled their grounds with a kind of white challs degeed out of the conth. Ve gilm the s. booke of its Georgickes. Pelgres wil mill million feres offeda callo, Lucanin his s. booke. Et docitu rellar roftmai fletgecomm. Martial in lus Xema. Conservation hift s, velmafalice sit, D: Minapis linis de priajone vorent.



ERMANI

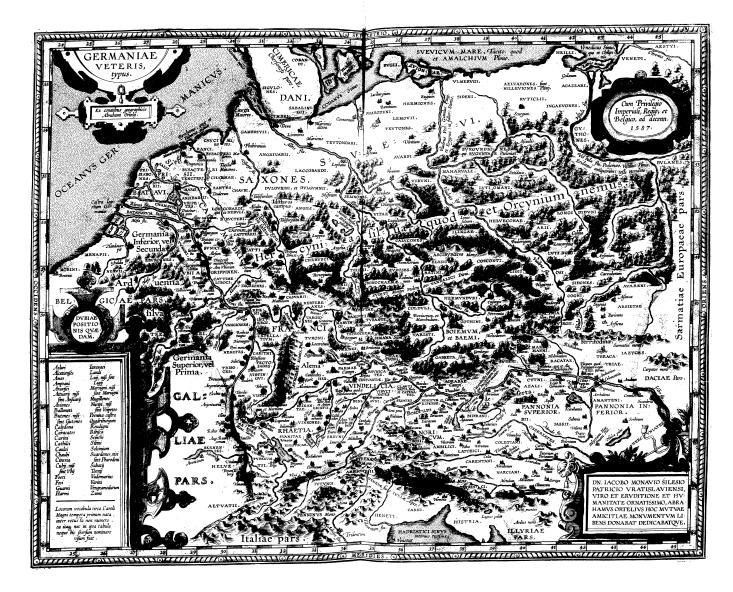


Think there is no man, finding of motion higher, that is ignorant, that this country was colledgifte most ancient writers, officially the Gazino, Cl. 11 CA, and the people there of C. 13 CA. From whome the word Malth abre room comments of the control of the con

concett are us farre wide from the truth. Our countrey man, as Rhemmus and others doe think; it to be compounded of gat and man, to mit, garman, that it, all encest are, spore wish prom the trust. Our country man, an economic and other case time; it to be compounted by get and that, to we, faithfull, that it, and mum or manthe, Our Googles of evenue. From hence weren figuificato defend himselfe against the enemie : and we call enery man fu to beare arms, wecomen or weet the cutan, (that is, a warble man.) Informach that they all called themselmes wermanos, or, wermannos, that is, worling men. And Cefar and Tacitus, besides others, are most instituted the m.m.) Information that they accurate templates were manages, or well-author) is too any accurate templates were managed to the third templates of the managed to the the managed the Gardish down feet flower down feltom in the file cafe; as, for Williams, they write Calachams; for Walkborn, Galberns; for washing to the file of copins of for, Petermans, and spine excer because, Note Spine an against accounts on a some Cermans on the Peter Linear Internal that the activate Against a training and the peter to the spine and the spine of the Cermans on the Peter Linear Internal that the activate Against a training that are sufficiently as the contract of the Cermans on the Cermans on the Cermans on the Cermans of the Cer NANUM, ORUM NOVUM, & OREM (IN OVUM, È Germane world, He new world, and The vulnouven world. Perkund formant bit Tu G. Tu K. T. Plen us believed being disk Edited to the disk flowed and figacious countrey. Lower the formet sit and of flowing the and rejicious being and Astern, and the principlis in this worls. Have except flowing it was of flowing the and rejicious bus interprets, or as functed lim, Remains, in the principlis in this worls. Have except flowing the time of the flower principle in the state of the flower principle. The formation is the control principle and the trains of this country are durn and fund you grat discretely according to the discretion of firms. Planarch in Marie, dub extends if possible the Exercise Country flow and flowing the discretion of firms. Planarch in Marie, dub extends if possible the extension of the flower flower part, to the vilege of the Some nearest be formed the flower than the extension of the flower flower flower than the extension of the flower flow necese toware and not age, are recognisted to without neglectimes; tensing, the access, toware, the class of it instification was all and in the desired for a finite facility. As the class of the second of the class of the cla neerer the fountaines or head of the Rhene ; that the Lower which reacheth from thence to the Ocean. But beyond the Rhene alfo, namely in Belgia, Prolemey hath other two Germanies, towit, a Syperior and Inferior. Towhom agreeth Marcellinu, who name this the Second, that the First. But I out out of the formant; soun, it was \$10,000 at 11 the \$10.000 to summing extended to Germany, whose, as Dim minglish, afterwardsplifted it, and fixed their fast which the fixed the formant is the fixed the formant. The fixed the Germany, whose I manufacture for the fixed fixed the fixed the fixed fixed the fixed the fixed commant, reviews to the entire part to the text (extil), Adments, Actionics, Amount, Acoustic, Actionics, Amount, Acoustic, Actionics, Amount, Acoustic, Amount, Acoustic, Amount, Acoustic, Amount, Acoustic, Amount, the language which they vie, dath manifestly proue. So that Dion in his 5 3 books hath tructy related, that they have spread themselves as fare as the British ocean, To not the cut to Bonnian or Bologine which Zessimm calleth acide of Loner Germanie.

But let we omit these things, and returns to the description of the true and anciem Germanie, which we have set forth in this table. Senera reported that there is

a continual Winter, unpleasant aire, and barren soile. Pomponius writeth that it is troubled with many rivers, rough and uneuen by reason of many mountaines, and A command Wester, confection are, and norme faile. Pemponsus restels that is a transled-with many sures, rough and comen'ty reason of most monitores, and for its mind person to the causact of reflect for men, or greaten failed theory, or reason the feet of most resterned to feet, most now the services, that the feet of most most of fine feet, and of shifted feet or most one of most. Features from the most most of fine feet, and of shifted feet or most of most feet of feet or most or most of the feet, and the shifted feet of most of feet of feet or most of feet of feet or feet of feet of feet or feet of feet of feet or feet of feet of feet or feet of feet or feet of feet or feet of feet or feet of feet of feet or feet of feet of feet or feet or feet or feet of feet or feet bere the Alges are applies, which entertening is to impress Morter's visua, as by stem extractionary copies and a stage squee, and promotent relationship. The relationship to the action of the copies and the copies and advantage of the copies and advantage of the copies and the copies and the copies and advantage. Mention (spit), that is the information of the copies is whosh indicate which scopies by the forequires from f, being our information of mortering or copies and copies and formation of the copies and c an war, monoretery day girlili je je kerner Douare, e commete op hile je be coopere je be Dacket. From hence ir winderh Navimerk, or na antele je Kood, keving he enerje oj hence, and je redpog the hope greamife of he lood, we had he je op more asim. Neither su here are most fall to Gre mone, pais cooper ja ha ha had bother bened ye, or pass i see nad fil ha na, han he kad becoe in u threfore had ye to great est med to far monoret men had becoe in the three presents to great extreme most fall to be a three that when they are passed to the see that the coopere had becoein the three presents to great extreme most fall to do the see that the coopere had been to the coopere to



bank beard in what place is beginner b, &c. Place but his few words of the formewood: The longeneffe of the okes of the Hercynian wood, mener lost event both head are that place is becoming O. . Than that they are a conjume near a sea suggested or one of a place terreption meets, he beneated to each finest learned and the season of the m(f), that the latter destinated by the manufall extreme or criffice of the rests on which master, has where the earth is below and we fully, there were the control of the from a braining and that they relater design is a dust or school readours and more remain, y conjump man primary to image transport They have a behaviour of the configuration of Conference of the state of the conferings, twisticity may in danger extra torogistist. Examining summa paire is nature assigner in more enjoyate top develon contact what for we day, that for length my milk mer and for developing fair, and my milk my the bought food lifty than a cent my adapt with later to be for the contact what for we day, that for length my milk mer and go, Architective. So that the four Tacitud with my front year to the top food of the contact with the four formers and go, Architective. So that the four Tacitud with my front year to the commercial of the property of the contact with the four formers and of General with the contact with the four formers and go and the contact with the four formers and go are the contact with the four formers and go are the contact with the four formers and go are the contact with the four formers and go are the contact with the four formers and go are the contact with the four formers and go are the contact with the contac For freschous in Letts town sporent view of Deconteres among Monte to hade close section, but to have them disjource of fewered, as shall fall out by reasoned to the decide section, but to have them disjource of fewered, as shall fall out by reasoned with the decide to the content of the decide to the decide subsite or d. che in cities, we construct upon meaner way or compered only to the cities; for in all ancient before es feet temper, I fee few feet or worth found from the cities; for in all ancient before es feet temper, I fee few feet or two the fame bruke, field, or wood. I allo will adde this, that they have anceuty may be used to just a manuscent highers of selt toughes, I fee (angle one or to make the fore Proteomer into. Nother face him is those any necution of it is in any other writer. Opinious writer high Adecaminate Emperor, it is not provided to the providence of the self-or interest with mortal order. Strale of a deligent awriter as any in last kinds) remembrath only Bonishmus, he bruted there of four bunded visibles; to retween the early of the self-order. The contraction of the self-order of the self-order. The contraction of the self-order of the self-order of the self-order of the self-order. The self-order of the self-order order of the self-order of the self-order order order or the self-order order of the self-order order order or the self-order order palare or court of presendation. Leaches, rowning certains, who was recommended to the France iban to Germanic. In other writers, there is not one work coffice were the month of the Rheine, which any manusual forcer indige to be a firshed to France iban to Germanic. In other writers, there is not one work editis mere the month of the Reines, which any manusual four indige to be a firshed to Frence than to Germanic. In where mixture, there is no encourable of any cinese. And thus much in grantal of the fination of the fine, the forms and nature of the country. Now four things perceive it is not seen to be a second or cine to the final point of the fination of the fine the second or cine are seed to a crime any left of that are the fination when the Philippiner; his words we left of the fine perceive the fination of the fin the two leave. There are exter also which do give another, and in noise epison, at rure cause of this daping of children in the Rhoine, which we will by and that to be true. I here are ever approximation pure consers, consumine expanse, a true rung of you supproxy consuments exceed, when the window of the forest conservation of the forest proces, as rung senengron, so your mineral superior services, therefound, is a prefere remedie against that danger. As in Nitus (a in Donawe or Isler (as will all fall use of his head : and thus the herbe called Britannica, here found, is a profess remained agoingly that danger. Air is Niting in Domes or fifter (as Coulder speciely) here are great plated in mare, this mountaines, growing values here are, a ground plate to be that her head by the trainer, a significant plate of the processing amount in the processing amount of the processing amo gene, were trey can. Autumn of your before comes, a personnyme, mean or proper eye extens y arrans, no energy can a write quast gripe fraction, many cashed versumla, which you holder the opening challs dismight the platting of holders at young fe binned and the proper chall dismight the platting of holders at young fe binned and the proper challenges of the property write frame for the property of the property write from the property of the property writers from the property of the property writers for the property of the property writers for the property of the property of the property writers for the property of of the second thirteeth booke : for some books read in this place, Carmania for Germania.) Tacitus done not donie but that Germania harborines both of of the finise and thereset books. In some book, exact in this place, Cormania for Germania, J. Tairine does not not be that Germania the winter that the state of wid. Salmus and Cefor alreb afriche this fe beigt su proper to time place, the buffe, the verse, and the machine. Caffinder in the trust backet of the Varian, clope, So, Joght here the diaments excurate more precises than the following dates places, by realow of two processes. Caffinder in the fact bodiege of the French waves, mentioneths higher of exce, of which the time fight; there are more another than the second of excessions of the trust of the second to the second of are very crabled immore, and craely minded. Cefar callab been barbarun and rows? Infequent to be found to be of the Influence, chap. 16, fleat and hard; Denylan Africa, very markle, and hard; Hegippus, before an alique, before and large and a break per an alique, before a alique, and a second an animal and a second an alique and a second and a se m nmaybutter trust upon their credit. The fame authors fasth, that I ultan the Emperous in his Mispogenes, who writesh that he hash learned by expemanagement of the opposite cents. Let som automorphic, non-tensione progress on exceptioners, we are recovered and opposite cents of the content of the content of the content in the feath of the content of the content in the feath of the Content much of their nature and qualities : now a word or two of their vites and maneers. Affione at their children are borne, they cary them to the river, (loyed upon a fineld, fight the Greeke eponum) as they come name from their mathers wombe, as Galen and Ariffenlein the eight booke of his Politicks, does. and there disping them as the Smith dub his bot yrons into the colde water, do make triall both of the hardness of their nature, and by this meanes withall they do much present the body. This is that which Claudium faith, Nalcentes explorat guigite Rhenus. The riser Rhene trieth those that we new tory as mace prior reconst. This is that which Classical parts. Assemble explores garges kinemis. For some none treat or up to all active for the prior more lefter more lefter and prior and the Port artifactor be for me to his latest is the left, below as distinguishment of the left of the lef madi ur fing. Wach a the fame that Salantu writeth of the Thracian in the fewer at: Except this nator glacies, & matrix ab aluo, Artus infantum

molles in Cambries durin. All Ph. L. Re. 6, si he. Soylisan, whi immferso duranimus anne, Progeniem, natoliquades, Ne. Onlike, we be well I yangus, to the deep land in an apparent whe Leacedmanners and self-series in Mangille, who memory that have territe miles and the land and the land of the

ment all the februks of Pliny and Liny. Neurinfilanding there are force men of no reputation, which lengte that they have those becker extent by them, and do fulfer them to the half and fighten with remote to the great summer and dammage to dearways common mentle. Of this was applied, and yet nameless Germann, their most was the same to force ment, then the same to force mentless, to me, Nove, Calamia, Durfus, of Same Wood and the thoughth. Et most end, to more Durfus Germanis text: German Parish was of Germane named, and there he till the name! A. Germanican Cafar thu must force, There was no more Durfus Germanis text: Germa Parish was of Germanican control to the same than the nomen Druío Germania (cct: Great Dru/us mas of Germane namol, and there he lit hustant) 2, Germaneus Cofer into many fount, There to Cufur, C. Cufur, Never, Methous, and Dominian yas Suedimiu, Doni, Tanous, and their cornes domining. It is Never Methods, and continue to Suediminia, Doni, Tanous, and their continue the Cufur, C. Cufur, Never, Methods, Americana, Germania, Macamus, Macamus his fount, Galleman, and Claudini, yas their section essent found that the Cufur, and Continue of the Cufur, and Continue of the Cufur, and Continue of the Cufur, and Cufur of the Cufur, and Cuf from the year of se landered and fortes offerted building of Romes, Cacitius occusions and repress unreveness, conjust, encourage to be greate one thoughout of market and fattic fours a with at time it was the set for Godes, a people of Germanie, with treng and Honorist to Resporters. So long and the Cacitius of the Cacitius, who dash firstly civelfy, that it was rather trumphout conquered, that hady to want to Germanie rumming, that I may be forced by the Cacitius, who dash firstly civelfy, that it was rather trumphout conquered, that hady to want to Germanie to the control of the Cacitius of the C SIMPLICITY of shift people, sat of Suttomus de Claudio. He being moud mobile fumphosite and affinite of the Germans (affired their ambifuldants to fit in chiefer remains of the Theatre, for that being forms; the places where the commission and assumes for their of points of, they many the state of the Parks was and Armenians to farming the sea Remains, they boldy notice were accorded people to the left people of the training the sea Remains and administration and Armenians to farming the sea Remains and and administration was unbounded under the matter amount to the joint and work of the sea of the which did excellin verture and friendfung with the Romans, they cried out aloud, No MORTALL MEN MAY BE PREFERRED BEFORE which didexective vertue and friendfup with the Remons, they cried out aloud, NO MORYALL MEN MAY BE PREFINED BEFORE THE OF THE FORE OF THE STATE OF againg them, and never to after endurine of pace on use there nemies. To te left this, that they came combinely thinker, leave that they were off our of bond and chome soft in Francisco about the principles and so the set in frank those float and do them agade frence to the large met to make the first thinker float and the time guide them to that they which they have given with their franks. They yeeld them float englet rest to the set to the set of the set

PANNONIA,

And ILLYRIS.

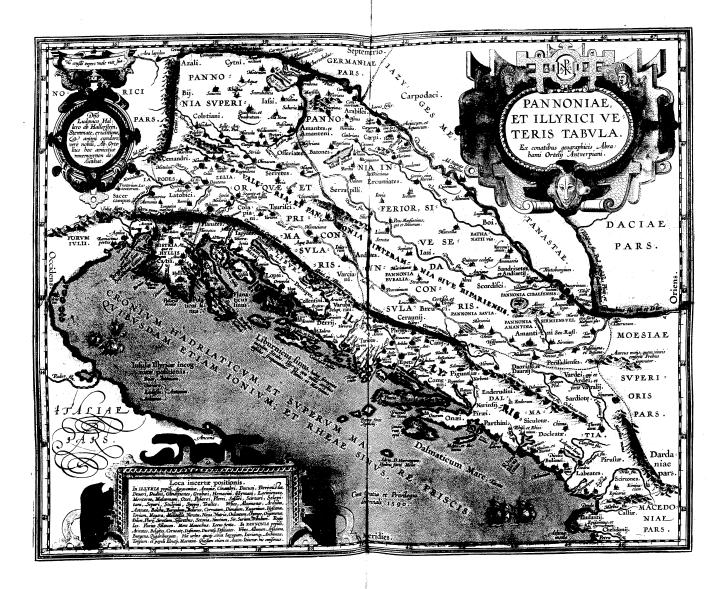


N Dion, an authour of good credit, and who fometime, it is certaine, was Profishers of this country. Fread that the P ANNORS S were for samed for that they offed to wree fleened coast made ex passing, that is of patches are pieces of walter clocks, can and finded give there makes and follows are followed within these countries. That they were founded fits of dynamics. clei, on and fished of or the manner and fifture, not significant eccunaries. That they were for seminal of the Agranian contracts, Islance of firms the trateals. Brotherney refrained by ANN 00 K1 A, their country, within the truer Douws and the seminary of the seminary

11. A CONTROLLER AS A CONTROLL where, the definite bearing, and the same of the Emperous Decitis, this countrium beare, who mentions more. Solitius writes, that this country is very plane and defamping, and, are the and fertile a fight any other thresholds. Apping high, that is field word, and that that had not entire measure, only the lands and fields are danieded was certaine former and families. In Hygenius I reade that a price and coffere me an impole dynatify from the country is the other country and configuration. The country of the same and for the country is the country of the same and placed price wood cycleding reader year places for the word of the measure florest from the country is and applicant to the demanding of the ford and pollurase. Or. But I commodescerame age after reported is throwly of the bits units country y unded prices to the country of the same and the sa and Miles I of which biry make their bread and directly is and webbil different to beat two viries to at the late to great of a relative from a their contents and from a fine three as leve as Lieutens three. The latest they are sulfigile and bordy people, with baining neutring weight the same of banefly and civility, being generally very help and bloody minded, kiling and faying webbins any reflect or force of God are an activated to the same of banefly and official properties of the content of t ned of fuch as bone not feene it, as Bonfinius, Broderith, and Ranzan doe instity affirme, who do allwrite that they have feene very many golden twigges of was june a some mystem is, a nontimus, proceeding, and account most group one, we can account to the country process of the country proce de A minalius, where to swrite the disperient fields are the comparation of the claimst. Letting it is easily deep of the claimst in the comparation of the claimst, which we have the which and objective in Textus affe, is the little claimst the realistic and objective in Textus affe, is the little claimst and explained for the comparation of the control, which which the such financial previous problems are the control of t hide, naing thereby the huge greatnesse of this beast. And thus much of both those Pannonia's : now it remains that in like maner we say something of

Hippin.

This country is called of Prolemcy Levris: of Stephanus Illvria, Illvria and Illvria van efficients and Gosprafhers Levris van Velenius Maximis writerh, thouse Alexander not a mbule booke of the description of this country. It was leaded, if we may give credit to Appaina Alexandinus, of Hippins to forme of polyphennis: or Candon, as Apollonius and Stephanus describes, The toward of this promise or by durant durity difficult. For Prolemcy confused in with the Hadracite fee, Ithia, the row Pannonies, and mount Scatches, Mainnais, they more after it is a first the Tropic of the Company of the the name La, which is store. It policitis, (Silicipolis, frience of visiceously in Greece, 1911) international extrements by in frience, many in the transmission and the path of the frience of the frie



We in this Mange have expressed or Protective's Illyicum, which hee divided into two parts, namely into Libertia and Dalmatia. We with Mayelors a prejutery 10000005 strong or contains unusue one report, camen one LEVESTA and DATTA.
Laye is been adjusted only accordance to be produced and holestored to be fall, and which is unserper part : fifthe anomaly shall be sented.
Laye is been and franch being accordance to be produced inhabitation of the fall, and which is under part : fifther sented by layers and the strong holestored in the sentence of the se westerbas the man e : Mobiles castle of livercum is well-samples used for and commodates basens: evolvide mane land. I means, and he lands never chapper to it, i.m., We lade in very jettle of all maner of from soci who cammodates, of each of these and the foregrows. The cammer that is fixed a about its, surviving annationous, color, and converse with four exploit a vine on the terms of the transition for annative planes and vallet. Were-alway its, surviving annationous, color, and converse with four exploit a vine on the terms of the transition for annative planes and vallet. Werechapter to the home. The futer to very present on momes by terms are transmissioned by the control of the contr when timed an algorier or hide of wars. Clemens Alexandrinus in his fift book of his Gremans, but retracted ton the free fift from date it is expanded to be known catalog better, a knowledge distribution rates. This bus better every jet on the river or where catalogs a page, and jump principle for the first page of the page of t tensors, or hearles, whose rost in of great wertunand return in page and perfect the distribution commensate the curve of juvilage them consensations, and the perfect the distribution of the perfect that the pe writth, groveth in the militariant mean about the rivers Divid (Divide, Pridottin), and Auruna, more unless spacetime, in significant feels, in the most Hippins, every main year they were worst to them four to long the state to long, as for friend Hippins, every mainly one they were worst to them four to long the state to long, as for every less the period of the Divide to the state of the st at III. in our whalef a man findify coal any clubes they will barne, and at ingeth be items confirmed. And it has made generally of III. it is not remainstrated in the flower and and the confirmed and analysis of the flower and partied by flower and analysis of the control interest in the flower and the f tion to y were a quieze of just an unity guarant has treet forces one works with 1975 peer? I than the time of the control to the time greatest manuel of accretion of in the hybrid policy of a thomassistic specific affects, but and profession in the lettion. Only the control to the control come to comment the Country of the C times to a perpetual fernitude, but rather size, detained and repribem with them as capsines, and preferibed them a certaine feetime of their fernitude, after times to a propertual femantie, with rainer very accessed and representation and comment computer, may represent the comment of the comment o their hojbands jo beauty, that they will die with them, and one may a cater made an end of their lines with them; for they cannot abide to line as wideness tour organisms processes, conserve, and conserve the feecond time that a courted a foole fluore. Their ordinary fare trailles: they are very temperate and fluor alme sites their holy and educity, and semany the formal some that is constead a foule flamme. Their ordinary from it mills is they are very temperate and flat-ring in their dist. Other trades of holy andre is the constant and with the flat of the constant and the constant and the drawn with great below made that they have due, it seed and dringly thomes the normal constant and transfer prove great and [mappeare and made they have then, it seed and dringly thomes. I never they have due, it seed and dringly thomes the holds they have the constant flat of the constant and they for the constant and flat of the constant and the co try : where wrespect of the great freshing med fore of fruit than ny teldeth, be named in Rauthine Campanian, Campany of Rauthina, and the firehouse of the Emperial city.

ITALY.



Hey which we to compare the finiation of countries to other things do liken tally to an oken leafs, as Pliny, so those and Radilus have done or or an iny leafs, as Englishmes. The larer writers do more truly liken it to a mans legge. One in our time hath deferibed all Europe in the form of a maiden, in whose ingite arms 1843 is portraitured: a and not writely, a in my opmion, if one do exactly consider the nature of the country and famous acts done in the fame: for even a state strength of the body doth for the most part shew his force and ability in this member: so this promine in times past declared to the world by this his same, of what power all Europe the whole body is likely to a facility of the state of the world by the his same, of what power all Europe the whole body is likely to a state of the world by the his same, of what power all Europe the whole body is likely to a state of the world by the his same of what power and the same state of the world by the his same of what power and the same state of the same states and the same states are same states and the same same states are same states and the same same states are same states and the same states are same same states and same same same states are same same same same sam

That Haly hath had diuers inhabitants, partly Barbarians and partly Grecians, it is manifelt out of the ancient records both of Latines and Greekes. For at the fittle was inhabited by the Aborigina, Sicalis, Pelafet, Arrades, Peig, Trainsi, Morgette, Aufona do Contri. And the refere it was calculated to the Aborigina of the Abo

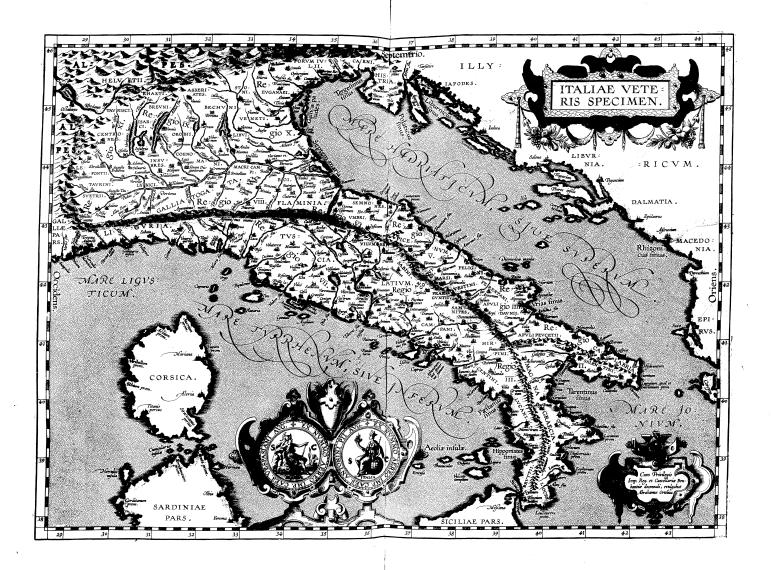
led by divers and fundry names : as, AVSCNIA, OENOTRIA, of the people and nations possessing it: LANICVLA, of Janus: SATVENIA, of Saturne : and laftly, I TALIA (which it fill retaineth) of Italus their King, or as Varro witneffeth of buls or oxen: for the ancient Gretians did in those daies call buls, hander: and because that this country did breed and maintaine many goodly buls, it was of them called Italia: or, (as others affirme, which more regard poeticall fables) for that Hercules from Stcilia hither followed a worthy bull, which was named Italus. Of the Greckes also it was named H ESPERIA, of Hesperus, the fonne of Atlas: or, which pleafeth others better, of Hefperus the evening starre: whereof also in old time Spaine was called Heferia. For, for the same reason that Italy was sometime of the Grecians called Hesperia, was Spaine of the Latines called Hesperia. Yet for distinction sake, Virgil, in the first and seuen bookes of his Æneiads, calleth Italy, Hesperiam Magnam, Great Hesperia ria. But it was also by others named by other names. For I fee that of Macrobius, Dionysius Halicarnassaus, Marcus Cato, Isaac Tretzes & ritwas called Apenina, Argessa, Camesena, Tursenia, Saleumbrona and Taurina. Stephamus writeth that it was called Chonia and Brettia. Apartalio of it was called by writers of good note Magna Gran-CIA, Great Greece, of the Grecians that sometime dwelt in it. They report, as Aelianus writeth, that there have dwelt heere fo many and fundrie nations (more than in any other country of the world) by reason especially, that all times and seasons of the yeare are very mild and temperate : againe, for that the goodnesse of the soile is excellent, well watered, and very sertile of all maner of fruites, and yeeldeth great flore of paltorage: Item, because it is crossed with many rivers, and hath the seavery commodious lying round about it, and the fea coaft on all fides open, and cut into fundrie baies, inlets, creekes and hauens, feruing very fiely for the entertainment and harborough of goodly tall thippes. Lastly, the extraordinary kindnesse and humanity of the people inhabiting it, hath been a great meanes to draw others to fearthemfeliues heere. The Italians were euer, as Iulius Firmicus witnesselfeth, very famous for their princely curtesse and gentlemanlike behausour.

Firmine wintelleth, very tamous for their princely curtene and gentermanus contained.

Athieus calleth this country leasenfy 1149, and the 20ens of the World is Nutlius, Rerum dominum, The miltters of all Nations: Dien Frasans, the most besigned and hoppie country of all Europe; Ediceroussium in his first booke, Suith, that for many reasons, it is the logic country of all Europe; Ediceroussium in his first booke, Suith, that for many reasons, the state of the state of

Officialists Agrafis 2. Emperour of Rome, as Pliny relified, divided this country into eleven thires: Comparison for Great, as Review; in his fectord booke of the history of Rausens, faith, into elevencen. Or, into eighteen, as I read in the one and twentest chapter of the fector d booke of Discount his history of Lombardy. Allians writes that it was beautified in his time, with 1197, circus. This is that tame countrie, which when word was brought of the riling of the Gaults, at what either as L. Allians Paulus and Cairus Affulius Regulus, were Conflux, of the felle, without way forten and, year and without the help of thole which dwelt beyond the Ps, unaftered Socoon hortenen, and 70000. formen. Polybius faith, that in the time of Humbald, the trained-most finis countrie were 700000. from and 70000. In the confluence of the Ps. unaftered Socoon hortenen, and 70000.

Pliny maketh these llands to belong to Italy: Sicilia, Sardinia, Corsica, Oglafa, (Monte di Christa, or Lanati) Planor a, Preen, (Gorgans) Capraira (Jegilum, Gille) Diamium, Mamaria, Melira (Sulmaniaria, Pranis), Chris, ot Elha) Planosia, Sanguanarea, ortwo ilands, one cilide Bizzar, the other Sperasia Hierardiaria, Chanissia, Basinia, S. Perrey Fiscaria, Seprenaria Beleristes, Tarano, and Pascu Santosia. Hera lutra, Lencatia, Panisa, (Panasa) sigia, thakesia, Perasa, Braces, and Turrecula) and Psysia selentaes, Taranosia, Planosia, Planosi



ITALY of the GAVLS.



Hispart of Italy in times past was called Callia. For the old writers did extend the borders of Callia from the ocean fea castward even to the river. Rubicum (Rubicum or Rugofy) Therefore the Alpes running through the middest off in divident it most woopars: this they call Tarasalpine, and Callia Calli

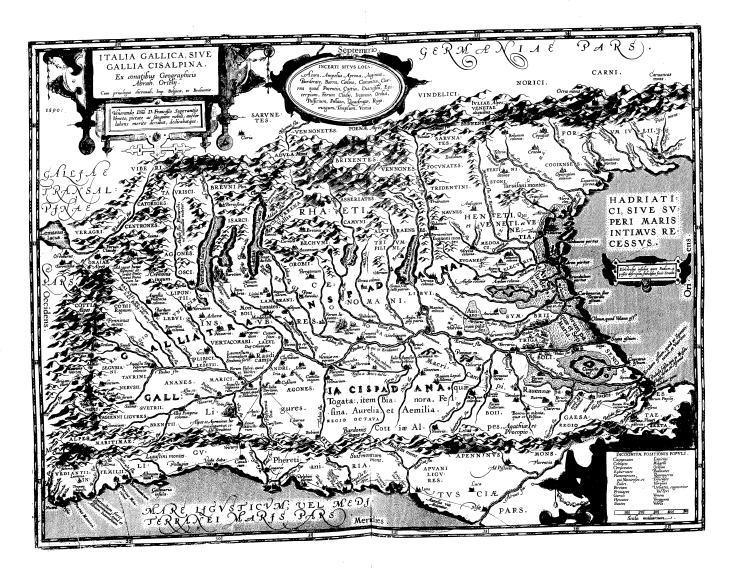
ITALIA GALLICA., The booke of records of the Prouinces nameth it, ITALIA MEDITERRANEA Midland Italy. In this part was also conteined that province, which was called GALLIA TOGATA. Moreover this was named ARI-MINIVM, as you may read in the 28. booke of Linies Decades, except the place be corrupt. Silius Italicus, in his 9. booke, calleth the people of this place, Celtes, dwelling vpon the river Eridanus or Po. In this circuite of ground (which Tacitus nameth the most flourisining side of Italy) are the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleuenth shires of Italy, according to the division of Augustus. This felfe same tract is of the river Padus (Po) which watereth it, and divideth it in the middest, divided into two parts, namely, Gallia Transpadana and Cispadana, Gallia beyond the Po, and Gall'a on this side the Po. This later, Cispadana alone, in Ptolemey doth conteine that which otherwise was called Togata. Vnderthis diuision were the Ligares comprehended: who, as we have observed in ancient writers, longsince dwelt up as high as the river Po. If there be any credit to be given to the Origines, a booke which commonly goeth under the name of Cato, this same prouince was also called EMILIA, FELSINA, AVRELIA and BIANORA. Polybia 100 faith, that the forme of this whole tract of Gallia, is triangular or three cornered: whole toppe or vertex, as the Geometricians call it, is made by the meeting of the Alpes and Apenninus, that mountaine that runneth through the middeft of Italy from one end to the other. The base or ground line, is the Hadriaticke sea (Golfe di Penetia). Moreouer he addeth that in it are the greateft champion plaines and most fertile fields of all Europe. It is enery where full of woods, good pastorage for the feeding of cattell, and well watered with many pleasant brookes and rivers, and hath had in it twelue great and goodly cities, so built and seated that they had all things necessary either for the enriching of themfelues conneniently, or maintenance and prouision for to line gallantly, as Platarch doth witnesse in the life of Camillus. The same also Plany doth affirme, who in like maner faith that it is three cornered: and as in Delta, a promince of Egypt, the river Nilus; fo heere Po, doth emptie it selfe and falleth into the oceansea. Which river Po, as Strabo faith, doth water this plaine, maketh it fertile, and also distinguisherhit by many most fruitfull hils, into divers and sundrie parts. This is that river which antiquity called Eridanus, famous for the poeticall or fabulous flory of Phiston.

Firgic alleth it, The king of Rivers. Claudius givesh it the title of Olariferus, the Iwanne-bearing streame. Pliny nameth it Auriferum, the golden streame, and moreouer faith, that for clearenesse is not inferiour to any river whatsoever Friffuen out of the bosone of Popular (Fre) he highef hill fall the Alpes: where first arting out of many fmall fountaines, it draweth to head, then hiding it selfe or running underneath the ground for many furlongs together, at last riseth againe not farte from Forum-Vibij or Vibi Forum. From thence (many huge lakes emptying themselues into it) accompanied with thirty other rivers, it valadeth it selfe by manie mouthes into the Hadriaticke bay or Gulse of Venice : into which it falleth fo fwiftly and with such violence, that forcing backethe billowes and tide, it keepeth his own channell in the fea, and, as Foregoinst freaketh, maketh the waters fresh and potals a mid the brackin furges of the fame. If my witted, that in the Ligurian language it was named Bodineur, that is, (as Stepfure there doth interpreting the control of the step of the ste Bottomleffe. In these quarters, amongst others, the Gauls did sometimes dwell, who first of all mortall men made war vpon the Romanes, tooke the city of Rome, facked and burnt it, the Capitoll onely being preserved vntouched. This is that part of Italy, which, as Pliny writeth to his familiar friend Innius Mauricus, retaineth even to this day much of that ancient frugality and good husbandrie of our ancestours. In the fifth booke of Straboes Geographie, and in the fecond booke of Polybius hiftory you have an excellent and large description of this country. Of Fenice, a thire of this prouince, read Caffiodore in the foure and twentieth fection of his twelfth booke. Bonauentura Cafilloneus and Gaudentius Merula, borne heere, in this our age have much graced and painted outthis part in their learned writings, and seuerall tracts written of the same. They which are delighted with tales and fables, let them repaire to Aristotle, who, in Default acts where our ne tame. In they write are congress who can same tames, resource to the properties of the books intuited Admiranda, hash certaine things of the Electrical, face with all lands (upported by the ancients to be in this Gulfe, but failty as we have thewed before) and of Dawes or Choughs which do flocke by the feed new flower.

Of the call of Theopompus is peaked in the fusecent chapter of the fuenteenth book of Afflan de Asiminations.

Of Liovaia, here fome thing might well be faid, if to be that this mappe did containet all: but because a piece of it only is becreep sprelfed for in time paffa as good authours do record, it extended his borders beyond Manfallite and the rince Fridams, or Pey therefore of it we will funceafte to feake much in this place. Only I will fet down ean ancient infeription cut in a plate of braile, found in this prounce long since, for that it conteined many names of places of the precinct of Genua, mentioned in this mappe and no where elle read in any authour whatfourer. And off that the landing of its classification of the call of the c

Q.M. Minuticis Q.F. Rufeis de controueffui nites Genuateis & Felunios inve prefente cognonerunt; & coruminer eos controueffui compositionent: & qualification, de qualification prefente est force fuere, terminofica quellatur ioniferant: objecte fuit est (qualifica grama possibilerunt, & qualification, Ruma corum funtion sur Santico fuit ol inversant, cidib. Decemb L. Cecilio, Q.F. Q. Muntio, Q.F. Cott. Dagager prinatus Castelli Vesturiorum est, quem agrum cos vondire harcelon (f.qualitect: is accrevative) han sign. Langestum fueres agri prinati de tincistimos qui criture de sont consideration de florida fuere fuer. Langestum fueres agri prinati de tincistimos qui criture de sont describente de florida fuere fuer



ad rium Comberine. Inderino Comberanes [u]m v/g, ad conualem Caeptimam, ihi termini duo flant circum viam Postumiam. Ex eis terminis recta regionein riuo Veindupale. Ex riuo Vendupale in flouium Neuiascam. Inde dorsum flouio Neuiasca in flouium Procoberam. Inde flouio Procobora deorsum v/g, ad riuom Vinelascam infumum: ibei terminus stat. Inde furfum rino recto Vinelasca : thet terminus stat propter viam Postumiam. Inde alter trans viam Postumiam terminus stat. Ex co termino quei flattrans viam Postumiam recta regione in sontem in Manicelum. inde deor sum riuo quei oritar ab jonic m Manicelo al term num quie fiat ad flowing flowing to plant in Manicelo al term num quie fiat ad flowing flowing to plant is plant flowing flowing to plant in Manicelo al term num quie fiat ad flowing flowing to plant in mantem Lematino infamo: their terminus continues flowing to the continues flowing fist. Inde fur fum vor sum iugo rectomonte Lemurino : ibei terminus fist. Inde fusum iugo recto Lemurino : ibei terminus flat in monte Procauo. Indefursum iugorecto in montem Lemurinum summum, ibi terminus stat. Indesursum iugorecto in cust elum quei vocitatust Alianus, ibi terminus stat. Inde sur suno recto in montem Louentionem, ibi terminus stat. Inde sus sum iugo recto in montem Apeninum quei vocatur Boplo, ibi terminus stat. Inde Apeninum iugo recto in montem Tuledonem: this terminus flat Inde deorsum sugorecto in flowom Veraglascum, in montem Berig enam infumo : ibi terminus flat. Inde sursum ingo recto in montem Prenicum: ibiterminus stat. Inde dorsum ingo recto in slouium Tutelascam: ibiterminus slat. Inde sursum iugo rectio Blasticmelo in montem Claxelum : ibi terminus slat. Inde deorsum in fontem Lebriemelum : sluterminus stat. Inderectoriuo Eniseca in flouium Procoberam : ibiterminus stat. Inde deorsum in slouiom Porcoberam whei constonent stout Edus & Probohera, ibei terminus stat. Quem agrum poplicum iudicamus esse : eum agrum Caselanos Langenses Viturios posidere fruid, videtur oportere : pro eo agro veiltigal Langenses Veituru in poplicum Genuam petanos Langenjes returios popaces promp, oracionado pequinam non dabunt neg, satisfacient arbitratuu Genuatium, dentin annos singulos vic. n. cccc. Sei langenses cam pequinam non dabunt neg, satisfacient arbitratuu Genuatium, quod per Genuenses mora non fist quo seius eam pequniam acipiant : tum quod in eo agro natum erit frumenti partem vicenumam, vini partem fextam Langenfes in poplicum Genuam dare debento in annos fingulos. Quei intra eos fineu agrum pofedet, Gennas aut Viturius quei corum posedeit. K. Sextil. L. Caicilio. Q. Muutio. Cos. cos isa posedere colereque liceat, eus ques possiebunt vestigal Lungenshur pro portione dent : ita viti esteri Lungensse que cerumin e o agre agrum possiebunt fraentueque. Pratecuin es egro ni quis possietas, mis de maiore parte Lungenssum Yeirariorum sententia : dam ne alium intromittat nist Genuatemaut Veiturium colendi causta. Quei corum de maiore parte Langensium Veiturium sententia ita non parebit : is eum agrum nei habeto niue stumino. Quei ager compascuos erit : in eo agro quo minus pecuascere Genuates Veituriosque liceat, itavitin cetero agro Genuati compascuone quis prohibeto : niue quis vim facito : neiue prohibeto quo minus ex coagro ligna materianque sumant otanturque. Vetitgal anni primi K. Ianuaris secundis Veturu Langenses in poplicum Genuam dare debento. Quodante K. Ianuaris primas Langenses fruiti sunt eruntque vestigal inuitei dare nei debento. Prataque fuerunt proxuma fanificei. L. Caicilio. Q. Munitio Cof. in agro poplico quem Vituries Langenfes posident : & quem Odiates & quem De Tunines & quem Cauaturineis, & quem Montonines posident : ea prata inuitis Langensibus, & Odiatibus, & Destaminebus, & Canaturines, & Mentonines, quem quisque corum agrum possidebis tousteus eu vi quis sites niue possie sinc finatur. Sei Longenses aut Odiates aut Destamines aut Canaturines aus Mentonines malent in co agra alla prata inmitere, defendere, sicare, id vit facere liceat, dum ne ampliorem modum pratorum habeant quam proxuma astate habuerunt fructique sunt Vituries. Quei controuersias Genuenssum ob intourias iudicati aut damnati sunt, sei quu in vinculeu ob eas resest: eos omneu foluci mittei leiberique Genuanses videtur oportere ante Eidus Sextilis primas. Si quoi de eare iniquom vid ebitur esfe, ad nos adeant primo quoque die, & abomnibus controuersieis & hono. publ. leg. Moco. Meticanio Meticoni. F. Plancus, Peliani Pelioni. F.

Thus faire out of Stanies is ralthough! I know that others have deferibed this infeription, yet because I indeed his sold the process of the present of the process of the

ribus publicis liberi, lege Ascensis.

This place was found in the yeare of Christ 1506, by a labouring man, a she was digging in the ground, in the liBerties of Genus, at the boncome of the mount Agensimus, in the vale Presenters, which they commonly call Sizees, in a
village called Izafese: from whence it was cartied to S. Lustenee Churchi Genus, where its this day to be feen. It
feemed to have been written about one hundred yeare after the beginning of the Punicke warre.

T V S C I A,



He length of this country is bounded by two riuers; with Tiber on the East: and Maera (Magra) on the Vest: on the South it hath the Tuscane sa (Maera Tuscane, or Tyrr beause in ow mar Tusca). For although, as Ziny and Palybin do testilite, before the Romane Emprice it was more large, and executed this bounds beyond the Appenine mountaines, one as farres a stria (Auti) whereof the Arreatick sea, (Idatariatus lines, the bay of Idataria, Golf à Breathie) took ethe name, vex afferward being expelled and drinen from thence by the Gauls, it was conteined within these bounds. Of those leaven promines into which all tristy was by Augustu diuded, as Plury tellisch, this was the sound. The Origines, a booke which commonly goeth under Cateen name, do duide this countries into the Maritims, (Late part which coaltest halong the sea, and is of Papsia in the story of Aurelanus said to be service and full of woods) the Transformine, beyond the mount Chimus (Anne viterbo).

and the Larkminns, for named of the city Larthminns. Instanctic and Amminus via this 26, booke doth make mention of Amminus via this 26, booke doth make mention of Amminus via this 26, booke doth make mention of Amminus via this 26, booke doth make mention of Amminus via via this 16, booke doth with the city of Rome P Disnylin static mights in his finth booke called him 12. Dokedomes: Lipi a lead to the city of Rome P Disnylin static mights in his finth booke called fine 12. Dokedomes: Lipi a lead to the people for the city of the post of t

The nature of the foile is very fertile of all maner of things, yea of vines especially, as Halicarnaffaus hath given out. The large champion plaines, divided into feuerall by hils and mountaines, are well manured and very fruitfull, as Diodorus witneffeth. It is very woody, good pastorage and well watered with many pleasant streames, as Plutarch instifieth. Martianus saith that for fertility of foile it was ever renowmed and of great estimation : which fertility is no small meanes to draw the people to give themselves overmuch to pleasure and ease: for they are, as the same Halicarnasseus writeth, very fine in their apparell and dainty in their dier both at home and abroad who indeed befide things necessarie, do carrie about with them, even when they go to warre, divers fine things most curiouslie wrought onlie for pleasure and delight. Euflathius calleth it a robbing, cruell and vnciuill nation. Eufebius in his 2. booke de praparati, Euang, faith that they were much given to Necromancie. Arnobius in his 7. booke contra Gentes, maketh it the mother and nurce of uperflittion. They were alwaies counted very religious, and to were the first that found out facrifices, distinations, and foothfayings, from whom also the Romanes received these vaine and superthe data control statements and a control statements and a control statement in the control statement in the Sellacardia (control statement) paladaments, trabes, (the rich robe) page pretexts, trgs pcil a, fujes, peares, (harches) litat apparitores, carcules, annuls, (tinge) mulch, & the laddrons (whifters, Laftly, all their ornamets of riumph & robes of the Confuls, or rather, (that I may vie the words of Florm) all the brauery & badges wherewith the honorable effate of the Empire was graced & fet out. Caflodore in the 15 dection of his 7-book doth autibute to them the inuentio of the calling and working of statues of brasse. Heere hence it arose that the Romans first committed their children to the Etrusis, to be taught & brought vp, as afterward they yied to do to the Grecians, as you may read in Liny, Strabo and Diodorm Siculus. That the flute (tibis) was the inuention of the Tyrtheni, by which they did not only fight, but allo whip their feruants, yea and to feeth, Julius Pollus doth cite out of Arifforle. Of them Plature him the 8. booke of his Consinul. writeth, that by an ancient flature they year. fed to disperse their concerleds and blanckets when they rose out of their beds in the morning. Item, taking of their pots off the fire, they left no print thereof in the affres, but did alwaies rake them abroad. They neuer would fuffer any swallowes to come within their houle. They might not go ouer a broome. They would keep none in their houle that had creoked nailes you his fingers. Yet Thimon, in the 12. booke of Athenaus, his depnosophistan, calleth them voluptuous and licentious livers, and none of the best report for their conversation: heereof you may see manie examples if you take anie delight in such stories. The like you may read in his 4 booke. But I cannot omit this one thing which Heraelides in his Politicks doth recite: namely, that if anie man be so farre in debt that he is not able to paie, the boies do follow him holding vp vnto him, in mockery, an emptie purfe. The Etrafei were long fince accounted verie wealthie. They were very ftrong both by fea and by land : and in warte equall in strength to the Romanes. Lity (to whom Diodorus doth subscribe) faith it is the richest province of Italy both for men, munition and money. Plutarch in the life of Camillus, faith, that this countrie did reach from the Alpes Northward as high as the Hadriaticke sea, and Southward as low as the midland sea. That there were 300, cities of the Pmbri, battered and taken by the Tufei, we find recorded, faith Pliny. Such was the wealth and command of Etruria, that it did not onlie fill the land with an honourable report and fame of their name, but also even the sea all along from one end of Italy to the other. Long and Pliny do affirme that Mintua and Atri were colonies of the Tufei; Pomponius and Paterculus do fay the like of Capua: as also of Nola, although that Solinus doth ascribethis to the Tyrians (where I thinke the copie is corrupt, and for Tyris, I suppose it should be written Tyrrhenis) Trogns and Silius Ital eus do affirme teto haue been built and first peopled by the Chaldieenfes. Yea Plutarch in histicatife of famous women, and againe in his Gretian questions, faith, that these Etrufes, in old time did possesse Lemnes, (Stalamine) and Imbrus (Lembro) certaine ilands in the Archipelago or Ægean fea.

Tufeus vieus, a street in Rome: Tufeulum and Tufeulumm, in Latium (Campagna di Roma) tooke their names from hence; and mare Tufeum, called other vite mare inferiors, Natium, Tyrzhenum, and Liburnum, (the Neather fea, or South fea, in respect of the Hadratick fea which is called more superum, they oppered, and its young the North from this countrie, is well in Palmy and Citera. About Puteuli (Paesale) as Dison recordeth, there is a creeke of the fea called Tyrzhenus (mus, the bay of T fane. But there are also other Tufe, disuel from the line is Sammatia, as Pielemey noveth: as also other Tyrrhen; in the ilands belonging to Atliat, if you will believe Marfylin Lethus.



ATIV M.



A T I W. Min.

A T I W. Min. The secretary of the secreta



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CIRCÆIVS MONS, Now MONTE CIRCELLO.

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PROMVNTORIVM VENERIS

The forenamed Brevenamus thinketh that by this infeription is flewed the diffunce of this place from the city of Rome. And it is to be feene at this day in that place of this mountaine, where thou feelf this marke of a flare * unprinted.

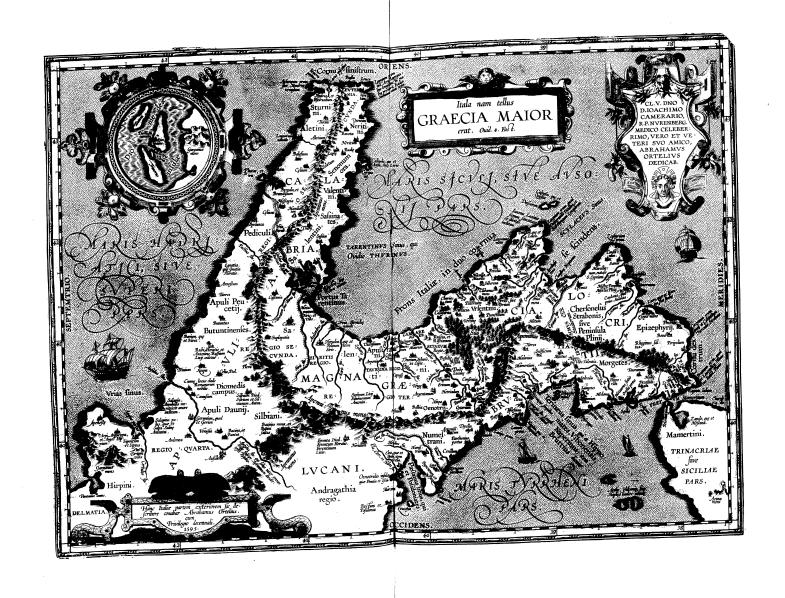
MAGNA GRÆCIA,

OR GREAT GREECE



Hat a great part of the true and ancient Italy (if not all of it) together with all Sicily was fometime called by the name of GREAT GREECE, I thinkethere is no man meanly feen in Geographic that maketh any doubt ! for the Grecians did in former times possesse, as Trogus writeth, not only a part, but welnigh all Italy. Liften what Pliny, in the fifth chapter of his third booke, faith, Of it the Grecians, a Nation very prodigall in commending themselves, have given their verdict, in that they have named a great part of it Great Greece. Hither also pertaine those wordes of Festus. Italy was called Great Greece, because the Siculi, sometime passed it, or for that many and the greatest cities of it, were built by the Grecians. Servius in his Commentaries upon the first of Virg Is Ancids, writeth thus: Italy was termed Megale Hellus, Great Greece, for that all the cities from Taranto, (Tarentum) euen vnto Cuma, were first founded by the Grecians. And therefore it was not altogether vnfirly of

Plausus in his Menechmie, called Grecia exotica, outlandish Grecce. Seneca, in his Consolation, thus speaketh of it: All that side of Half, which coasteth along with the Neather sea (Mar Toseo) was called Great Greece. That Campania (Terra di langro) was possessible by the Grecians, Pliny doth plainly affirme. Maximus Tyrius in his fix and twentieth Oration describeth Auernus lacus, the lake of Tipergola, in Campania, to be within the compasse of Great Greece. And that these authours speake truth, Troque particularly the weth in the twentith booke of his hiftory, in these wordes: The Tusci which dwell along by the coast of the Neather ica, came from Lydia: Item, the Venetians (Veneti) which now we fee to be feated neere the vpper-lea, (Golfo di Venetia, the Hadriaticke [ea) Troy, when it was taken and facked fent thither under the conduct of Antenor: moreouer, the city Adria (Atri) which first gaue name to the Adriaticke sa, necre neighbour vnto the Illirian sa, is a city built by the Greekes: Diomedes, after the ouerthrow of Troy, built the city Arpi, (Sarpi, or Monte S. Angeloa city in Apula) being himselfe and his company caried thither by violence of ftorme and tempest. And Pife in Liquria, (Pife in Riviera di Genoa) was first begun by the Grecians: as alfo in Tufcane the Tarquing, (Tarquene) came from the Theffalians and Spinambrians: and the Perufini (Perugia) from the Achaians: what thall I say of the city Care (Ceruetere?) what of the Latini? which do seeme to have had their beginning from Seneas: now the Falifet, Nolani, Abelani, are they not generally held for to be no other but colonies derived from the Chalcidenses of Asia the Lesse? what shall I speake of the whole shire of Campania? of the Brutij and Sabini? of the Samnites and Tarentini? haue we not heard oft that they came from Lacedamonia, and were commonly called Spurij? They report that Philoefectes built the city of the Thurini, (Terra nous) where to this day his tombe is to be seene; as also the arrowes of Hercules, which were the bane of Troy. The Metapontini, (Torre di mare) also do still reserue, in the temple of Minerua, the tooles wherewith Epeus (from whom they are descended) made the Troiane horse, whereby the city was betraied. Whereupon all that part of 11stf), was called GREAT GREECE. Thus farre Infline out of Trogus Pompeius. Whereby we gather, that the pleafant poet Ouid in the fourth booke of his Fasterum, did speake but the truth, when he said: Halamantellus Greeia Maior erat: For Greeia Great, that land was called, which now Italia hight: and so foorth, as followeth in the same place. The same almost that you have heard out of Trogus. Of this same Great Greece I cannot but adde that which I have observed contrary to the opinion which some very learned men in our time, haue written of it : namely, that euen as Sicilia, as Strabe in his fixth booke teffifieth, was comprehended vnder the name of Great Greece; fo contratiwife also this Great Greece, was now and then vnderstood by the name of Sicilia: for proofe heereof confider the feauthorities: Saint Hierome faith, that Rhegium Iulium thut.orum, (Reggio in Calabria the Lower) is a city of Sicilia: AElianus and Suidas affirme the fame of Tarentum in Calabria: the fixth Counfell of Conflantino ple, held in the time of Conflantine the Great, doth the like of Baie in Campania; Stephanus describeth Sinuessa, a towne of Campania; Caulonia, (Castro veto) of the Locri, Lagaria, of the Thurini; and Mataurus, of the Brutij; by the name of places of Sicilia: the like doth Euftathius, by Crathis (Gratti) a river in Calabria: the Scholiast of Theocritus, by Weathus, a river of the Crotoniate, a people of Probria. Item, Liuy an Italian borne, a man of fingular judgement, and more ancient than those, hath Stealas wrbes in Campania, cities of Siciles in Campania. Yea Pliny hath left recorded, that Togata Gallia, the furthest province of Italy toward the VVest, before such time as the Gauls came thither, was possessed of the Sieuli. Thueydides writeth, that the Sieuli being expelled by the Opici, a people of Campania, seized upon this iland. And if we will not give credit unto Seruius, yet against Halicarnassaus a writer of good credit, we cannot except, who hath written the very felfe famething: namely, that the Siculi, a people borne and bred in Italy, and did first of all nations what sour inhabite and possesse the Romane soile. Lastly, that this prouince, called Great Greece, was inhabited of the Siculi, Strabo in the fith booke of his Geography doth testific out of Antiochus. Thus farre of that ancient Great Greece, or, if you please so to call it, of Sicilia: all which we have not described in this Mappe, but only the outter part of it; in which, befide Calabria, Apulia, the Brutij and Locri : there is Great Greece, properly fo called by Ptolemey, Ling, Polybins, Athenaus and Valerius Maximus: and that, as Straboin his fixth booke, and Ciceroin his 2 booke of his Oratour, thinke because Pythagoras the Grecian Philosopher dwelt sometime in these quarters; or, as Synesius in his oration de Dono wtiteth, forthat it alwaies maintained and brought foorth schollerlike and militarie men. Yet I rather relie vpon the judgement of Atheneus, who writeth that it was so called of the infinite number of Grecians which vsually dwelt in this province. And that Festus and Trogus are of this opinion, I have partly shewed before. These forenamed countries of Halicarnassaus, are comprehended under the name of EAST ITALY. Pliny calleth them, The front of Italy: which, as Mela faith, is divided into two hornes, called in the fragments of Saluft, two promontories, neffes, capes, or forelands, namely, Brutium, (Capo di Sparto vento, or, Capo de Larme) and Salentinum(now of some called Capo de S. Maria: of others, S. Maria de finterre: and Capo de Leuca; item Stalat.) In the second booke of Straboes Epitome, they are termed corypha, toppes: and arenamed Leucopetra, and lapygium: (for these are synonymes with Bruttium and Salentinum.) But Paulus Diaconus calleth them Hornes: this The left horne that, Theright. For Salentinum, we read Lacinium, in Pliny:but whether it be a fault of the writers, or an errour of the authour, let the learned judge, I determine nothing. The same Pliny compareth this tract to the forme of the Amazonian shield, that is, to the halfe moone, as Seruius expoundeth it, at that verse of the first booke of Virgils Ancides, Ducit Anazonidum lunatis agmina peltis. There is in thefe quarters, the wood Sila (La Sila) of which Saluft, Virgil and Vibius have made mention. Strabowriteth that it is feuen hundred furlongs in length: full of goodly tall trees and well flored with good water. Caftodorus in the twelfth booke of his Variarum, vnto Anastasies, doth highly commend the cheese made heere about. From hence commeth Calabrian pitch (pix Bruttia) which Diofeorides in the ninery and eight chapter of his first booke De medica materia, speaketh of: and which Pliny, in the



enenth chapter of his fowre and twenty booke of the history of nature affirmeth, that it is effecially commended for the trimenement chapter of his fowre and wenty booke of time into syon nature analysis in the booke of Remembrance, is called Carminianning, funds and fropping of wine veilels: I would indge that this wood, in the booke of Remembrance, is called Carminianning, funds and peraduenture, Carmeiann, in the booke De Limitibus. The forenamed Cassionarus in his eighth booke and laft epi-Dint, an percurent of confirman (Style) 2 city of this tract, Marcillanun Jaburbium, which he termeth the natite foile of Saint Cyprim; of which (that by the way I may feake one word of this) there is nothing spoken (which indeed is ftrange) in the lines of the Fathers, or Martyrologies of the Samts, or many other authout to my remembrance. Nor, which irrange) in menues of the rathers, or many foring less of the sames, or in any other authors to my remembrance. Nor, which is more fittinge, in any of those writers, which, like as Gabriel Barry and Profer Parishus, have particularly named and wrote of the feuerall Saints of this country. But of the Nature, Situation, proper Qualities, and Antiquities of this prounce I will on the neutran Janus of this County. John the sands and learnedly done by two learned men both borne heere, who not freshe one word more; because the fame is most exactly and learnedly done by two learned men both borne heere, who not firelike one word more; because the faine is most exactly and learnedly done by two learned men both borne herer, who therefore knew it well, before I began once to see no paper to draw this my Mapper; I mane Gabriel Barrius, in his both entirely of Carling where the follagely and cuttoutly ricked out of tract Greet, Partium and the tract possessing the continued of Carling where the follagely and cuttoutly ricked out of the follage partial man and the tract possessing the continued of Carling where the follage has the follage that the follage is the following obstitution of the follage when the follage is the follage when the follage is the follage is the follage when the follage is the follage when the follage is the follage when the following the follage when the following the follo skillul and cunning in the knowledge of this country, but ano internocuted in its vince training and intrincted with rules of good learning and Philosophy: in him also there is a description of the city Salipoli: Of Tarentum, a city of this province, lebannes luuens hath set out a seueral treatise. Of Diomederiles, belonging to this country, we have gathered these sew lines which follow-

DIOMEDESILES, Now, ISOLE DETRIMITE.

Lisy described two illands by this name: fo many also doth Strabo mention: whereof the one he faith is Luy delenbeth two ilands by this name: io many allo doth Strube mentions whereof the one he faith is inhabited, the other wall and defere. Fielemey reckoneth vp fine, all called DIO map the LLANDS; and how many there are at this day called by fuerrall and diffinithe names; if one thall account rockes and all. In the control of the con te: whereby the greatest of them at this day is called, and of it the rest, should come.) Pliny calleth ano-

ther of them TEVTRIA: the other for ought I know, the ancients left winamed; as for Electric and Febra, which Fermin mentioneth at the eleventh book of Projetis Energies or Sebria, and Aletrides, whereof Pamponius Sabinna, vpon the fame place, speaketh, I do very willingly consesse, that I have not found them spoken of, by any ancient writer. They are seated in the Admitishe fea, not time from the fea coalt of Puglia, opposite to Monte de S. Angelo, Mans Garganus, or Framentorium the Admittice ica, not faire nomine ica coak of ragina, opponie to Agone as a sargen, name vargamin, at the Garganina. Not within kenning of fight of Taranto (Tarantum) a city of Apalia, a very fally, at the fame place, Servium that fit downe. The name was derived by the tellimony of all writers both Latines and Greekes, from Diomedia the king of AEtolia, (Artimia, Nicetas calleth it) whom they report, after the surprising of Troy, in his returns homeward, not being enterteined of his owne nation, to be driven hither and to be interred heere, and that his temple, monument or tombe did remainein the greatest of them properly called Dionedes (S. Maria di Trimite) and that the Plane tree was first brought hither mame in the greatest of them property called Diomedes (S. Maria di Trimite) and that the Plane tree was first brought builded for co shaddow Diomedes to mbe, Plany in the first chapter of his twelfish booke of the history of Naure, hash left recorded Into Trimerus, as Taesin writesth, Asigus has basis for first planet for this increed India; council of adulteries where he furthermore addeth, that the endured that punishment of exist the fipace of twenty yeares. In Platina, in the life of Hadrian the first, Iread, either the Great of Primerus and the Control of the Planet in the Control of the Planet in Planet in the Control of the Planet in the C that runum inscensis was once condemned thither, by Charles the Great. Of Dimmetal Intra (which labe calleth Caravalles) with the Calleth Caravalles (and the Caravalles) with the Caravalles) when the this operated the world, if we may believe the distinction of the Caravalles (and the Caravalles) when the this operated (and the Caravalles) with the Caravalles (an long, and bigge bils. Pliny with Selinau do write that they be like the Fulias, a kinde of coore: of colour white, having teeth nong, and onggous. Ling with opinion of wire that they be include raines, a titude of concernity winter, naming event and cits of a hery sparke. Some there are which do thinke them to be Heronflowers. Robert Conflowinie tellifieth that the countries of the conflowing the conflowers of the conflowers. and ces of a next upance. Some unere are winch do unique unern to be arranged and it is the crying of yong children. Item, that try people of their lands do now call them Items; and that they make a notife like the crying of yong children. Item, that the latter or greated of them is a lower against disease a rating of cold cause. Blendus writes that he wanderlood by some of the inhabitants of their lies, that their fowles, thill retaining the name of the Dismedess birdes, are of the bignefle by some of the inhabitants of their lies, that their fowles, thill retaining the name of the Dismedess birdes, are of the bignefle of a goofe. But to be very harmeleffe creatures, yet neither doing them, nor the Church any maner of pleasure. They which defire to know more of these birdes, as also of the Metamorphosis and transmutation of Diomedes consorts into these fowles, or of their nature and quality, as of their induction was discounted from the manufacture of their nature and their curths effect of their nature and their curths of their nature and their curths of the nature and the nature and their curths of the nature and the or or their nature anoquamy, as or their kilonene roward officials, none; men, as raso cantent mem, another cuttoffice their flaggers, articled-men, as frabe hath) and of the purifying of the temple, and of other poetical flabbes desired of them, be them have recourfe to the authours above namedro which they may at that lift, that which Adlassas bath written in the first contract of the state c.of his 1. booke S. Aug. in the 16 c.of his 18 book De ciustate Dei; Antigonius, Antony Liberalis, Lycophron, and his Scholialt Jacim Arthis day thee ilands are under the command of the kingdome of Maples & are algenerally called by one name Tremitture, illands de Trimite: & cuery one by a feueral & proper name by it felfe, as thou mailt read in our Geographical treasury. They are now all deferts void of inhabitants only that except in which formume was the temple of Diamedes; where now is the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, and the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly called Santa Maria de Trimitipolified by regular canons, which Engenium the lourth, Pope of Reme, the Monalteric vilgarly canons and the Monalteric vilgarly canons and the Remember of Re gently, hear chains for the grant that the gently hear chains and the gently hear chains for the gently hear chains for the grant that the format of the gently hear chains for the grant that the gently hear chains for the grant that the grant the grant that the grant the grant that the grant that the grant that the grant that the grant the grant that the grant that the grant that the grant the they are not onely very famous and renerently elected of those that dwell round about them, but also of all fearness which trauell by that way. Leander Albertus faith that thele ilands do breed most excellent horses,

TRINACRIA.



Hat this was fometime a peninfula, or demy-ile, adioined to Italy, as a part of Brutium in Calabria neere to Rhegium (Rhesse) and afterward was by violence of tempell feuered from the fame (and of that accident the city *Rhegium* tooke the name) it is a generall opinion of all antiquity. But when, or at what certaine time, this diunion happened, there is not any memoriall, for ought I know, remaining at what certaine time, mis dumon nappened fuere is not any memorian, for ought I know, remaining in any ancient writer. Strabo, Pliny and Disnyfin do write that it was caufed by an earthquake : Siling in the plant of the plant in any ancient writer. Straus, rang and rangines of write tractives caused by an earthquake. Straus and Cassadorus, do thinke it to have been done by the rage and violence of the tide and funges of the fea. They which lend their liftening cares to fables, do attribute the cause of it to Neptune (as Euglathian). w witneffeth) who, with his three-tined mace, in fauour of Joseffus, the sonne of Acolus, divided it from the maine land, and fo made it an iland, which before was but addeny-ile; that by that meanes

ned the Michael Mercus Filter : & abiclionic remains quantum state par computer ; performer of gias sustant-re firms, rapit confines Nereus Filter : & abiclioni interlait aquore monito, ce. They which effecte the ilands of the midland ica, re firm, rupit confinia Nerens Victor: & abjeffos interinit aquore montes, &c. They when eleteme the lands of the midlandica, according to their quantity and content, do make this the greateft, a Englathia and Strado, who alime this not only to excell according to their quantity and content, do make this the greateft, a Englathia and Strado, who alime this not only to excell the refer to bigneffe, but sail for goodneffe of fole. As concerning the form of this iland, Pomponius Mela faith it is lake that Capital and the Greekes, which they call Delta. That the whole iland was conferenced to Cerea and Libera, that its, Profession, pitall letter of the Greekes, which they call Delta. That the whole iland was conferenced to Cerea and Libera, that its, Profession, and illustration of the conference of the Capital Cap all old writers on generally with one coment anime; to cere it was unconcared occasion and animal increases on terming scrowing of corne; to Proferima, not fo much for that the was from hence violently taken by Plute, as for that (which Plutane) and Dioderors do report for truth) Plute, as foone as the vincounting her felle first theweof her felle to be seene of him, gaue is her for a boone;

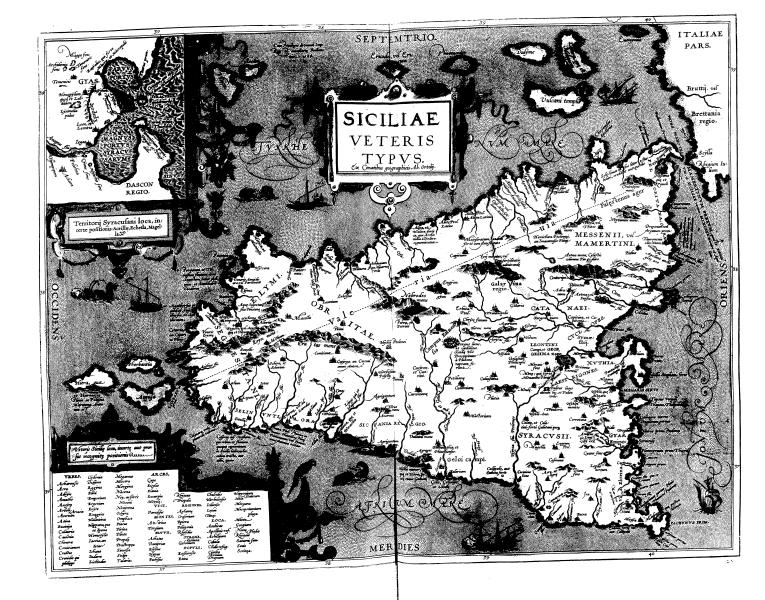
Of the fertility and riches of this country, there is a famous seltimonie, written by the learned Oratour Cieero, in his fecond orawhich kind of gifts and fauours the Greekes call anacalypteria. tion againth ferre, where he faith that Mateur Cate did callit, The gerner and florehouse of the Roman common wells, and the narce of the vulger fort. The fame Citere doth adde in that place, that it was not only the florehouse of the people of Rome, but almost a fine vulger fort. for it was accounted for a well furnished reafine: for without any cold or charge of ours faith he, it hath visually clothed, mainraid not we account the second seco ned and nummined our greatest atmies with learner appparent and contents and in this observes reported among the meeting of its.

Whatforere strifts don't yeeld, faith Selinus, whether by the kindneffe and temperature of the aire, or by the induftry and labour VViantocuter anna uson yetti, ratti sename, witcuter by the kindinger and temperaturo interact, of by the mountry and about of man, it is accounted next write those things that are of best estimation were it not that such things as the earth first pureet forth of the man, it is accounted next write those things that are of best estimation were it not that such things as the earth first pureet forth otman, it is accounted next vito indictinings that are of our crimations were indictined management against earth introduction of are our growen with Centorui faffron (Creeni Cetaripinas). Ariflatic in his Admiranda, writeth, that about Pelorus (Caba de la torre del Faro) faffron groweth in fuch abundance, that any man that lifteth may load and carie it away by whole cart loads. But to reary, and introngrowen in user abundance, that any man that inten may to be an accattlet a way by whose caretoods. But Disjorated ooth affirms, that that which groweth about Centaripham (a rownerow called centering is much weaker and of leffe force, than that which groweth in other places. Disdorate Stealing thin, that in the fields near Ecentium, (Lintini) and in divers of the bland, wheat doth grow of itselfie, without any labour or booking to of the husbandman. That this land was of the contract of the standard of the contract of the standard or under practice full before any other forces nation, among to the Citer and Distorast have left recorded. Martianus fives made a prountee mit neutre any outer torten maton; autungs, outer the constant maton made entrecourse. Journal of the attention of the colonies, and co.cities. Pinitans, at the 8.c. of Plinies 3, booke, readeth 73, free colonies & cities. Silis attention of the colonies of the cities of the citi entrustructe were in the commission observed, a full soft of the s

mms 14,000m; and man must spaces reckonen up the maines of many of memory not mappe peaker of many more. That it was in the beginning polifield and inhabited by disant, Ledrigence, Anthropological Cyclepte barbarous and wneither that it was in the beginning polifield and inhabited by disant, Ledrigence, Anthropological Cyclepte barbarous and wneither that the feating people dwelt only in all more disances of the land. Afterward the Siems, a nation of Spains, so called of the nure Siems, (or as Seinms and Bereight, Jause given, and the space of the land. Afterward the Siems, a nation of Spains, so called of the nure Siems, (or as Seinms and Bereight, Jause given, and Jause given, and the space of th out of their king Steams) divine nour of their country by the Ligares, polfeded it. That these Steam were not bred in the ile (although out, as the sing of the property of the country by the significant of enfig serred themselves here: after them succeeded the Phryger driven from Troy, a Paulanian thinkelmand the Morgers expelledout of stay by the Center; as Strabo written in Platereb his Continual, Onesh and Inline Pellux his a booke de Membur, I read that the Dorer fometime did inhabite it. Laftly, it was all conquered by the Siculi, a people of Italy outerthrowen & caft out of their mattre Diversommane unanament. Lating it was an conquerten by the annua, people on they obtain to wear cours of metr poffetilons by the Opid, and of them it was called Stritts; when as before it was known by the name of Tansacia, as Domyfas witponctions by the open, amount them it was caused on this when as bettore it was snown by the name of a third, a possible them for I kindering as offer of the them of I kindering as offer of the transfer of them of them only were won't to counterfair or experied this produce by a legislated together about the ypper end of the thigh, nor under value those arms of the E of Darby, as I thinke, Lycephron for the fame realon gluethit the title or epithic of Turanvas, much vanise those arms of the E. of Lorry, as a number 1.5 square of the transfer the opinion of the case of posts name that is the maner calleth it Tarcyses, 3, pointed. Homer the prince of posts nameth it Cyclopus TREA, the 3. necreus and emouras in the maner canetin it increases, 3. pointed. Itemer the prince of poets induced in California Friendling land of the Cyclopes, being peraductore in his time not knowen by any proper name. Indias Firmines, faith that the Stranger people of this india, are acute and nimble wirted: 20 mt. in his 6, booke of his Orat. Faith that they are lafetiuous and full of words.

Befides many famous acts done by these people both at home and abroad, aswell in peace as in war there be many other things which have made this land very renowned; the birth of Grees, the raulting of Profering, the Giant Encladed, the wonderful mathematician Archimedes, the famous geometrician Euclide, the painfull hiltorian Diodorus, Empedocles the deep philosopher, the ingenious architecture of Dashim, the combe of Sibylla Camana, Syrasifa the famous tetrapolis, or as Strabe faith, a pentagolis the ingenious arcinicature of Labatin, the romoe of Suryina Cumana, Syracija the ramous strappins, of assistant surface from the interfect of legislating and Southmarke, may be faid to be a tripolal of the tainer of testing for and Southmarke, may be faid to be a tripolal of the tainer of testing for the laber paleous, the mount Alina, Scylla and Churibás, and the notorious harlot Lass. Befide many mittacles and wonderfull workes of nature, which thou maift read of in Salimu, Trogus in his fourth booke, Antigonus de Mirab I, and 4. chilles Status in his 2. books of Lowe: Hemitaures, colly images, for an and curious workernanning of great elimation; which are described by Citeroin his orations against Ferres, Athenaue commended highly the cheese, doues and divers forts of garments of Stalia. Antigonus writeth that the Cattos (akindofthome) doth grow in this ile, and not in any other place of the world bethe art temples flux affirments you which if a flagge thall read and price his bones will yeeld no found, and therefore they will enough to make pipes of. Heere allo, as Plan faith, is found the Surreyde, a kind of pretious floure, of great effinote mey with changing to make pipes on a recticable, as a major introduction may be a maintained by the maintenance of the maintained by the maintenance of the maintained by mation introductates. In the real processing authors and interference of the processing and the second and the this ite on the Eaf fide, was also called Aufonium mare, and was the deeped of all the Mediterran (e.g., a. Strabe cellifeth. There this tie on the Lait fine, was also caused aujonium mare, and was the deepen of author occupiering, as a transferring in a substantial is another fland in this feat neere to Pelaponne flux, called Stella, as Stephania reported. The ile Nasua (Niefa, it is now called in is another trainementation energy of the property of the state of the a little hill not faire from Attens in Greece. Moreouer there is a place in the Palace of Rome, of that name, as Cas talmas that left recorded in the life of Perlinax the Emperour. But thefe are by-matters nor to directly to our purpo fe.

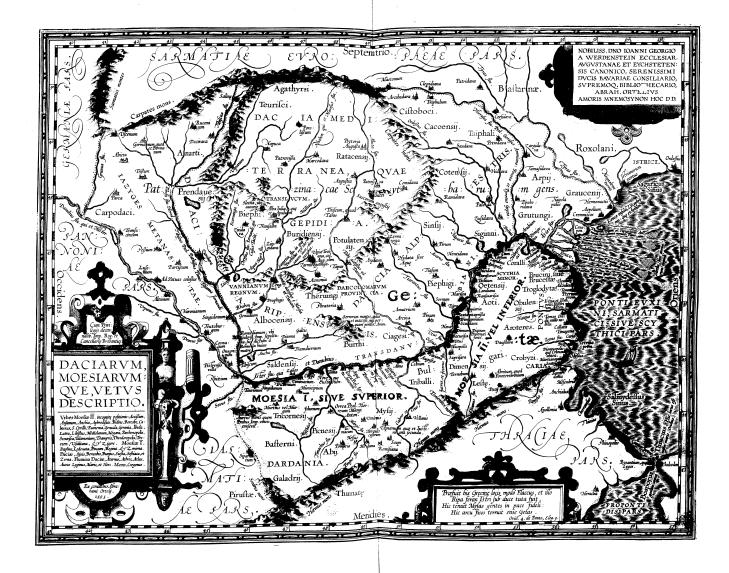
Diters adagies, protection, or by-words have forong from hence: as Strathflure, spoken of one that is fullen or teachies. Stratum Liners adages, pronerts, of by-more management, as or any party power of our transmitten extension of more transmitten and mark, the Sicilian fea, meaning that which is dangerous; Sixilian miles, A Sicilian foolider, that is, a mercenary or 4-people of the sixilian fea, meaning that which is dangerous; Sixilian miles, A Sicilian foolider, that is, a mercenary or 4-people of the sixilian fea, meaning that which is a sixilian expense out are that you make the product of the sixilian fea, and the sixilia foolered out that concerning to cleape one danger faileth into a worke. But of these and tuch like thou mail read brifton int





He inhabitants of Daela, the Greekes called Dael: the Latines Gatas; as Pliny, Dim, Stephanns and others do rethitle: (This also Castifa, fometime the King of that nation, doth confinue whom Saetonius rameth, The king of the Geta: Horace calleth him, Daem: a Dake) Hom, Isramatel faith, that the Romanes indifferently called them Daela or Gotal. Idoobstruct that Herodatas and the writers about that age plane generally comprehended them wheet the name of the Sevinas, Soptimus: to whom also the footsid tormade do the wholly affent and agree, Hem, the Construction of the Sevinas and the writers and the Sevinas and the S

may be demonstrated out of Pliny and Jornandes. Moreouer Arrianus writeth, that the Getawere also called A PATHONI-ZONTES: but it is to be amended: and out of Herodotus first booke, to be written ATHANATIZONTES, as who say, Immortall: for they do verily beleeue, that they shall neuer die: but after their departure out of this life, go presently voto one Zamolx is. a Saint or Idol which they especially worthip and adore. But of this their Saint and ceremonie you may read more in the faid authour. Suidas sheweth that in his time these people were knowen by the name of the PATZINACITAE. That those Dakes did inhabite on either fide of the river Donaw (Danubius) even up as high as mount Hannus, I do find recorded by Dion: whom I do perceiue, vnder that name, to conteine also the Mass. And indeed we shall heereaster proue that the same Dakes were often translated afterward into these Moesiaes. Therefore Saint Paullinus, for that reason, maketh this same Dacia twofold, in his treatise Of the returne of Nicetas, in this verse; Et Geta currunt, & vterque Dacus: The Getes in troupes doe throng, both Dakesthey do the like. In the Digests of the civill law mention is made of two Daciaes. But of the Moessaes we will speak heereafter, this place we have affigued to the true DACIA, properly so called, whose bounds proteiners, the Prince of all Geographers, maketh to be the rivers Donaw (Danubius) Teissa (Tibissus or Pathissus, as Pliny nameth is) Prath (Hierafus) and the mount Carpates, Iornandes, this countrie man borne, faith, that the next neighbours to this Dacia, ypon the East, are the hoxolani; wpon the West, the Tamazites: (Zyges I would rather read, moued so to thinke by likeliehood and probability of the thing it selfe: as also by the divers reading of another copy, which hath Taziges, a word no where else found) wpon the North, it hath the Sarmas and the Haftarna: and on the South, the river Donaw (Danubius.) This Dacid, as the fame authour faith, overagainft Massia, beyond the Donaw, is enclosed round with mountaines, and hath only two passages in and out; one by Bontas (Rotteethurn) and Tabe (Bross). Xiphiline, I thinke, calleth this later Tapha. Ammianus Marcellinus to this addeth Succorum angustias, the streights of Turkzuest, by the towne Succi. Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, Marcellinus, Comes, the booke of Remembrances, and the Miscellan story, do divide this country into two provinces, M B D I-TERRANEA and RIPENSIS: There are fome (of which Lazius is one) that to those do adde a third called Alpestris, vpon what ground and proofe, Iknow not. VANNIANYM REGNYM, of which Tacitus and Pliny do speake, was, as seemeth heere abouts. This is properly that prouince of Dacia, which Eutropius faith did conteine in circuite a thousand miles. The chiese city of this part was Zarmisogethusa, which afterward was called COLONIA VLPIA TRAIANA AVG. DACIC. ZARMIS as we find in certaine inscriptions in Marble, and was so named of Vipius Trainnus the Emperour. For he first by conquering ouercomming their king Decebalus, made it a prouince. Of which warre, made by Traiane against the Dakes, (for the hillories of it, written by himselfe, cited by Priscian the Grammarian, are lost) you may read in Dion in the life of this Emperour. Behold also and view the columne set vp by the Senate of Rome, in Traianes market place, which yet to this day remaineth whole and found. This columne, Hieronymus Mutianus the famous painter, flaaddowed out with his owne hand and imprinted at Rome, in 130. tables. The fame hath F. Alphonfus Ciacconus foliuely expressed and declared with such a learned and laborious Commentary, that in it aman would thinke that he had rather feen this battell fought, than to haue read or heard ought of the same, from the relation of others. Florus writeth, that this country doth lie amid the mountaines. Item, he calleth it, a copfy country, full of woods and forrests. For he affirmeth that Curio came vp as high as Dacia, but durit go no further, for feare of the dreadfull darke woods. Strabo in the feuenth booke of his Geographie, and Virgil in the third of his Georgickes, do speake of the deserts and wildernesses of the Getes. The same authour calleth it, Gentem indomitam, an viruelie nation. Statius faith, that they are hirfuti, hairie, intonsi, vnshorne, pelliti, furred or clad in skins, inhumane, sturdy, stern, braceati, wearing long fide breeches and mantles, like to our Irishmen. I read in Pliny that they vied to paint their faces [like vnto our Britans.] That there is not a more stern nation in the World, Onid the Poet, who did not only see the country, but also dwelt amongst them and saw their manners, very truly wrote of them. Vegetius, who wrote of the Art of warre, saith that it is a very war like people: Hauing indeed, as the Prince of Poets tellifieth, god Mars for their Lieutenant and Gouernour. Of Claudian, it is named, Bellipotens, a mighty nation for wallike men. Philargyrius, out of Anfidius Modessus writeth, that when they go to warre, they will not fer forward, before they drinking downe a certaine measure of the waters of the riner Ifter (Donaw) in the maner of hallowed wine, do sweare that they would never returne home again einto their owne country, vntill they had flainetheir enemies. Whereupon Virgil called this rivet Isrum Coniuratum, conjured Donaw. Trogus writhe third has action, with their ling Orstes, (another copy hash Obers in Disn't read, Role) did fight againft the Baltame, with very ill fuccesse: in reunance of which cowardise, they were by their king entoined, when they go to bed, to lie at the beds feer or to do those fertices to their wises, which they were wont to do for them. They were in times past to strong, as Strabo writeth, that they were able to make an army of 200000. men. Of them also peraduenture this speech of Silius Italicus is to be vnderstood: At gente in Scythica suffixa cadauera truncis, Lenta dies sepelit putri liquentia tabo. Iosephus in his second booke against Appian writeth there are a certaine kind of Dakes commonly called Plift, whose manner of life he compareth to the course of life of the Essens. These I do verily believe are the same with those which Strabo calleth Plista and were of the flocke of the Aby. And thus much of Dacia, now the Massi do follow, who, as Dion Prusaus noteth out of Homer, were formerime named My/i.



the two Maflaes one from another. The fame doth Suides in the word DACIA, report. The province Dacia, faith Luss of pius ((peaking of the fame Aurelianus) he placed in Marlia, where it now abide thou the South fide of Donary, when as before it was feared vpon the North fi le of the fame. And Sextas Rafus (heweth, that by the fame Emperour, there were two Dacises made of the countries of Massia and Dardania: whereupon in the Code of the civil law these wordes are read, Mediterranca Mylas few Dardania: vpland Meeia, or Dardania: confounding the one with the other. Vndemeath the name of Datia, belide those countries about named, was conteined also PRAEVALITAN's, and that part of Meedonia commonly called SALVEARS, as the booke of Remembranes (ther National) doth manifolly affirm. Of the people here, brought from other places, Strabe likewife writeth, that in his time (who we know lined in the time of Angelius and Therius) by MelineCarne (or rather, asticlearmed and induffrious Canfebon out of Dion would have vs read, Licinius Craffaet) were Counciling Or latter, a successment and monitoring cappens out or Lines would make a read, Letting Craffies;) were councilined of the Getes which dwelt evond the Donny (fifer) into Threats, more than 50000. men, and were afterward called Mrs.1, Mylian. An infeription of an ancient those, mentioned in Smellin faith, that Alline Planting proprietor of Meffa, did tra-fport into this country, of tine people and nations beyond the Desars, more than 10000 men, together with their wises, children, nobles, princes and kings. This Mys 1 A or, as for the most part the Latines write it Mos 11 A, Ptotemer divided into the V PRE RANG NEA: MER (Superior & Inferior) this in the Code of Infirman is called SECVEDA, that The man the state of the state FREMACHICOGEOGRA MILETIPE) AND HE CHIEF IS HAUGE OF PORTOMORPHICA PONTICA, Scythia of Pontus and the inhabitants of the fame Celes/sytha: of Polyanus, Pontica Maritima, Pontus upon the feat of Ouid and others, Pontus, nabitants of the lating councils to the same the same than the same and the same an mings warman any sounding sound in a testimetry of Oats, was former to be altogether falle or vnof Oats, was formetime hecreabours lieurenant for the flare of the Empire. Neither doth this scene to be altogether falle or vnprobablesforthe name Cellaiachia or El-dachia, whereby it is knowe at this day doth import for much. By Oadd alloin fundrie places it was described vnder the le names, Szematicia Johan, Getică littus, Cymneriă littus, and Barbaria; the Sarmatian folle, the Gottift or Cymnerian flore, and Barbaria. These countries are very sertile of all maner of fruites and commodities, so that, as Solinus witneffeth, the Romanes commonly called it Cereris horreum, Cerer barne. The poet, as Preceptus in his 4. booke AEdific, noteth, calleth these people Enclemachons, such as fight aloofe and sarre off. Mylas in palastraferoses; and Quum Getries ingens premerctur Mfis plauftrs: when Mefis great was much oppressed with Gottish waines: thus Claudian, the poet writeth of them. Dent illus animos arem, pleneth, pharetre: They much prefume you their bow, and cunning great in archery : as Outd in his first booke de Ponte, writeth of them. Aelianus theweth that they were able by their owne strength and power to keepe out the Scythians from entring their country, and energy way to defend the fame from that furious and violentenemy. Strabolaith, that they were exceedingly given to robbe and fleale. Vix his innemestatum, mihi crede, per orbem, Que minus angusta pace frustur humus : Scasse maist thou find in all the world fo small a plot of ground : Where bloudy wars there hideous noise, a more oftentimes do found; as the forenamed poet writeth of this country: as also this that followwas then motern from a more orientatives coronary as the toternance poet written or this country as also this that follows this nanother place: In quibus eff nemo qui non coryton consum, Telag superes laried felle gerat. Among the fine mentioners none, but hath his furtile bow, With politoned arrowes that peand fwift, to fight against his foe. How faire and flout they none, but natural instance row, visin pononeu acrows mape and with, to nga against more any and entreating their were, thou mails seeby this of Florus. One of the Captaines, faith he, stepped out before the army, and entreating their seed, the seed of the army, and entreating their seed of the world. To which answer they replied againe, So you are indeed, if you can conquer vs. Polianius in Strabe altimeth, that they for beare the eating of fleth for religion and confcience fake: and do feed only ypon butter and cheefe. Of the fabulous flory of a kind of horfes heere, if thou defire to know, see Elianus: as also Solinus of the strange hearb growing in that part of the country called Ponties. In Massia also is the province called DARDANIA, which we faid was called MYSIA MEDI-TERRANEA, Volund Messa, for that it is farre remote and distant from the river Donaw. Of the inhabitants and people of this country, the fame authour thus fpeaketh: In all their life, as I heare by report from others, these people do onely bath or with themselves three times; once, as shown as they are borne; another time when they marry; and againe at their death. Of the Tribulli, a people of this country take this of Pliny as he alleadgeth it out of Ifigoniss. They do be witch and kill with their eles fich as they do ftedfally looke you, any long time together; effectally if they be angrie: which midchiefe of theirs, fttp-lings are most fubied visto, and fooned hurt by. But that is most notable and worth the observation, that in ech eie they have two fights apecce. He that defireth to read more of this country, especially of the Lower Massia, te him repaire to Outd 3: booke de Ponto, at the 1.4. and 10. Elegies. Of their barbarous manners, tites, cultomes and ceremonies, thou shalt find much in the 7. Elegic of his 5. booke de Trifithus: of the river Donaw or Ifter (which Elianus in the 23. chapter of his 14. booke de Anmalibus calleth, The king of Rivers, Of Mollonius, in the fourth booke of his Argonsutickes, it is named Corna seeant, the horne of the (ea) for that it runneth through the middelt of those countries which heere we have described, it in or amife, in my indegement to fay for ething of that also. That if or o Dosars, of all the river of the Romane Empire, is not amife, in my indegement to fay forething of that also. That if or o Dosars, of all the river of the Romane Empire, is not amife, in my indegement to fay forething of that also. That if or o Dosars, of all the river of the Romane Empire, is not amife, in my independent of the Romane Empire. The river of t the kings of Balylon were wont to referue certaine of the water of Donaw of Ifter, in ther treasuries amongst their pretious lewels, Cafarins, Maximeens brother, in his dialogues faith, that this is one of the riters of Paradife: and to be that which the holy Scripture calleth Phison: which I will easily grant him to be true, when he shall perfusade me, that by Paradife is meant the whole world or maffie globe of this lower element of the earth: which I do verily beleeve he thought to be true. Senera, in the fixth booke of his natural Philosophy, faith, that this Denew doth part Europe and Afric. Notwithstanding all writers generally both Latines and Greekes, afwell ancient as those of later times do attribute this to the titlet Done (Tanau.) wire is generally noted Lactures and Greekes, at well address as those of facet times so attending that for the transfer of an analysis and what is he, I pray you, that ever dreamed that Germany which is beyond this fiver should be a country of Afia? Shall And what is he, I pray you, that ever dreamed that Germany which is beyond this fiver should be a country of Afia? Shall wecorectific copy 20r that we retain that reading in Affrece y pointhe credit and perill of Aeron his exposition? where he faith, that Tantis is also called Danubius. I leave it to the centure of the learned. (This we know for a certainty afwell Tantis as Dambias, is of the inhabitants neere about, called Done: and furely I thinke that both the Greeke Tanair, as the Latine Danubins, were made of the barbarous Done or Tane; which in that language peraduenture for ought 1 know, may figuifie a river or litreame: fo Nilas , as Pomponius Mela feemeth to affirme tooke his name of Nuchul, which generally fignifieth a riuer, as all men meanly skild in Hebrew or Arabicke can tellifie with him.) Ifdore allo in the ninth chapter of the leuenteenth booke of his Origines, stemeth to be of this opinion, where he writeth that Rhabarharum, thewbarbe, groweth in fole barbarice, in a barbarous country, beyond the Donato : For weknow at this day, that it groweth neere the river Rha, which is beyond the Donaw Eastward. In Pliny we read that every one of his mouthes, whereby it emptieth it lelfe into the lea, are fo wide and great, that it is affirmed to our come the feator forty miles in length together, and that fo farrethe waters may be perceited to be fixect and the brackith furges of the fall (a. Polybias in his fourth booke to theleadiointh, that by the vio lent and fashir fall of the waters of this river into Pontas (Mar maiore) there are certaine knols, hils, or the is, which the leamen call Stether, that is, breaft bones, made of the gathering together of fuch things as the river bringerh downe with it, and are more than a day fallor from land, spon which of times the feamen falling by negligence, arein great danger of flapwracke. Strabo allo maked mention of the fame. They which defire to know more of this timer, his name, nature, quality, fountaine, mouthes, and freames which do runne into it, let him read the commentaries of William Stackius written you Arrimas Periplus of the Euxine fea s for there he hath melt plentifully and learnedly deler bed all these trings. Of the Thraciais, Mossians, Geos, Dikes and other countries, nations and people of this mappe, 1 ead the fewenth book of Strategra Geography, and the Epitome of the fame.

PONTVS EVXINVS,

now called MAR MAIORE.



HOW CAILED MAK MAI OK E.

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writers have likened this factor curryl, this byte or galley wino Soyhian how when this best: fo that the thing doth special the South part of it.

and it is not that the galley of the south part of it. I allowed, the word of the Tallward, thought for the South part of it.

(**am* tight*) from the treight of Could south of the Tall parts of the Tallward (**am* tight*) from the treight of Could south of the Tall parts o (emblean horne that hath two crooked ends, the ypper end more round; the lower more fraight; which proportion this our mappe doth very precisely femblean horne that hash two crooked ends, the ypper end more romes the lower more transpir to much proportion has our mapped don't very precisely expecte. This feasilo hash two promonents is one in the South, then called Promonents and Companie, now Cale Pilos' the obset in the both, Piedemmy manners (Commentagem, Darket form, the transmess head: Paulea Discoural called in Acroma, and now it is known by the ranner Emer. There we can be compared to the proposition of the proposition c.pics are opposite one against the other, and are distant one from another about 1500 furlougs, as Ammissas and Englandum discle lithic which although they do make \$112. Italian miles yet they are distant only 170. miles, as Pling lithic or as Strates reported, to move as all pipul tillical endes are, not-what do make \$122. Italian miles, yet they are distant only 170. miles for the West to Sist, they feeme to be 10 neers one to the other, that one with within damp of the other parts are the west were two least but when you shall come in the middle but went their deven capes, then then there were the order of the field, and that Pentur Eneximum were two least but when you shall come in the middle but went their deven capes, then the other parts appeared, as it were a Genod of a mother field. The compiled for troud about the fines Straid makes to be 25000, titlongs: Palyimum the other parts appeared, as it were a Genod of a mother field. The compiled for troud about the fines and Prod. may at thee 10 tentions. Head that the compiled of the production of the parts of t out 22000, and yet front this summanus indicts 2000, and that of puesationing to European's received and role may at these the attended in the summanus and ene-winterflow of the fame, which shake the meditar of the length off and flound in the let 1100, indicious; and likewiself the found the direction of it (where the interest further long) in the 250 direction. The summanus flound is the summanus flour of the sum st wasturment ouer) to be \$20. narrough. It is measure Jargest one a way in the event in capter of mit bourt in ooke, do more dathed, yet and over a dathed, yet and partly out of other mess opinions, feed owne. A rough of which that shou can bring so downloade the melicies must more. Yet this our mappe doth fellow many more. A ringisty! do this old that thirties, of all our feas, was by farre the greatest \$1 (here hence I lipspose that the I allians hauge ginen in that name of the mainty, the Great (e) and that there (a) there are a Cules, without the failth should were long the true as minant name of the mainty, the Great (e) and the there (a) the true of the threshous narious which daily did amony the floor, and ye all maner of crucky and inguish, both for though greatened of it, as also by reason of the barbarous narious which daily did amony the floor, and ye all maner of crucky and inguish to the contract of the part of the contract of the part of the contract of the part of the par humanity toward ftrangers and aliens. From hence arole those epithites and admines given by the ancient poets to this sea of Pontar; v.aft and rong by humanity toward firangers and altens. From hence arole thole epithnes and aduncts guest-by the ancient poets on this fea of Familia volt and the Parish of the Parish of the Parish of the Parish of Canthuc all its Oad, infairs and servish: Lucaus, adamsing and dangerous feat 50 line, raigney. Statine, accretaine and freights Virginia and Familia Canten, adamsing and adargerous feat of the States, readjoined, making a hoarfel ill fauoured notic. Thus there of the Numes, Forme and bignetic of this feat of the Numes, borne and bignetic of this feat of the Numes, though Herodesus, Pempount, States, Play, Oud and fare of the Names, Forme and bignetic of this fea: 2 of the Situation and Nature of the fines, although Hendeus, Formeus (Agrendy, than, Play), Outland Metershin (that I may day nothing of others) have fpolen much, year in minorphilos, no man had none into receally and disignation. Administration of the state of the ing one way, a horse, Marshall, Play and Onded ovintelfe. Which Itake to be the case that forecasses in frozen once. For this I remign on two way, a horse, Marshall, and the early of the Marshall of the Marsha prome, which can be seen that productions that the wagners of Caffer and Police: it is yet to this day known by the name of Semerged or Samphyold.

If you will give any credit to poetical fishles, by the wagners of Caffer and Police: it is yet to this day known by the name of Semerged or Samphyold.

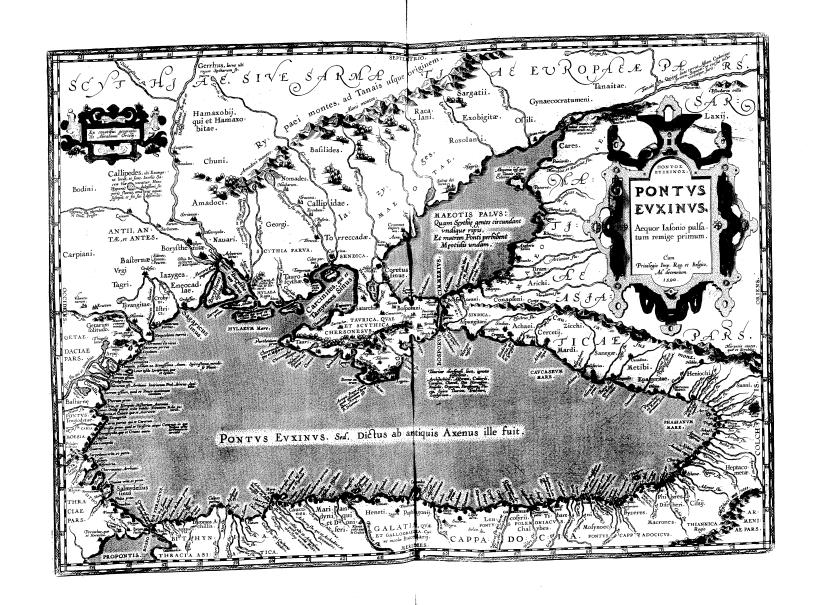
This city was intrines pair for famoust, as Play telleth out of Timosfikeers, that there ordinarily reforted with it you found in the production of the productio This city was intimes path fo famous, as Play pellach oxio 17 model force, that there ordinarily reforced wnoir 300. Generall nations, feed hingo forces which forces the gauges; fo that the Romanes for the dispatch of all natures for their thate, did maintain there 10, interpreteurous. The rear a these many other friest, which we ento shing for encounted as Take 12 as 500 cm valgally called Take 12 0 x Da 10 fthe Turkes, Twabalgale to the the absence of the control o and the wear in Emerge as experimentation of Systems, our imputition into outers and under ynations; amongst the dear the Lamey, which took etheir name from the need, and their Cherromylus, or demy-lee, vulgarly knowed by the name of Lames Cherromeylus, and Systems Cherromeylus, and the control of the Cherromylus, and the control of the control of the Cherromylus, and the control of the con head) is rough, mountainous and much fubiled to Northern flormer, gold and violent biliths. Neereto Theedida. (Cuffoot Cfs., as the Tukes were it is a city finance you the first, whole haven it for exposions and large, that is taked to entertain an anumedra tall inhippers a more; it is a gold and fertale it is a city of the control of aumour cuerto or me meano regiona, annuago or companya annuago or companya annuago or companya company

naves, it presently cattern our names or me : and by max meanes they thanne all eminent cangers and cautes of treat. I misk are of Ceream [will awared.]

They which take any pledure in failless of fictions of poets belonging to this Parmar of poken of the fame, let them have recoursed to servant Media, the highest of the Empirical, and others that have written for the wonges of the Africaness, or the flowy of sight Gallen fleee. But before I have this feat of the first of the first of the form of the first of the form of the form of the first of the first of the first of the form of the first of Jimbie into amile to put the mind what Jephew writen in ten 1, chapter of his p. booked the Autquiyo the level. Free there and that Jambe the Prophe be long denoured and leafly downly of the the Maria about Jephew flow. (Giffs 4, dates, a bay of the mediterrains fa, neeter of figure 2, and of the horizon of the propher of the state of the st read Polyb. in his 4, booke, and Artf. in the end of his 1, booke, and beginning of the 2. of his Mercor. The length of it is coo. as The miffine Ewriterh. In this feat there are not many ilands, yet thefe are not all inhabited or manured; and the people which dwell in them do live very poorly for they wie the flesh of great filtes, dried in the funne, and then beaten and stamped to powder, in fleed or meale to: bread : tor as Pomponius faith, they yeeld

no g cat itore or promifion for victuals.

x x v



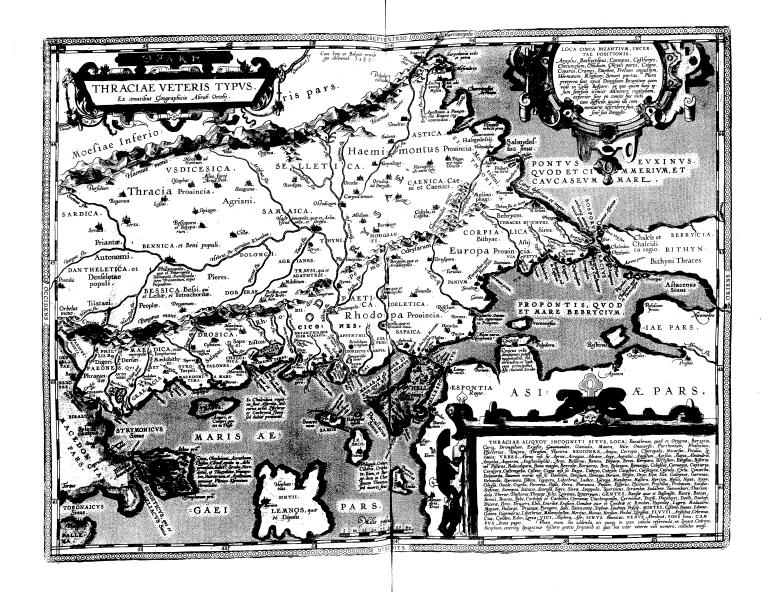
THRACE.



Met the mone of Tun a C.1 a many and disciple committee in highly people are comprehended, for except the historic velocity country of the met dat A tredotton sade triple; for Plinv data conjugate as by the reason Historic Dentities, Promise Proposition, and thereme Strytono. Tea and Statio in the fight bodg of his Georgety, according to the circumstance of the Honoric, exceeding to the respect to the state of the state of the state of the state of the design of the state of the st

we asymptote one per a reactioning part in trace. And the extending of store in the factor of the control of th

Of the naure and quality of this country, Virgil Beakethen this manner: Terra proced valtis colitur Manoria campis: Amarital country lith force Gi be nawe and passing this country. Veryll peocytem this manner: Lera process with colours Phanotras camps: A mercule control Phanotras camps: A mercule camps in the passing a mercule control Phanotras camps and the passing camps and the passing camps and the passing camps and the passing cleam for peocephic designation that the passing camps and the passing cleam for peocephic designation camps and the passing cleam for peocephic designation camps and the passing camps and the passing camps and the passing camps and the passing cleam for peocephic designation camps and the passing camps and where new Danggas, here is gold-mine; and Strabo affirmed to the fee to show Philippi. Here also is the Threatmit thou, which is the infected by the area of a strategy with the product of the control of the product o which is discous whether Chimoland Spinnisan) of the Thomas. The Throediskes facility was faced, as it was the excellence to the short-one restrict, when the whole the maje field yield, there the implication and promose. When it turns described the highest consistence which is the place of the was a face of the short of the shor manufactures of the second of more wines than one. It is very certaine, that they were great drinkers of wine and found drunkerds, and that they brewed their wine with hony, we leave ent of Pliny, Tet in Pomponius Niela I read that diner fe of them did never know what wine meant ; but when they meant to be merrie, litting round about the is comparable to the state of t ne person per a materia come y mercan con person es y counce com com. Lunio se consideration, tran tore y consideration appearance person so so described to the control of those are hours which before I have cited, effectally in Herodotus, Athenaus, Solinus, Pomponius Mela, and Heraciides his Policies. These, although meere Lubriuss and when ned, yet at the one thing, distrife of them indeed not amissip, in that they thought and verily believed the soule to be immortally actives adulting that it diddle, yet so a that it was in bester estate then when it listed. Heresupon it is, that they morned when women were brought in hed, over a minone, that maken, yet passion non-constructive from the month entering all the birth of their children. An excitant affirmed, has there was a find of mains of the Affirmation that would not recked further than the number of some, any present number help could not recked further than the number of some, any present number help could not remember. Now it remains to that we floud d, out of Antigonus, say something of the miracles, and frange throng found and observed unities countries. In Chalcidis , a province beere, there is a place called Cantilaroletron ; for that any beast that seeth in thirber, may come fare and found out agains : faue only the beaft called Cantharus : thefe neuer come out from thence aline, but they prefently fall at urning



round wird bler die. Inthis centeria is the riser Cochryna, of mhose waters fam finespe da drinks, they bring fearth new has blacke lambes. Between By-zantium (Conitarinople) and the Cheffoufus, there is an hill which they sail The holy mount, never to which, the fastfraintness carints upon the top zantium (Continarinople) and the Cherfenofus, there is an half which they call The holy mount, siene is which, the fact from times the special special to the continue of flumy faithfunce called of the Lancer, Bittumen. In Agrin, a fluire of this examer, the rear Pounts, earlier the most in the chained correction to the continue of t force wifel, and there weeke it, he fault finded to knowly for heavy in the winter, as it was in the framework. Pleasach, whom I request earth, I to request for the fault for the state of bloke-basse of Voncus. Orotus termedo it, Vruncinen gentum, the presentage of an Avitano i Sexus Kuus, Arcein Econdam Romani orbit, The free solutions of perseptivitie Romane Empire: Processing, Arcein Europe & Afric Disconne proneum, The fight of Lurope, and Barre ground Rate: Thomstock Europe and Application or the support and facilities in Advance of the surper and countile fightisms: and Out de cellulo it. Valuan genum arms and a processing of the surper and the cellulo it. Valuan genum arms and arms of the first great or the compact and genum arms and arms of the first great or the compact and arms of the first great or the countil arms of the first great or the compact and arms of the first great gr germmans annuamy a mong gor y new symptomes a secundary of the process of the pro flathus sejufach. Tet for Antonia (i hat I mag note thu by the way) an aucient traffe come, of the Empereur Sewerus which I hane, dash teach withat it Hathus rejópeto. Jes jor Antonia (tota) inegrate tiu sy tor so) jou nateru se juje come, of the Importan Neutrus modes to tota, one tento visioná a softe tobercoal Antoniais. For upon this perce of journal to the Importan Neutrus is material production, required and furthfiely the same Emperour. But Constantine, worthly in decl and many formance the Great, this yes for remove the production of the same state of the production of the same state of the sam tun jest, tuoj tun Ourco: tun nouonomat meat desempto tempu, cenant canctorum mracus nou a covount. Las pasty process quantum grad ludsis glorisus kog, May mos ke fill and bragge no more? In segretal wasniers of the world, may red give place to tos, Nosi habileten the light ke-fore. Contla, Manufas callabi Ochso ornamentum, The glore of the mell, which be verily beleneabilete very Graphin them films that renerates and for. Conta. Manulus calleth is Obus ornamentum. The glore of the world, which he woil) believed the very Straphim bumfulus dat warereas and above. But if any mole desfirms to be mother follows and model of this building. It is have been recourse to Proceepings to fight have be Addition. Of plate through a Paulos. Upon Eforus write a treatife is heredge or the arter work, a Against in his fift belong testifient. So that am middle come that there was noting more that might be what of the fore the most interest with a first better than the containing the said from the containing the what of the fore the middle of the fore the containing the what of the fore the containing the said from the containing the said from the containing the said for the containing the said of the said of the containing the said of the said of the containing the said of the containing the said of t a mageneous to traffer pour enter, y R B at IRRA m. YES NESSA, NOVA & SECTION A DO MA, I RECEIRMING, I the Emperior and Crew New American Control of the Control of the Roman Empire, this style and Control of the Control of the Roman Empire, the story is a Control of the Roman Empire, the story is a control of the Roman Empire, the story is a story in the Control of the Roman Empire, the story is a story in the story in the story is a story in the story in the story is a story in the story in the story is a story in the and were together and the longer and present were poppered uncorreged, then whether amon legate times white generate polaries for the factory be might even when a danger, by region of the district factory be might even when a danger, by region of the district polaries and the medium and factorial than the factorial to the facto depending on the second of the better low to. But still elementary, Petrus Gyllus hash melt excitly and learnedly described the firms. Of the Trustians, this one telming into place I content out; a morely Trains former times to be now a great firm in correct to the content out; a morely Trains former times to be now a great firm in order to the content out; a more of the content out; a more of the content out; a more of the content out of the content out of the content of the conten MENT CHESTON STATES AND LAAA, 87 corfee return to the contract of the contract and seeph unes, was moreover assets, that is maintained of the Crulan. Xenophon fails, it was a moly trob piet, and privile an amount of configuration of the configuration of th of meanes or difference wines can be made to grow heere in any great abundance.

GRÆCIA, O t H E L L A S.

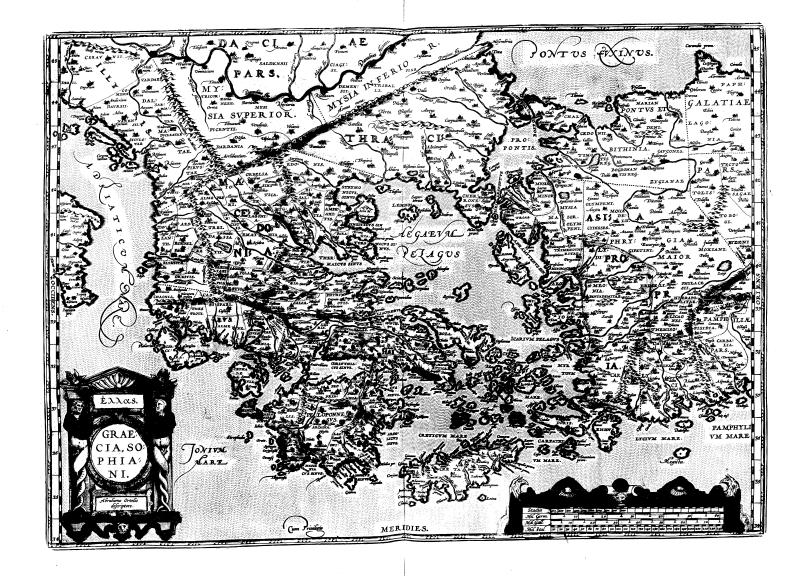


Hat country which the Latines call GRAECIA, Greece, of the Greekes themselves generally was named HELLAS: yet the out-borders of it are not the fame, according to energy mans description and limitation. That was truly and most anciently called Greece, which Ptolemey, Pliny and Mela, name ACHAIA; in which Athens, the first and most flourishing University of the World, and most renowmed citie of these parts was seated. Heere Iupi. ter himselie, as Athenaus witnesseth, kept his Court. It is a free city, as Pliny calleth it, and needeth as he faith, no further commendations, so famous and honourable it is, and euer hath been beyond all measure or conceipt of man. Yet it is manifest, not only out of the

writers of the common fort of Historiographers, but also even out of Strabo himselfe, the prince of Geographers, that many countries are comprehended under the name of Grecia or Hellas, as namely, Macedonia, Epirus, Pelopomefus, and those other prouinces and shires, conteined under these names : so that all Greece, as it is generally taken, is on three sides bounded with the Ionian, Ægran (Archipelago) and the Libyan seas: toward the maine land it abutteth vpon those mountaines which do part Macedonia from Thracia, (Romania) Mysia the vpper, (Seruia, Bosna and Bulgaria,) and Dalmatia, (now it is called Sclauonia.) This is that Greece, which, as Manilius saith, is Maxima terra viris, & facundissima doctis Vrbibus, &c. Renowmed Greece, for warlike men, and schollers deeply learned, doth farre excell-&c. which, (as (icero writeth in his oration pro Flacco) for honour, renowne, learning, divers arts and sciences, civil policy in time of peace, and feates of armes and martiall chinalrie abroad, hath ever been famous: or, as Trogus Pompeius in his 8. booke faith, was for valour and estimation, Princesse of the World. From hence, as Pliny faith, the bright lusture of all maner of literature and humane learning, first cast forth his beames, and enlightned

the reit of the world on all fides round about.

In this country humanity and letters together with the maner to write and read, how to till the ground and fow corne, was first invented and practised, as Plinius Cacilius hath lest recorded in his epistle written to his friend Maximus: And this is that country, faith he, from whom we had our statutes: that I meane, which received not lawes, as those do which are at the command of the conquerour, but willingly and curteously did communicate them, to fuch as did demand them. MACEDONIA, possesset the greatest part of Greece. This long since hauing conquered the greatest part of the World, passing through Asia the Leste, Amenia, Beria, Albania, Cappadoia, Syria, Ægyp, the mountaines Tauru and Caucasus, subdued Bactria, Media, Perssia and the rest of those Eastern countries, even as farre as India; (in this following the steps of Bacchus and Hercules) of which also it became the Empresse, yea thou maist say, if thou wilt, of the whole world, answeareable to that of Manilius, - & Macedum tellus que vicerat Orbem: - and Macedonia stout which all the world subdued. This is that Macedonia, 72. of whose cities, Paulus Æmilius, a Romane Confull, facked and fold in one day. Then next after this followeth PEL O-PONNES VS, a peninfula or demy-ile, (not much inferiour for goodnesse of soile, tertility and riches, to no country under heauen) is very like in forme to the lease of the plane tree. In this standeth binaris Corinthus, the city Corinth, the fortresse, bulwarke and gate of all Greece, situate between two seas in the isthmos, neckeland or narrow place between this prouince and Achaia. Heere also is Lacedamon (Missibra or Zaconia, as some thinke, but it was in old time called Sparta) reuerend and honoured of all men for the politique gouernment & commonwealth inflittited by Lycurgus, for many memorable acts done both at home and abroad. But that the name of Greece did extend it fells further than before specified, on ech side of the sea, it plainly appeareth out of the records of the best writeres for how great a portion of stady was in old time called Magna Greeta, Great Greece? A great part also of the maine continent in Asia, beyond the sea oueragainst Macedonia, of certaine colonies transported thither and feated there by the Greekes, was named also by this name: whose inhabitants, Plutarch in his Laconica apotherma-ta, for distinction (ake, nameth Gracos Asians, Alian Greekes. For Lucian in his treatise of Loue (de Amoribus) writeth, that the infula (helidonia, certaine small ilands, or rocks, as some call them, in the midland sea (they are now called Hole corrente, as Castalaus judgeth, or Caprose, as Pinetus thinketh:) were the ancient bounds of Greece. Hocrates in his oration intituled Panegyricos, writeth that the Grecians did inhabit from (nidus, (a town in the province of Doris in Asia the Lesser) euen vnto Sinope (a city of Paphlagonia in Asia, situate vpon the Euxine sea, Chalcondylas calleth it Pordapas, the Turkes, as Leunclaw reporteth, Sinabe.) In like maner the Egean sea (Archipelago) which beatethypon the coast of Macedonia, and also vpon this forenamed Asia, is called of Thucydides, Plutarch, Arrian and Polyenus, (Hellenice thalassa) of Pliny Graciense mare, the Greeke (ea. Strabo and Pausanias, amongst the rest, have described Greece, as then it stood, most diligently and curiously. Of Greecia Asiatica, this part of Greece in Asia, the Leffer, which thou feelt opposite to Macedonia, read Pausanias in his Achaia: and Vurunius in the fourth chapter of his first booke of Architecture.





Hat this ilandwas sometimes a part of Syria and soyned to the maine land, Pliny in his Naturali history doth affirme: and that is shall ngaire be remaited to the (ume, Apollo hash prophefied, as Strabo in his Geographic hath left recorded. Amongst toole diants of the Middard feamore noted for their greatnesse, this doth poss size the sixet place. In respect of the forme, it is, as Euthathius writesh, Addition for more search for this greaming, their dusty off for the first plate. Largeth of the frame, i.e., a Landmillion with a Myssian search in a the Rysian search in a trendance, it has the gream my thomaster, by he analysis of States, and more search and the Algerian search in the more search and the their search in the more search and the trends of the first trends of the firs

1.4821.4823 feet of the second second second of pounds of the second of n of all first committation on soil works of Assimilations 1.5 were an injustment sensor) are two was two one guesto one, i that an extension someone of pureous holes of adole committee, who of a first leading to one of the first lead of the firs writerb, That the riches of this iland when it was once wholly fubdued did fis the Exchequer of the city of Rome more full, than any other conquest that ever they go when the Committee of this include them is an over both plackand with the Exchanger of the cary of Norm on weight, then may also compete to our the requestion of the include a pinking large comments by the cary of Norm on weight, then may also compete to and a Physical Control of the Control of Norman the Control of Norman theory of Norman theo Hand in webine metadon of fundry anthones are thefe: ACAMANTIS, EROSA, AMATHYSA, ASPELLA, CERASTIS, CITIDA, COLINIA, CRYPTYS, MACARIA, MEIONIS, and SPHEIA: of which for more particularly in our Geographical treasury. Of the Cyptions, or people of this -Lock, ibou most reade most things in Herodotus. There are also after three Cyptianilis, called by this name, about this iland, as Pliny teacheth.

E V B OE A.

This island is fenered by fo fault of with, (thus Solimus deficiency is) from the main stand of Bosonia, that it is hard to fay whether is he to be accounted among! It is manifered the island is one; (Thus some home boughts of the Island Wilghts;) for one that file, which they call Enripses, it is used as the continent by fugure, which yet accounts of a work pole to figlical soon may figlic them from the continuous of the island is reasoned a work pole to figlical soon may figlic them from the continuous of the island the foreign start, or takey, one may go from one to another on first or for the state on the first pole to the continuous of the continu and MACRISABANTIA, ASDIS, OCHIS, ELLOVIA, ACKINIVY, &C. 1199. CHACIS, gifteeding admirrophism cry of the found.

Inductions of the foremand front. That, I be fly was the greated in admirrophism closed file whole the, and may the pure on admirable information with the common data it for first behavior with Microsoft (118), and Social. In Labouts, I had goodly champion, there are, a Strab or protects he was that, which Pliny catche Thermas Ellopass, The back of the Places, I reply acres of protections are considered from the control of the strategies of the control of the strategies of the strategies

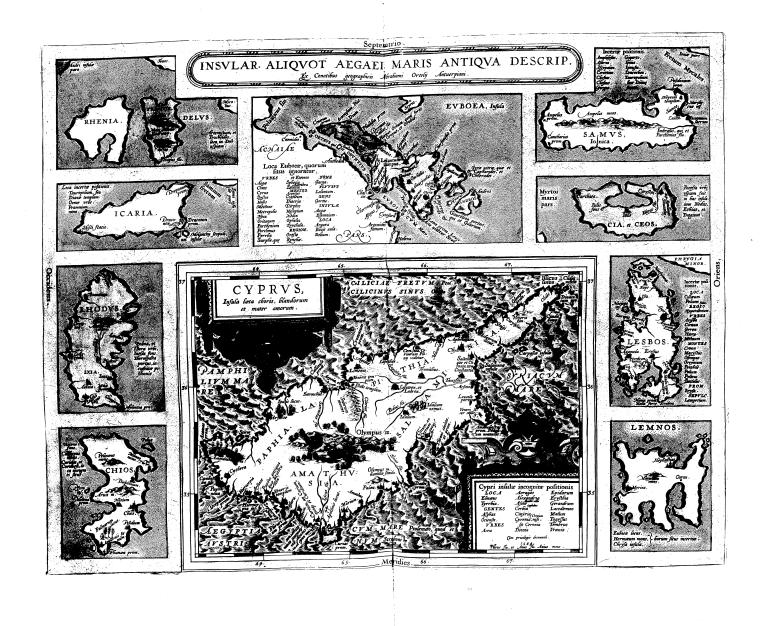
RHODVS.

He de nae mai frank Rudovs, was she of the activate and the ODVOS.

The let nae mai frank Rudovs, was she of the activate and to OPHIVSA, STAIA, TECHINE, ETHERIA, COLYMEA, PORESSA, A. TARYAIA, and I RUMOVS, was she for the activate of the letters of the letter of the letters of the letters of the letters of the letter of the letter of the letters ilands in the Argum or Caspathian fea (Archipelago) as we are given to understand out of the one and thirtieth or ation of Dion Prulaus.

LESBOS.

This stand of access certainus called by divers and fundy masses a manife, B. G. B.A., E. T. O.P.R. HEMETE, LASIA, P. LANGIA, ISIA, M. ACARLA, M. ITTLEN, and M. TANDA. There are fines, and Station writted, which do this high is to have been funded from the 3. The form the fines for form the state of the Diodores Siculius writeth, that it wes full imbabited of the Pelalgi: then of Macarius, the some of supiter Cyrenaicus, together min the Sones after that, of Lesbus, the forme of Lapithus. Pliny and Athenieus do affirme it to be a very fertile foile and good for vines; the name Athenieus doth fo highly commend, that he



Saids that it is indeed more ling to Ambrofasthan merer wine. Domponius Mela faith is hash fine goodly sonnes : but Pliny Beatest of aith: yet we one of Greeke patro com u utoneca more use e semengacion merce una, vontponius vacia jatro tom u not genej un tes : out vinty posecto ej anti spitte un el ferede, and Latine nathoner have famal to names ef many more, at then multi est in the Mape. This, amongst the des ef the milland fea, famous for their larger compage, and gream fig. duth pofficielle fexents and left place. In Strabo then faile find much of this bland.

CHIOS.

A Then we write that the ideal is fall of their wood and our greams with trees and influes. Item, that the people and includes and to fine the write and dradgery. It had a city of the fame warm, which Though dies and it is the greateft and the first property of the fame warm, which Though dies and it is the greateft and the first property of the fame warm, the following of the fame warm, and the following fame warm and the fame warm and th whelef of all he current found. There is making in this idenser removated, than the vine which they call Chium vinum, the helef of all Grede were, a Strate Elamus, and where you and more affirmed. The vines wherefor his west made do affecting even in the filled of Anuflius (Anufliu, is in more called) down the Elamus, and where you and more affirmed. The vines wherefor his west made do affecting even in the filled of Anuflius (Anufliu, is in more called) down the Elamus, and where the white the Charles and the Anuflius (Anuflius and Anuflius) and the Anuflius (Anuflius and Anuflius) and the Anuflius (Anuflius and Anuflius) and the Anuflius (Anuflius and Anuflius and Anufli fi-files the pet. were Ornadus Bacches. The sland mas allo known by other names, at CHIA, th. THALIA, MACHIS, and PITYVSA. Some thing of the higher and finemen all soft by citaders then must read of in Herodoms: at likenife agains in Strabo. Of Dinnacke, a flaue or bond-fernant, a flay very well worth the reading done in the sland, then main flee in the first bloods of Athenaus his Deprosphillion.

LEMNOS.

EMNOS is finance averaging mount Athos, (Agion cross beyone realist the Instant, Monte famo: the Tweky, Manditt:) which, a Status and SoliL most part, ducking this finance was the Markey favor of Myriand, common considered things to this feining that Athosa is from this idend at the leaf 85
L most part, ducking this finance was the Markey favor of Myriand, and the leaf of the Solid things to the leaf of the Common for the Minner of the Markey for the Common for the Markey for th

SAMOS.

That his Samos was called by his rimmers as Pattiens, Amylennes, Man OS.

The Base is the hard founded reading of these arthurs, as then might for more a large was one Goographical treefury. It is an island fertile and is old distance of committees, we may be except which we is more if the intermining point of the mining point of the property of th

DELOS, and RHENISA.

DELOS, AND KHENIA.

DELOS in finance emmonfile the Crelator. Pliny writerly that this is to make force and users; concern and targed of present on the Composition of the Temples of Apollo and the gest and the control of the control that in Apparent, or cally & loone descricd. It had all only names gueen in of other accidents and enems that fall out in the fame, smissely. BELASIA, LASIA, ONT GIA, CYNETHYM, CYNTHON, CHATOLA, SCHILLA, SCHILL The principal in Lamps with the flat of things, I arise it had a men tarful, a Stribo and above report, to beyon dange, them, a which was a considerable of the principal in the best time to the flat of things, I arise it had to me not lamful, a Stribo and above report, to beyon dange, to hum, a dad men, or the time to the constant of the constant o It is wonderfalt to fee how time date alter the flue of full things. In this il and it was not lawfull, a Scale o and when report, in beyon a disject, behary a doctalmon, we to how no his corps, at them the enfronce of the flue of full that, and make the horne, or ide horn, Therefore the enfroyed flue and more than the convergations the next it called R it is 1 a, which is a very final land, a registered who his defer, a finish prime house our doctors from full registered. Which is not be write from an extra them. Therefore the registered in the state of the final registered and the final registered and the final registered in the state of the final registered in the final registered for the final registered for the final registered from the final registered for the final registered from the final registered from

ICARIA.

The esterdand and borrist of leaves, gone occipien of the name bath is this stand, a distorted forwhich beareth upon it. For long force is more called Do 1 CH to I resert announcement (CRUS, gime excipin of the name battes this stand, as the stop forwhich bestered to pair, to or ting fine a water and CRUS. I stand the stand of all of stand products between the fine and when the fine and the stand of the stand of the stand of the standard of the

Statistical which Producery calleth C1 a, State Onameth C E v S. Cevs, Janh Pliny, which form of one weier call Ces, the Greek call H v D v v s A: It A real turns with a real plant from the best sense of the control of the real plant of the real plant of the real plant from t we reflet a ment because for a some of two shads be worsty and fully, at I think, Frem bence that he was garness for metal fremed of for a ment came, at on engine numero secretary o storme of two stands, but variety and fulfis, as I binds. From home that he are general, no according to the area of the no toner occurs and are fact myor edge on a scened towen. A hanns in his varia hilloria, which had a man designment ever, two soft measures unexpendent two old documits one worker, as a west to a following householding commediting drawly hemiliarteed to other sport had they because their configurates that long the angular of configuration of the sport of

CRÉTA, now CANDY.



Lthough there be many things which do make this iland famous and much talked of among fi Hithorians and Poets, as the comming of Europa: the louers of Pafiphae and Ariadne: the cruelty and thorians and Poets, a sthe comming of Europes the lowers of Psylphee and Artadne: the crucity and claimity of the Ametaures; the labyrunth and flight of Dedalus the flation and death of Tstato syluboth thirle in a day, as Agetheredet reporterly, went round about it) yet there is nothing that made it more renowmed than the naturity, education and otmbe of Inpiter. Yet it was allo much honoured for the nationies (if we may beleeue Dioderus Stealus) of many other Gods: as namely of Pstate, Bate-Ama, Pallar and Distyrums, Nomo fone-thinks to be Dians: 6 that one may not writing call this land, THE CRADLE OF THE GODS. Moreover, they fay, that in the confines of Gnofia, (Cinofa) THE CRADLE OF THE GODS. Moreouer, they fay, that in the confines of Gnosta, (Cinosa) neere the river Therene, the mariage of Impiter, with Impo was celebrated and kept. The history of Minnes the Law-giver : and Radamanthus, the fevere Iusticier, hath made it more talked of, than any

other ile in this ocean. That it is very full of mountaines and woods, and hath also divers fertile valleies and champion plaines, Strabo doth fufficiently witnesse. Solinas maketh it to be a country well stored with wild goates. Item, he sheweth that the theep, especially about Gurtyna) are red and foure horn'd. Pliny callethir, The native soile of the Cypressettee: for which way focuer any man shall goe, or wherefocuer he shall offer to fet his foote, especially about mount Ida (Pfiloriti) and those which they call, The white hils, except the foile be planted with other trees, this tree sprowth vp, and that not only in any peculiar or made ground, but every where of it owne accord naturally. Cornelius Celfus fpeaketh of Ariffolochia Cretica. That there is heere no Owle, or any milchieuous and harmefull creature, befide the Phalangium, a kind of perillous Spider, Plutarch, Pl ny, Solinus, AElianus and Antigonius do iointly tellifie. Ammianus Marcellinus, in his 30. booke, doth commend the dogges or hounds of this iland for excellent hunters. These Iulius Pollux, in the fifth booke of his Deipnosophiston, divideth into two kindes, Parippi, (light foot and his kinde) and Diaponi (Toyler, with her whelpes) that is, The one fort excelled for fwiftneffe of foote, the other for painefulneffe and fure hunting. Paulanias, Liuius, Aelian, Kenophon and Ctefias commend the inhabitants and people of this ile for the best Archers. Plutarch faith, they are a warlike people and very lascinious : item, deceitfull, rauenous and conerous: Athenaus he affirmeth that they be great wine-bibbers, and cunning dancers: S. Paul in his Epifele to Titus, chap. 1. ver. 9. calleth them, by the testimony of Epimenides a poet of their nation, Alwaies liers, entll beasts, and flow bellies. Notwithstanding Plato in his Lawes writeth, that they more regard the sense and true understanding of matters, than words and quaint termes. Diodorus Siculus reporteth that the ile was first inhabited of the Eteocreta, a people bred and borne there (indigena) whose King he calleth Creta: yet this king Solinus nameth, the king of the Cureta, and from hence the iland was called CRBTA. But if we may beleeve Dociades, whom Plinie citeth, it tooke the name of Creta, a nymph so called. It was also named CVRETIS, of the Curetia chiefe nation which did sometime inhabite it: this doth Plinie and Solimus teltifie: Item, they affirme that it was before that called AERIA, Item, MACAROS, Bleffed; and MACARONNESOS, The bleffed ile; of the temperature of the aire: Stephanus calleth it I DAE A and CTHONIA: Item, TELCHIONIA, of the Telchines the inhabitants, as Gyraldus witneffeth: Item, HECATOMPOLIS, of the hundred cities, which in former times it had, as Plinie, Solinus and Strabo out of Homer reporteth: who otherwife faith (which Plato inftifieth) that it had only fourescore and tenne. Yet I, in this my mappe, out of the writers in both languages, have gathered an hundred feuerall names of cities, and more: many of which, for that I knew not their fituation and place, I have fet apart by themselves, as certaine other places heere mentioned by some authours. Amongst the greater iles of the midland sea, this, as Eustathius testifieth, possesset the fourth place. In Strabo, Diodorus, Herachdes, in his Commonwealth, and Athenaus in his Deipnosophiston (beside other) you may read many things of this iland.

SARDINIA, Now SARDEGNA.



Those in lands of the Midland fea, more famous and memorable than the reft for their greatness, for those feem lands of the Midland fea, more famous and memorable than the reft for their greatness, of more and proportions, do like of this to the print of a man fore 'whereupon it was former camerable than the more and a subject to the freeks it was called, of Sardon, Iterulet his former, Sando s to the Latines, Sando in It. It his, by the relimonite of Paralmain in his braices, may be compared to hold the which, either for greatness for good nessels of the sandon in the greamesse, multitude of men, and all manner of excellent fruites, it beareth the bell from other il ands in this fea. AElianus callethit, The best nurce for cattell: Strabo makethit, The best foile for corne, where-

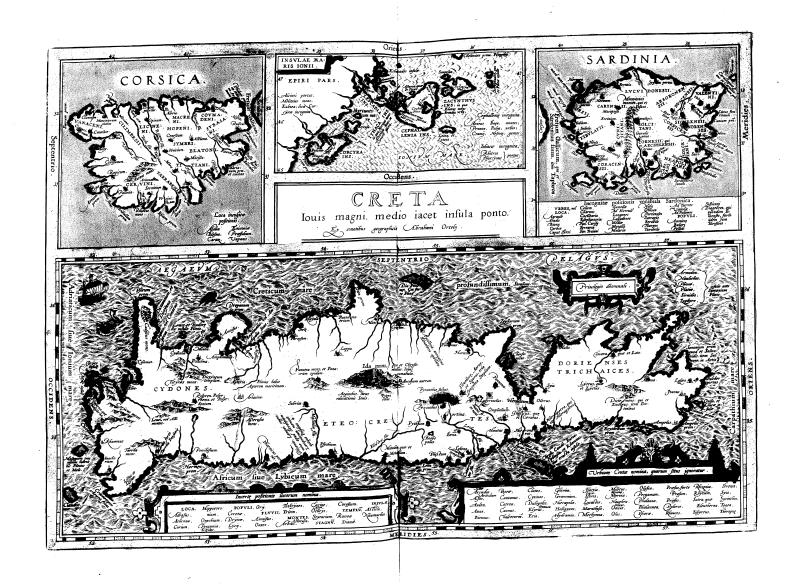
upon Florus termethit, Annonapignus, a pawne for all maner of prouision. Prudentius writeth, That a nauie, which should bring ouer into Italy the store of graine in Sardinia, would burst all the barnes of Rome. Saluianus nameth this iland, Vitalem orbis Rome venum, the vitall artery, or veine wherein the life bloud of the citie of Rome doth confift. Sidonius in P. wegyrico Maiorani, faith that it is very fertile of filuer. It is an iland verierich and fertile of filuer, as Pomponius writeth: Item, hee writeth that the foile is much better than the aire : and as it is verie fruitfull, fo is it for the most part pestilent and vnwholesome: the which Strabo also confirmeth, where he saith, That in sommer time it is verie dangerous for sickenesses, especially in those places where it is most fertile. To these discommodities, the hearb Sardonia, also may be adioined, which, as Dioscorides, in the foureteenth chapter of his fixth booke, writeth, that if it be eaten troubleth the braine, taketh away a mans memorie, maketh him yawne, and to to die as if he laughed. There is also the Solifuga, (as Pliny calleth it, or Solipungia, as Festus) a little creature, much like to the Spider, ypon which, whofoeuer shall chance to sit, he lightlie shallbe dangerouslie hurt. The Musmo, a beast like to a ramme, which Pliny faith is proper to Corfica, Strabo attributeth to this ile: to whom also AElianus in the foure and thirtith chapter of his fixteenth booke De Animalibus, doth feeme to give his voice. Suidas faith that heere are bred the best and finelt purples. Monnius Marcellus, by the authority of Varro, in his booke Degenere vestimentorum, commendeth the Sardinian tapestrie (except there be a fault in the copie, and for Sardinea, it should be written Sardianis, of Sardis the citic of Asia which I do rather thinke to be true and more probable : for of the Sardian tapeffrie we maie read in Athenaus and others.) Claudianus in the later end of his treatife De bello Gildonico, doth most finely describe Calaria, (Calari, or Caglire) the chiefe city of the same. Straho maketh the depth of the sea heere to be c10. elles. Other things proper to this ile you maie see in Pausanias, Solinus, Euflathius, Claudian and others. This iland of Iustinian in his Code, is reckoned among it the iles of Africa.

CORSICA.



His iland the Grecians called Cyrnvs, the Latines Conston, of Corfa, a certaine woman fonamed, as Suffathius thinketh : or rather of the toppes of the craggie mountaines , as Dionyfius hath written : For as Strahe faith, it is rough and very vneuen : in many places not paffable nor (carce habitable. There is no illand Dionylius faith, more woodie. That it is full of tall trees, very fit for this timber, Theophrafius, in his fifth pooke of the History of Plants, teacheth that the Romanes, out of those woods heererofore, at one time, cut downe such wonderfull store of timber, that of it they made a flote that was driven with 50. failes. Some do thinke that it was called of Ouid, Therapne. The Scholiast of Callimachiu faith that in his time it was na-

med Tyros. Beleeue him that lift. Pliny, out of Diodorus writeth, That it is very full of Box, and that the Hony heere is bitter: Item, that it hath abundance of Foxes, Conies and wildfowle: but as for Oxen, Goares, Woolues, Hares and Stages, it breedeth not any at all, as Polybius in his 12. booke witneffeth. Procopius, inhis 3. booke of the warres of the Gothes, fath



that it breedeth Horfes, but so little, that they are not much bigger than sheep: Item, Apes, if one may beleeue him, very like war interest in runes, unit one, matting at our minuting set on the runes. And, specification and outcome may observe that one a manifeliape and proportion. Lta, in his 40. booke of his Hiltory, bath given out. That there hash been here fuch manuellous pleny of Hony, that Marcin P narion a Pravior cated out from thence 100000, pounds at once. In bigneffe, of all theiles of the midland fra, it chalengeth the third part. That the ilanders are more fairing and inhuman than wild beafts, and the use of the minima rea, it chairing the minima pair. I may the manners are more many annimum are than which achte, and to line by robbing and cutting of throats, we do read in Mraho. That they are very long liners, Englathian the week and and the him Atheneus affirmed the fame. Martinana Capella, bath given vs notice of 33, crites, which this land dometime had and the min attended automot the lame. Astronome capeas, nam given vs nouce of \$5,00000 what institution otherwise and the mappe with hew, that I, out of Latine and Greeke writers , have gathered the names of many more. The fludent of Geography, flee pleafe, may have a larger defeription of this fland, in the 3 booke of Diederus Sieulus. Seness also in his Confolation to Albinus, and likewise againe in his verses, describeth the same.

The ILANDS of the IONIAN SEA.

actes to the hands of the tonnantea, of better note, are thele, Coreyra, Cephalenia, Zasynthua, Ithasa, Leucadia, and Echi-actes to thich feuerally rake the few lines: Concera (now called Corfa) the native folio of Alcinous, as Disnyfius faith, was called Carerna, as also long fine by divers other names: a Pusas creek. 🗟 He Ilands of the Ionian fea, of better note, are thefe, Coreyra, Cephalenia, Zacynthus, Ithaca, Leucadia, and Echiway, Geranna, Argos, Macris, and as somethinke Cassione; as thou mailt see more particularly in our Geographicall Treasury. This iland grew to such great strength and power, as Eustathius writeth, that it subdued many other ilands and cities, and brought them vnder their command: Item, that it was fo ftrong in thipping, that it alone, in the Persan warre, did fet out and furnish threefcore shippes. Yet afterward it was brought to that despite the state of the persan warre, did fet out and furnish threefcore shippes.

pang, man name, at me the pronerbe, Cereyra eff libera, east whit volueris, Corfu is emptie now, you may vntruffe where you lation, that of it became this pronerbe, Cereyra eff libera, east whit volueris, Corfu is emptie now, you may vntruffe where you lift. There is another Coreyra, different from this, in the Hadriaticke fea, named otherwife Melaena.

Centatinia, otherwise called Melanna, Samos and Tapios: as also Dvilcining, as some men hane written, by the testimony of Strain. Enfluthus and Testers have written that it was sometime inhabited of foure fundric nations in namely, of the Prong, Sany, Palenjes and the Crany : to the le Liny added the Nellate. In this illand, if one may truft A Elianus, the Goates drinke not for the space of six moseths together. Looke in the discourse of Zazynshuu following In Anisomu we read, that a certaine riner runneth through the middelt of it, vponthe one fide of which there are great flore of graffe-hoppers, and on the

other hide not one.

ZACYNTHYS, (now Zante, and as Erythrau faith, formtime Hierufalem) HYRIA it was in old time called, and CASSIOPA,
TACYNTHYS, (now Zante, and as Erythrau faith, are no good fouldiers; the reason he yeeldeth to be, for
the poet nameth it Nemorofa, woody. These is anders, Athenau faith, are no good fouldiers; the reason he yeeldeth to be, for that they be very wealthy, and haue fuch plenty of all things, that they give themselves to nought else but to their ease and pleathat they be very wearing, and have men pienty of an unings, that they give intermedes to nongine circ out to their cate and piea-fure. The Phalangium, a kind of fipider, is heere more dangerous and hurtfull to mankind, than in any place of the world befide, as AElianus fitth. So long a the Etesta, (Eatt windes which tile ordinarily in the dogge daies) blow, the Goates standy away. ning and gaping with their nofes up into the North: and are fo fatisfied therewith, that they looke after no water nor ener care for drinke, a Satigonia hath left recorded. That in this iland there is a caue commonly called Caranium, Platarch, in his booke of the comparisons of beafts, doth affirme. It hath a fountaine very full of fish: out of which great flore of pitch is taken, if we may give credit to Ctefas. Hem, beete F. Definerius Lignamineus Pataninus writeth that he found this Epitaph of Caeres. If we may give create to Legion. Here, needer - Legionetria Legionninens Fanantina writerii mai in the yeare 1544. Adamst Telelinia.

M. TVLLI. Ciciro. Have: God be with thee good Citero: which he faith was in the yeare 1544. Adamst Telelinia.

Louanien/ts in his Lournall (amanufeript copy of which M. Hadrian Mar felar, lent me to read ouer) writeth, that he in this iland Lowanienji in his lournali (amanulcipi copy of which M. Hadram Marjetar, lent me to read ouer) writeth, that he in this liand in the yeare of Chrift 1550. handled the hones of Cierro, and read you his tombe this pitaph: Ille or aterms princept, of gloria language and the second of the continuation matum meconfule language Romans, tact has, comnoting et Tullius, or next alluss lib, repair and fee, any literal to lim, O fortunation matum meconfule Romans. The learned Tully, who for fined congue, in Rome had neuer pecte, With louing wife, in clay full low, lie both enterted here: That Tully great, I meane, who of hintelfe, fometime thus proudlie faid: Now Rome, thou bleffed are indeed, fined thy

17HACA, which was also in old time called NERITIA, of Northus a mountaine, if I be not deceived, is now vulgarly of the Irahans called Falle di Compare, and as Poreaccius faith. Teachi: of the Turkes, as the learned Lementare writesh, Phachs. Morenames cancer such as compare, and as consecues latting cases; of the turker, as the restrict a company whitely, matter more out in the 10. books of Strabots Geography. I find that there is heere a city called thus, which Platach in his Greeke Queout in the 10. books of Strabots Geography. I find that there is heere a city called thus, which Platach in his Greeke Queout in the 10. books of Strabots Geography. outer in the 10, booke of a Traver. Geography, 1 mouthat there is neere a cny cauca unuses, which cause of the Secretary cauca unuses, but withall is very mountainous, rough and craggie: fo that it will not eafily a without great and infinite labour and toole, yeeld any final or meane profit, vino the husbandinen, as this exhetched to the state of the writings of drimeders; I teached this iland, from personal transfer of the state of the narmus, an hauen of Cephalms, lieth Eaftward, and conteineth in compaffe 85. furlongs. It is very narrow, but high. In tris, roomus, an naten of communs, ment nativaru, and contenient in companie of introduced in Antigenius, that it breedeth no Hares as the lame authour, with Homer doth witneffe, a caue of the Nymphs. We read in Antigenius, that it breedeth no Hares atall. Except it had been the natine folle, and country where Fiftes was borne, there had no mention at all of it remained in a

LEVEAS OF LEVEADIA (now S. Maura) although Pliny maketh it but a peninfula or demy-ile, yet Mela calleth it flatly an iland. ny recordes of ancient writers. That it was made an iland and was feuered from the maine continent, yet afterward by force and violence of windes joined to the same againe, Strabe doth teach vs. In a very high foreland or promontory of this ile, Selianus described the temple of Apollo Actius, from whence yearely they were wont to tumble fome one or other downe into the fea headlong, thereby to ap-

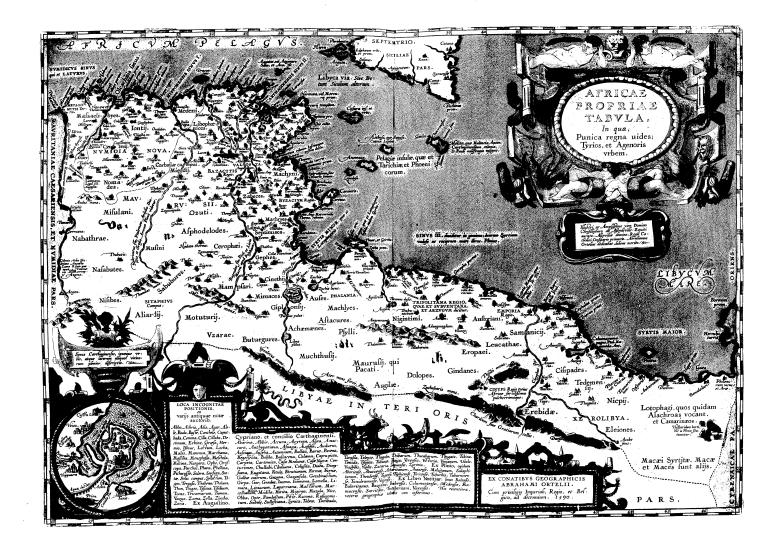
peafe the wrath and fury of their Gods; as Strabo hath left recorded. ECHINADES, (Echidna, Senece in his Trous, and Euripides in Phogen's in Aulide, call them : but Stephsnus, Echina II. named of the great multitude of the Echini, Vrchines or Hedge-hogges, which do greatly infect this iland. Apollodorus calleth them, Strophanes; now they are known by the name of the Cozzulari: they are, 30 aid in the 8. booke of his Metamorphofis writedh, in number 5 thefe were allo part of the continent, as Paulanias in his Arcalia, teftifieth; their forme and fathion is often altered and changed by the ebbing and flowing (if I may to freake) of the mudde of the river Achelous (Alpri or Pachicalume) it whose mouth they thand, as Strabo would faine perswadevs. Neere these are the Taphia and Acuta, otherwise called Those Planarch in his treatife of the ceafing of oracles, telleth aftory (or fable, rather) worth the reading, of the death of Pan, which tell out about these ilands.

AFRICA PROPRIA, A FRICA properly socalled.



Sthat part of Alia which is inclosed with Mar Maiore, Archipelago, Midland lea, and the riner Euphrases, is of the Gographers properly called Alia; so this part of Atrica, about all other presences of the same, bath almost his there to be tense, however by the name of ARRICA PROBRIA. This also is worth the observation, that it all onesess flories, to kenne kenne of the humar A RELA DO RELATION IN The alf a wents the objectation, that is all excess flures, we may be be windered. The human for the human first he had a fine and the human first he human human first he human human human human human human huma

covere ever ever terms). In an joy to see of Juniumans Codyma series ques must revenue un og tra jone, tom jout paca ensister maier og uniquad, evit encienciment, som a fører else inseme of gueernmon dig be Frejhadet und. Literaturant, Numidiak skefts integre til føre of fallette kreine, ever til store til store til store og kommen og komernmon dig be frejatste til store kreine til store til s frees, how reclied a horsely the mercife of an instance and flips buyline lagune. The Lieuteness of this place from from honce was Angulius Lake, Empower of (Some, from express and express) grows are not a made or gains, at was peaked, termiter were rein the deeper's complete and the contract of the c media. Animam Republica Romane, The pilot de Romane Common reduction problem to both force y where them supplier and many interfect of the Romane and the pilot Romane and the pilot Romane and the pilot Romane and the pilot Romane and Romane a in the control of the ANICA, muniminatoreting in the forces and inventor is they troughy body of the Lance, the my Carl in As 1, the comprehens interpretation of the purious, and adjust also flowed from the most independent of the most of the force of the lance was collected as N in As 0, of the Greek Charles to Book. Solimus Polyhilloreques to the day of the force of the lance was collected as N in As 0, of the Greek Charles to Book. Solimus Polyhilloreques to the day of the force of the lance was collected as N in As 0, of the Greek Charles to Book. Solimus Polyhilloreques to the day of the lance was the callethn OENVSSA, CACABE, and CADMEIA, but opposithat ground and authority I know not. Cadmeta, peraduenture, it was named of from Alter, and Alterin, principal to the Crede reciping figuile of James. There are many havind me, which do linke, than in the Holy Sirguese this is you called and delived by the more of T in a 8.8 1s. And this much of the ancien more and application of the siry. For in incredence ages who here called all by down where sledderly do not have been excelled all by down where sledderly do not have been excelled all by the ancient state of the st gents if the deadly Sollmer's in restanted. Alcourup oft whom Romain terratum decas: Next after the goodly sity of Rome the only also yof the world. Photomy, Namelus of Plany is a call ad Nagan, The great on, Of Nicho Vicentis of Suidas, Vasion a orbit terratum? For greatly and the state of 400 S. 2003.3.] Me Hooder, Intermet Legislance, and Homas Maximums, version to bashes: The Delphicim, versinging a point, or in part of particular last adults for homos, the Frienderson, Delphic Control Law V. Was child. Hennes and group the cept in the place friends and the model of the design between a groun, and in restricting the Union, article from the Virgilar Information of the Research Control Labour, Millian Medical Production of the Management of the M



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Only the area suifes, (Vincethis) with officers and another light of the interest of the properties from a multiple the tries while place to place four more at large, in officers with the control of the suifest eximitates is might be referred to actom; for templum, as luture Capitolimus in Pertinose, dath calles) that is, a chapall, simple activate. Furthermore, of the Calcibis dest, Hearest) gaddiff, as Laptolimus in Macrima and Technism Politon. Occidionytamus, data callers a gaddiff perturbation of the Astrongheor and the resultant activation for the Astrongheor activates the Experimental call Venus, Vrann, that is, a Mircapheor there and there dates the transport for the officer and activate proof of the Calcibis and the Astrongheor activates activated the Astrongheor activates the Astrongheor activates activate the Astrongheor activates the Astrongheor activates activated the Astrongheor activates the Astrongheor activates the Astrongheor activates the Astrongheor activates activate the Astrongheory activates the Astrongheory activate menget un suprement, that of his Phanicians the u cailed Altroarche. Allias, Herodotta, Gay for her a mode, and offermed his this it is the Monne. See this content has the co transport to the sail probable (and which Herodottus sufficiely to be true) of Queen Dido, Agenors daughter. Many other things of this goodelfe, out of diares other authors, must be beere to these be adiopsed; but we at this time are content, with Plato to demonstrate that there were two Ventiles; of diares other many may be been to these two descriptions. materials were the Certific ream dation frig. mas is insulated interest to have found it in found it is found to the contract and the first have been found in the first have been found in the first host of Applications we are fame to at time or another.

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G Y P



Egypt is the gift and funour of Nilus : For antiquity did verily thinks that all that whole tract, which now this country was posselfle, was sometime acreecke or bey of the Midland sea; and by the oft overflowing and tides of the same, was the property of the day, and formate firme land. Whereupon prochance it was of Stephanus called POTAMITIS, that is, if I may fo ffeeder, Brook-land or Creek-land. It is, the fame Stephanus, with Dionythus, called it by dance to the ranning. at, Aeria, Aeria, Ogrgia, Hephaestia, and Melameolos. Apollodorus callett it The counat, AERIA, METIA, OUTGIA, TEPHIASTIA, and MELANHOLOS. Apollodouts calleth if The coun-terport the MELANHOOES, from it is farrenmen fertiletarung aber country whatever. Item his framened Scephanus and Euftathius do call it ETH 1091A, by trasfast of the Arthopara which dombatism and arthibore. It was also fount me ting fine coded THEN AR, at Heodotts and Arithotte do refific. In Haly wrn, of Missam the feecad

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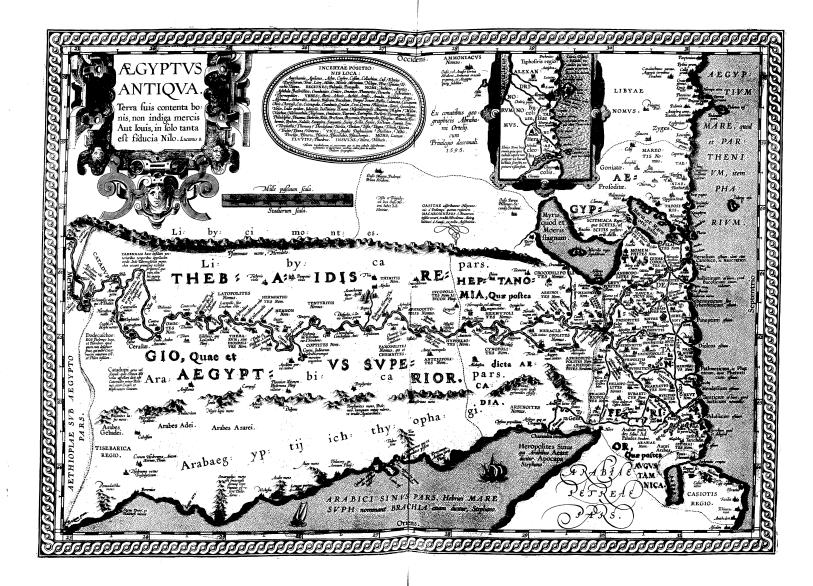
inflife the truth of that his affireion.

es the establish presente are trifle vigors the Eoft is confined with the Archiva gulfe (Bahri Rolzom, the Red See) ludges, and Arabia Petras:

on the Well with the manuscines of Libys, and Marmarica (Barca) consister country of Africa: in the South is in Interest from Atthiopia, (which they terme Athiopia beneath Egypt) by the Grenter Catanati or fall of Nilus (Catadupa, Tully, in Scipio's dreame, celleth it, A place where the riner st terms excurrent bearing may properties to make there at remote not, but rather falleth and powered down amaine with such an huge and terrible noise, than In most on home of the property of the propert not octed Detto, Latin Detto, and visione Detto, or is some sense, a not been, a winny suppose, of an occord portry to word way families consecuted to Teach, and received by a money if the ideals, and as on efference for an appearing the sense, where Eggs of the both of \$1.7 kg. [6] is the first \$0.3.7 kg. [6]. It is the sense of the sense

by the greatest variety of names: for the ancientis have given this river many titles: Some have called it & GYPTVS (from whence the whole country tooks by the greatiff warrest frames; for the amients have journed to the control to the control to the control to the law of the many; steet of CS a Nov S (the first have been expected for \$1.0 \text{ No. 18, 10.0 } (the many) to the the many of the control to \$1.0 \text{ No. 18, 10.0 } (the many) to the control to \$1.0 \text{ No. 18, 10.0 } (the many) to the control to \$1.0 \text{ No. 18, 10.0 } (the many) mojes. Arias Montanus affinnels, that whe Fely Scripure is is mosted D11303, because, as the foremost length his water do great themselver, field, and may be dispet, but not be fore more the bulg, commanter to wheld tund, and S11003, them is these, or mostled, for that the mater of the fores, if and from adary fores, with great winters of breaking once in sets tendence and many formed, by which or angle that, for that the mater of the fores, greater, we think of mostled to the forest them adorted and many forest confidence and the forest to t ferberb bom according to the fination of the factory, as it have me in that time wherein he lined, which by violence of tide and anumelation, drifts of faund analyzing of the clima backs agains, mapelly of time base function and from a formation and time, as it work field, and they do very well know which drift and to the fact the first and the fact the second constitution to the constitution of the time to be equal to the date of printing, and they do very well know which the formation to be equal to the date of printing, and the fact the second constitution of the fact the second constitution of the fact the second constitution of the fact that the second constitution of the fact that the fa rethress the Cappaintain fights has the mater is thirty. Plurach in the eighth back of the Comunal, calleth utubidan traibid, and mody? Statius in his furth back, Anno. fight has it is force and condensation upon qualification in significant to the force of the primary designing the control of the principle of the primary designing the production. Declaration of the training that for fureness the whole it is model for the training that the force of the primary that the forth that for fureness the whole is the model for the training that the force of the primary that the force of the primary that the primary tha bo, and the Fund price arisins promuneate epost 11111 Emperous of notine. Item Achilles Nation and Helindrous. He that lifeth and but more travel time, to the long add Pillutard, who treat they have measured by foliar they be foliar they chiefle they chiefle they chiefle they chiefle they chiefle they chiefle they mentanet is mundy. Monstraight (Troicus, Alabatimus, Porphyritis, Smaragdus, Ainces, Achies, Niger, Edainties, and Pertuddylvilus, ard dimer, a Nitris pheme,
Amint writer have danded the convergency into many Nomes, pertudgets and, Murits and Maria, are of mans.
A which Herodous mentanth but 18. Diodous Seculas (spits that there were of them 50, and Proberty fraction of the theory of the production of the control of the secular theory and to were more affected.

har fearal mant : and forms or more Pliny edictives f. Strabo writes of 36, and thus generally puncted them on Thebais, faith be coursed to Delta umany : and Middle Egypt 6. But wons of all forts of side writers have fund above 60, deephered by their fearal anams and middle Egypt 6. here brought them within the compiled that Mappe. But with Pliny we find by experience, that the manes of them of 1 times are changed and me place per for are there of which we have for form me fully in our Geographical tresferies. Unless we work to make a find our changed and me place per for are there of which we have for form me fully in our Geographical tresferies. Unless we work that in this one country there were more cities, that me did not the contraction of the contraction o the whole works befole. Egype, befole their brag of great anisquity, bo sfleth, that in the time of Amalistheir king, at had 2000. cutes: and now it hath tery many so Pany fayth addringh they be but fault and of no great account. Of this e, there food but 3000 como Diodorus Siculus his tiese. We, although



ere have most allowed fought the names of them out of all maner of writings and monuments of antiquity, yet we could not finde mention of many more than 200. a thin Mayo dick pure the to vederfland. Thus mighty love direh for limifelf in earthly things.

The Mr so dish from the the trustine of this country, and therefore livelland need to flash, onght of that. What the great fertility and richnesses of this.

we can provide principle use function of two controls, non-interior is fand to be. The common barne of all the world, doth fufficiently flow. For although it neuer visionib lere, yet it breedeth great plenty of men and beafts, with all mainer of cattell white foreier. But this indeed their river Nilus, by his int Jeere, bringelt to pife: wherupon, as the poet Lucan writes b, this is Terra fun contenta bonis, non indiga mercis, Aut Iouis in folo tanta eft fiducia Nilo: Jeer, bringels in 9th, who yam, an horse Licean writesh, he is 'Irran' unsconsent boins, non indiga mercis, Aut louis in following the Charlest Park of Park o COORDINATE PROMESSES, DELIGIONES COMPLETE MONTH TO A CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF TH June of june beautiful feeting. Cololles, Sphinger, Natures, and Ladyrittus (je many jungerus scriptus), of ment and one country consistent more than allowed mentioned the forms of the feeting and positive field planes, that behalf offices. The other is a made of period and and special media for the mention of the period and observed to the control planes, and the period planes. The other is a mind of period and subditions (which hills), on the society of terromologies of the control planes and the period processes when the control planes and the period planes and the period planes and the control planes and the

knowledge, as Macrobius afformath; who alfo calleth Egypt, The mother of all artes. But Trebellius Pollio, in the life of Amilianus the Tyrant, farth that it Symboles, a Piacobilis dynamics 3 was apountes 1549 1 In motion of an anomy one of the common of the serios de Sammuns repersos, cairebris, Genten neuem, penciama, va acomma tama monimenta vottament: A logo ente conseptent nation homogia cais were de pour di derent, and moneta te leaft foliet qui antique de conservation de librare. Sences e Abhan calcular la Indiana, Agràthiffe, maissa. Vento-fum de michanem. A desegua, prand-andrefaten natura. Plury, pribs l'angegrache e Traine de la Emperiore, rementatione. Neuember des la conservation de la conservatione del la conservatione de la conservatione d nags: Necomorp in herwist I omjure. Mere vante context due to exact, spiriter es es valtatus. Pitto on net onese y rejouvarjette that they have limited to find the context of the exact of memersmess of, the committees of the committees are negatively considered and another than the committees of the committees of the committees and the committees of the defendance of the defendance of the defendance of the description. The middle grown cities whether described induced of the description of the descri grantum: Muchine, Twinsta of all cuit in the model. Europius, Amstern word. Dion Pulkurs (spit), that in a the focus cine of this are wader the copy of treasm. The chief compile force called Schaltum (or Angulum, tota is, Pranty, or, Engerich) has in a the focus cine of the things of the control of the co mous for the temple of Oficis. Iomas N's N's N's with disarrackers: for it was more than used and beet received in the M's feeding to Affect the American Section of the American Section (Associated Section Section

etter goduniomes, yet extens, andinmany men hade, hone moji cloquentja and digeraj deferbed kine, and for them and is there are the desirent industry industry.

Intuiting this country, the rear, mountaines, cities and from the first they there in the force, we have already distribed, we are the expert of the place of the first of the force o The imater of the center, the time, sometime, calcia and firest their piece who few the an arised differences, and the piece of the place of the active of the center of t things. Philo ludwis last, that all things under the cope of heaven are conferented and enrowled among it the number of their gods. And Sexus the Philosopher faith of them, that here was me any thing which they dad not holdfor faced. Thus much of their gods is more then mortifice of this matter in Clemens, but effects Javin of them, that seem in any samp with the pass we tractify peared. I thus musted from fast, must be unsurely tee of thus matter in Liement, and is placewall the Pear. The fast he had been false to be to left find and maff menten Nation the world, and to have first hat the semilete of God, to be such its templet, comes and content in bosome of them, as I want my lightest. Afternand, who make left to be fast first had to me forth, bore great frammes of Monky, and Hermities were breed, and from home over first and fast terved all Confidence were, as we find in the Record of the Permitius Chardo (b) that a mammey infly recrements country The Seminary or Nufery of all religions. Of the Philosophy, and Huroglyphicallferrets of the Egyptians, reade the fixt booke of Clemens Alo xandrinus his Stromaton. Item, Orus Apollo and Pierius his Hieroglyphicks.

The VOIAGE of ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

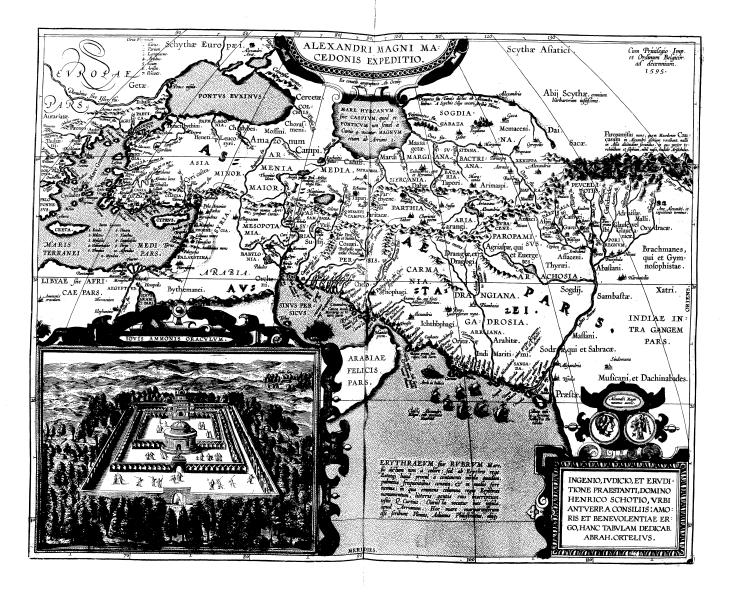


A skidnith Clerographer, whom Diogenes Lairman affirms to have defined all that part of the territy globe or mune removes compared to the Cost, photomonaling of Micedony: on Brone [Lana, Athorase Clich hand] and Diogenes Lairman affirms to the Cost, photomonaling of Micedony: on Brone [Lana, Athorase Clich hand] and Diogenes Lairman affirms to the Cost, photomonaling of the Cost of the C

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The ORAGLE of Jupiter Ammon.

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Nauigation of ÆNEAS, especially gathered out of the renowmed Poet Virgitia: with fome other matters perteining to that bistorie, collected out of others.

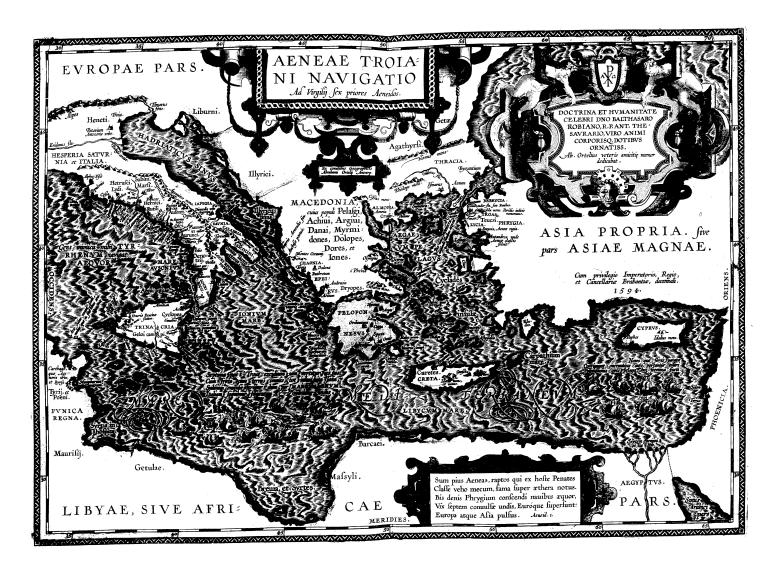


Roy kem fupricad, facked and huma. Ricess betook consider for a refinge to the mount 1D 1, y a hill in the province of Tross, an Afia Minor, a place were well would and ferred with water from theme, for foking his means filth, he was it and the province of the place of the plac

carraltens, Paulannas, and Acrophool, as northy renormaning ranner.

Be here I cannot smit that which I have read in Paulinta his Placies, namely, that certains of Expeat his conficient, festered and driven from his temporal activation of the part of the party of the past by them and compel, did feat themselves in the de S. N. 1818. I. Hem, it is absorbed the objectives in the Hallecannilis.

The activation of the party of the past by them and compel, and I british and high to be true; for had both by ancient highests and modern experience, we find a Solitous species in which there is common form. The control for the compeled of the feat and high to be true; for had both by ancient highests and modern experience, we find a solitous species in the feat and the sum of the control form the compeled of the party of propagates. In the proper is a set to be the table for the party of party of the party of the object of the party of t piroc a deepe imprejion of the pat an outrea works in amongo baretenerative Kamant, lock as long-edges. Home to water the person of Historia assistant has much the Greeks in bears all an adies the Trainan. Whereapon in volvily, I thinkey, thus Express of Audionius which to wave to pass the consecution of the property of the person of Audionius which to be wave to pass the consecution of the property of the person of th hos. Talis eram, ied non, Maro quam milh moit; erat mens s' l'un ocinecitislera copidimbus. Namq noce doma vict me l'irau vraquami. Nec Libvam adomit chilibus llainis. Sed furis ingiens, aqua arma procaes larbe, Servani, litror, noire podicitams, Pechoe transantis catosquoi permite inteis. No finor, aux lefo credos amore dobr, Sic eccedific inus, vin fine vulnere farme. Vla vinum, politis narmiens, oppen; Inuida en in me titinulati Mafa Maronem, Fingeret vi noltra duma podicita. V lo vanagas libitoris, ledoves, credice inus, politis narmiens, oppen; Inuida en in me titinulati Mafa Maronem, Fingeret vi noltra duma podicita. V lo vanagas libitoris, ledoves, credice incere, contra duma podicitam contrativation de production contrativation cannot fello de serva internativa de production contrativation cannot fello de serva fina antie authors d'internation de contrativa de la contra



The PEREGRINATION

of V L Y S S E S.



He manifold nondring values of Piffer (Errorts, Aufanius in disserplaces calcide lown) were from all assigning fofmous and ensummed amount it all news, that The Pecegrination Of Villes, grews into a by-sand, and to be lighten proceedingly up and and difficult result that any man did winderge, a Apolium in the formed look of the Calcides Affe, distributed. Therefore in the benefits of the Renders and Students of that higher, and as the carry's regardly formed in termination, my friends, that a topology for all our southers to fifteen as which when the terrory congress of the final the constraints on the first that the confidence of the Calcides of the Calcides and the Calcides and the Calcides of the Calcides and the Calcides of the Calcid

LYBACA, as indeed in the I coman [as, where here was borne, now collect, as Suphamus and others is orifying. Valled in Companies, or Techia, a Paracection affirmed it but of the Tokey Historia, a Lancachevium (tob. Theories critical the tenses years fire, solving and facing of Tray by the Creteric, Vlyles or Odylicus as they call thin, same aperply is greater home to be unecessary, highest himifife and his company, yna forwhole face, and arranda nitual and face of the Co O S. S., apoph of Thronias Europe, whole conficient is saven, yna forwhole face, and arranda nitual and the same a romain is very monifoff, the has been in the content of the first afternation of the content of afterward named Vlyffis portus, Vlyffes haven, and had beene alfofemetime called Engyon, now knowen by the name of Longina. From hence bee of tensual named w 19111 Pottus, Frije housen, and an over any jamiente cause tinggon, and estime of congress, Frije housen, and and metallic control of the were concented and temporal. It is not not to the control of the c but the betale but were bodies agains) is come to be Good amout to the EO 11 AN 11 AND 21: where long by Abilia, an contrained is the Coal, and generate full levils, in Wheel does to be led the grown out to the ASTR ON ONE 34, planges people, the style does of term, the grown to write of the Coalida of America) which of the post of the Coalida of America) which of the post of the Coalida of America) which of the post of the Coalida of America which of the post of the Coalida of America which of the post of the Coalida of America which of the Coalida of the Coalida of the Coalida of America which of the Coalida of were when we have and known men, dead and hand. From himse to resume the the S vo N. V., and word where the Cocon. Left), he must a fine-mental and primared dicrements as the bad promificate he for he infrared from a market primare. We have the fine-tic of the line analysis in through the wall Occas, although many thing by discress arther as discribe reported: (a of Vylitha, and Vylitha on the Calcidonia, many the state of the contract cases of spaces, Co-chaid by the our Pfyles; Old and are a Calcidonia, mornisoned by Salam, a premise of Green Britane, beauge many the contract cases of spaces, Co-chaid by the our Pfyles; Old and are Calcidonia, mornisoned by Salam, a premise of Green Britane, house mornison to Ackburgium, and principle the principle spaces of the contract case and the contract case a his senenth books, calleth it Angultum iter & errorem longum, Asbort iourney, but long in regard of many turne-againes, before it was ended. But ntifetent poor, contin in Miguisson we exceed the support of the s the two parts of the second and the second s



Visifes Support le Cribed by Homer, to be open, without deckes and hatches, I doe perceive them to have been e much too weake and too law, to abude the bilsuppose a creaty stone, the suppose of the suppose nea consum) we asset to just use. That any manipomic timbe that Appyregium, for Accompany, which we light of a datalet depty is an built by Higher, a form me have sphered and Cornhan Taxina, in were extreme madeigle. For form wedgledgelle to Samale, Ferred and Employed and a subject of the Armenton and Cornhan Taxina, in were extreme medicagle. For form well-dayling levels be included and the subject of the he best med hime a ways of many teel fung firency bank & wel appainted he mail not think to dat with out title him or retarning reveals of fire with a new and firency he from. The authorized good credit do make ment and \$P\$ fifty, and of other formous measures of him to be feature Bentzell. When the himself has an think of \$P\$ fifty has been to ear rever greatly about \$\cdots\$ and if there is, yet that it was made by his \$P\$ fifty, which the \$\int_{\choose}\$ fire \$\choose\sigma \text{firency}\$ for \$\choose\sigma \text{firency}\$ fire \$\choose\sigma \text{firency}\$ for \$\choose\sigma \text{firency}\$ fo distinuos cult in thu verfe, but eucen in dister o there places also by the Ocean, portically mean the fea. For example, never the end of the 10, book of this Odif for the nithe beginning of the 11. Spene as essert seems for the Interspretant Homer maked himso extert the Ocean But you will far the entred for the mode degrammy of the 11. Affance assure his inverse red from the Intelligent Hence models have no estate the Occasa. But you will be because the considerable of the Commercy and advanced as the considerable please by the notice because the whole the considerable expansing of the 12. When of his Object True.

But where for you had the feet Commercy the colory I monthly have in hady method aftered the letter (excess, be long external from thome, the durite).

But where for you had the feet Commercy the colory I monthly for the models, to explain the more probable, from any proceeding to many monthly of the feet, his mach private about, as we have forevois more Telluraria at her may Go I in 11. A solid of the more considerable consequently to the feet and the more of the more than the consequently and the more desired by the feet when the color of the consequently the feet and the more of the feet and above a going consequent to achieve gray many thing desired by the feet when the feet and the feet and the color of the feet and the color of the feet and the feet (with Other the per source of mix registers, need in the mixture destination of the major projections, and species of section of the state of the mixture destination of the mixture of th por of himacygation by the vast Ocean only, is somewhat probable, and unthing init impossible but maybe have become done. In this vising by the Ocean specific, it have fixed the longer, which is deader may to spicel the activer bronze in each of the control of the longer, which the Reader may to spicel the activer bronze in the control of the control of the longer, but the Reader may be spicel to the proper when him introduction every. Plysic description of the Read, and states is the control to the longer of the longest Covered, by when showing the part of the longest SYLAB, (incriminance many) permutive tempter of systems a commission that is not any and a system over the test that his also videlect, in LyCanla, at the same ambour recordith, he built the chapell of Draco (Sacellum Draconis) one of his companions in that his allo, videlicet, m. L. v. c. N. 1. o., as the fame ambour recordarb, he boult the chaptley Drace (Seculum Dracous), one of his companion in that his wasses. From thence be fluideding by the flower, and at length hunded at T. v. v. v. 3. o. every the former; (Jacus approach Drachy Logophora) by the contractive of the From bonce at things out of Finny, that to came to the test ITHACE LAR, or, anteremption are cateda, which specials, that is, yield execute lateren. From benefating formed, and wardy anothing the disagreent Scylla, and Charybook, dishaughten and experient whom the high of forme of the company his company, he can a stage man with the same (Athila Solis) mife, as Hornes faith, or as stage mount of the first plant, the same stage is the same of the same of the same, (Athila Solis) mife, as Hornes faith, or as stage mount of the same of the same (Athila Solis) mife, as Hornes faith, or as stage mount of the same of ont of his flocke, which, a Appianus Alexandriuss in the fifth booke of his Cimilwavesurviceth, did feed neere Artemifium, a towne in Sicilia, which Barrim at this day thinkels to be called Agatha : for which their villanie and foule all committed by them, they were all call away and funke. Vififer partin at use any tomogen processed registral type meeterer vocation and near communication person, respectively, and more religious through classes, extension properties and global field for a comparable which the desired in the processed processed in the contraction of the processed processed in the contraction of the processed processed in the processed processed processed in the processed processe all this, building a loop with his owne bands, he foopest binnelle and esterb fails all alone, for meers naturallene of his country (preferring it before inas the summary proposed on come cause, he projects tomeric out set exists in the distinct, for more naturations of one country (project to me cause), which the production of the distinct of the exhibit had often he ple ferme and, we name power an opene, be man put out the cut of an immer supportune, to the consequence of a communitation, the exhibit had often he ple ferme and, when as he came fo secred threat, had be might easily defer the limber of the changed three threatest and the ferme of the comment the by the fire where compaffing symmetry and prefer yellow them to be the boundary consecutive to the property of the propert he came unto the country of the PHARACES, (Cedemus, fully, buth Phomices) where he arrived neere unto the river Callurbae. The forefuld Cehe same varieth school profits P.B.A.A.C.B., (Codermin, fully), both Phanices) where he arrived new own the trine Callebox. The forefaid Codermin with that he was curred from hence into Creat to idimense us and by him commitghed there into Cocycia, was a cleaned. He was a considerable to the considerable of the generatures from in remets and troubles endured upon the tand. Of motion the fame amount aftering from the tangent in annis, factor Dulichius Historiaga domos. In travell many men of the figure of the factorian the titled frame and Tray, that for mount tomes of men. Lieuwe post proportion of the first but Inflet, by the consolid of Admeria, went of Ta And YA, any of the Expresses, apopted for the first of the first proportion of the first but Inflet, by the consolid of Admeria, went of Ta And YA, any of the Expresses, apopted for the first proportion of the first propo the clumb backe of its Odyles fluid of the format, his are extracted in the state of the odyles odyles of the odyles odyles of the odyles of the odyles of the odyles odyles of the odyles of the odyles odyl A laborally experiments common the proper of the proper proper of the property Mos v Cla. Callinarum te teorifica de principal de la compania del la compania del la compania de la compania del la c cuteth, writeth that Viy Con this bis vounge came to the ite CANNY, but which this fould be I know not. For of this name there are dweet, at thon Bult find mour The faurus. And peraducutare is in not validely to be true, that Tyfes was offed to and fro to diners and fundry places; which Era toftbenet, at Strabo Melgerb, faub he will then find ont, when it find be but chance to meet with the cobler which fewerd the bottell wherein he carried the when the color with the color with the color with the color which the color which peak the vertex were not correctly with the color which the be feemens more in Ithues, Dullahum und Zarymhus. So that unthin his hamphosem he went againe into Italy. But where he left his life sit is vocer-

trane. If active upon Lycophron, an authori of cited by us, affirmeth out of Theopompiu, that hee died in GORTYNIA, a city of Tyrhenisin Italy. tame. In this ye testing its ward the latter end of his fixeh backe (whom also them must ready; then thinkyl good) faith , that he deal in Tru Ac. All men for the mass part generally report, that he man shame unarrares by his some Telegoma (bolding shill min hand a cappe, an alternate which it each) with an won dart, headed by his mosther Circe, with a puffent quali (pastinaca mainta, they call it) but for another purpose, at Oppianus in the second books of his Haltentica writesh, namely to kill his enemy, not his fasher. Hygimus in the 127, fable recenters that alsowed as he was dead here not carried. poore of one transmission or metric to the watered. Somethere are, as sfacing tellifieth, that do report that Circe by her soccess restored himaee to his former life. More peraduenture might have beene [sid of this our Vlysfes, of Cratinus Comicus, whom Athenais reported to have written De Vlyllbus, were now extant and to be gotten. Norwishflanding, after this larger defeourse of the wandring voyage of this samous Captaine, I thinke it not smille to fleake a word or two of Viyles himselfe, because I verily personade my selfe that it cannot but bee a matter that the Reader will very well the of In a certaine filter coine or piece of money of Caisus Mamilius Luncianus, who, as the report goeth, (thus tellifieth Luny) was limitally defeated from Fiffer, and the guidelfe Coree, was sampled you one state because Mercury, and therefore at bad, as a very probable, anter our field the signal of the by an ancient cultome of the old Romanes they were woont by putting on a Cappe upon a mans head, to make those that were states, free, Whereupon they of althus phrase of speech Ad pileum vocare, To call a man to the Coppe, for Adilbertatem vocare, To make one of secrems. That this Coppe of Vis-fes was in sufashion round, it is manifest one of these words of Sains Hierome, Rotundum pileolum, qualc in Viyeleo conspicious, Around L. ppe, fach whe nee are adje expensive counterfer of Fifty. The was a James Law one, Notationam pileositis, quale in Vyleic configuration, Areas L. spec. fach whe nee are adje expensive counterfer of Fifty. The adje and add the was timing allowed formental far-refeeted, I as the general call adje and the size of the pileositis of the counterfer of Fifty. The counterfer of Fifty and the adje and the size of the pileositis of the size of the s felje where the waste were lippery, and defended himsfelje from (such as in his trenell dad affault or modes hims, as Homer tessibath him is to foorteen the backs of his Odysfer. He had also a dog, as the same authour assumable, which asserventy yeares absence, as his resume home have him with the sole. Now the name of this dogge, as we read in the fame authour, was Argus. Which also Plutareh, in his booke of the tranquillay of the mind, dath aroush to be true. And withall addesh this moreoner, that he wept for his dogge when he died. Paufamas in his Phocicis, describeth this our Hiffes with acorstet or cost armor upon his backe. Homer in the lifteenth booke of his Odysses saith that he was hald or very thume hired. Which is to be understood of his latter and the back. Some two precurs one of the experience of the experience on the said or tree reason when a very two the tree to the control of the experience paryon in inferentiaries. In an 10m months of the months o agosfi tum, mp. Mercury wa spanse p. sum om man to pure cuty com om n. p we con gue tumm amman or protessant agosfi tu to jectere som administration from the multi-write Circle. And indicates and the state of a dischere was men affected to the homested as my more of mental femicars shapener, as we may be more that fourth back of Engine line Thebanks. Item, of the God he electroned have the apart, and that he might be care larger demand by the group h Gody Sec. And productions to terror mp he sky more confecilities, than the first the theory of the state of t and town id highly commend for a mell eloquene orange, and use that could find to mell of the perpoje in any find of matter, duit take the year.

Mercury (whom the Gentles did make the prefident of orators and eloquence) for his guardian and protein, thinking therety to be duith in much the Meterny (wroms to construct the mane, took of some of Swith there was the statue or counterfet of this our lyffer, but by Nevo the Emperour mere ne very wine time, transpasse four tout in NOCO34 certy of Science tour was true frame or connecting of section in 1946, the Ministry of Science (Ministry of Science Connection) in an adjoin tout on a pulporatiol. Science in 1947, And then make of first is more from the month of the Ministry of Science (Ministry of Science Connection) in the Ministry of Science (Ministry of Science Connection) in the Ministry of Science (Ministry of Science Connection) in the Ministry of Science (Ministry of Science Connection) in the Ministry of Science (Ministry of Science Connection) in the Connection (Ministry of Science, Ministry of Minis What field it made twin freign there and which may freign the mounted may true to the mount of mount of mount of the mount

A description of the RED SEA, now vulgarly called, The INDIAN SEA.

ARE ERYTHRAEVM, or, at the Latines callit, MARE RVBRMM, The Red Sca, which become after to try time in this Adopt, for a much surveine gather one of action without place from the Wife, at Lay writer hadop, by the coeff of Action of Science Actions, and the control of the Action of Science Actions, and the scale of the Action of Science Actions, and the scale of the Action of Science Actions, and the scale of the Action of Science Actions, and the scale of the Action of Science Action of the Action of the Action of Science Action

The reserve is a final to the father from the father of the father of the father father is a constraint of the father of the fat

rum, the pearle bearing fea. And the same Pliny maketh a Arbotiserum, atree-bearing sea. For hewriteth in the fine and twentieth chapter of his thirteenth books, that it is full of grones and tall woods: the toppes of whole high trees he affirmeth are feene much above the waters, and therfore at high the televoleto (then then Bipper amon the topper, and at the ebbe conto the roots of the fame. Item, the fame authors, on the two and twentieth chapter of the fixth books of his Natural Inflorie, writesh that about Celuicum, (which also is called Colchi) or as Solomus efformed about Tapobrana, an iland not farre hence, the feet is of a very greensh colour, and so full of trees that their toppe boughes are barbed and brushed with the rudders or steme of those met fare house, the fact of a very greenile colors, and for different to the tree proposed and beneficially discretized from the figure of the rejo. Actioness was et resument to le legislation restro, total to virue and just percept pour account of the state his legislation of the family being of Theologist like highly of plants, you many readed plants of the state his percept in the legislation of the state of the state of the history of the legislation o eeth to goom mire of tun fee, is to minimate resource a signature and instructions on the signature of tun fee, is to minimate resource a signature and instructions on a construction of the signature of tuning to the feether than tempter, and the minimate of the signature of th Philosopher, didwrite a booke of the Redde sea.

HANNO'S PERIPLVS, OF,

Discouery of the Atlanticke Seas and Coasts of Africa.



His Periplus of Hamo king of Carlong, was fight raughted one of Greek time Latine by Commadius Generus, a man that harb very mill defended of the first of felcheter of Incendent ages, to hash illustrated his form with his may llearned and painful Communitaries.

But before him Rappid Ramofe to make the Talgarange, and hash to an administed addisord, as the termolate Of the active to the termolate of the man of the termolate of the man of the termolate of the man of the replace of the termolate of the termolate

the fift must that ever must be east of instructed about himled, and take types him to taken a Line. But whether the the fine sum that on Lamon, at the contraint, For three home known on fine things, must be defined to known more, I thin to significant of the foreasses of the f

O R B I S A R C T O V S, O R, The Northren frozen Zone.

He drawph of this we have in this place heere advised both for an antituary, and for the better beautifying or proportioning of this Mappe. To mit, that there might be foundating that might and power to the modelly Humner Periplau. This were intreat the dultified flactment of account for people with a most power to the modell between for most power to the world and the foreign flactment of the modell between flactment and people the world and the first power to make power to see by the distinct and punification and people to the world and the first power to flact an applie to the state flactment for the world and any applied to the world between the following the things the world with a distinct to the first power to flact an applie the things the world and any applied to the world for any applied to the state flactment for the first power to the state of the first power to the state of the first power to the state of the state of the first power to the state of the

along and most teleous isourney:) But of this week hofe worthy labours of M. Richard Hackleys, who, so the great benefit and fin-gular desight of all men, hath fet out the English voyages, so the immortals praife and commendation of this our Nation, and those brawe Captaines and Seamen which have undertaken and performed the fame.

ARGONAVTICA,

That is, IASONS voyage for the GOLDEN FLEECE.



Here is none almost of the ancients which hath not as it were by the way touched the story of the ARGONANTES, that is, of IASON, or of the GOLDEN FLEECE: but among it those which of fee purpole have handled that matte, as Clean, Heredatus, Pinder, Dinnyfius, Milefius, Para At-tesinus, and Fimenides (who, as La ritus recordeth, fet out the fame at large in 500, vertes), there are only there remaining at this day, that have come to our handes namely. Faterius Flacing.

Orpheus and Apollomius Rhodinus. In all which three, the iourney fronth-ward of those Ray. nautes (that is, of 1400 and his conforts which failed with him in the ship named the Argo) is reasonably alike described, but in the returne of them homeward they differ very much one from another in their relations : For Flaceus bringeth them backe from Colchis, by the North shore of

the Euxine fea, (Mar maiore) and so vnto the mouth of the river Iser or Danubius (Done or Donay) and there he leaueth them; being preuented by death, as he peraduenture supposed. Apollonius bringeth him up against the streame of the said river, and so our of it by the river Sabus (Saw) as Plny and Trogus do thinke, into the Hadriaticke and To the first and one has the same to out only the fine same (same) as they have they are forced out of the transmissed and I tonian feas more first off them for the first of from whence they first set out. But Orpheus he telleth the story with a sarre greater circumstance, and maketh them to setch a larger compasse about, namely, by the river Tam. (Don) and that huge wood (as he calleth it) or endlesse, as Dionysius Afer termeth it : and that not without iust cause: for I deeme it to be the greatest wood of the whole world that yet to vs is deficied. (The later ages call dy one proper time or extensive more more women women women to them Continued for more framed by seneces in his trage die, initialed Medes, Pole veritum mare) and by the Atlanticle Cavino ferrales piller. freights of Obrather) compating round all Europe, came at laft home fafe again to their owne house. This voyage therefore we haue in this our Mappe, framed out of those three forenamed authours; which will easily and plainly appeared to the company of the compa that shall examine the same with the stories set downe by them. Beside those places named by them, we have added certaine other, out of other authours, neuer touched by them, yet pertaining to this their purpose: as namely, Salmydessum in Thracia, other, outcomer authors, near concise of mem, yet peranting to this men purpose: as namery, a unique in 1 micra, where Apadiator is faith they landed or put into harborough. Item, A Emmit, a cowne built by the Argonautes in that place where they laying the Argo, their finip, typon ingines their if houlders, as I midrary and Tregulating given one, and for Pliny faith, the belt authours affirmed; careful if from the thore 400, furlongs; or, which is all one, 500 miles, a user who the Fur) rate, me per autrours anime; camea i non me inore 400, innoings 101, which is an one, 30, innes, each vino the coalles of the Flighams (Hallan, Zoosmor reacht) differing in your and mance of writing, not in truth of flory i for they were Theflalians by birth and parentage, now feated in the land of May) as we find eccorded in Zefpman and others. There is were themation by thrus and partitings, now teatestime and or trap) as we induced on a common and orders. There is the city Pols, a worke begin and appreciated by the Colds, who, being fant to purific Medas, by to the riner Date, (Iffer) year high as the ilands then called Myrider, where, being furthrate of their purpose, they that it and of their interpose, they that it and of their interpose, which they failed: they called the country through which it runneth Iffin. Phils, or if you pleafe Phils, an iland in the lake Triton, in Africa, where Her odotus writeth that Ison arrived, and the North wind blowing fliffe against him was driven to Males, promonency of focial and Pelapanella, and there to have given in the graph of the Argonium of the Conference o fanias and Varro, we read that the same Isson dedicated a Temple to Iuno, in the ile Samos, (Samo.) Item, to Iuno Argina in agro Picentino, (Principato, or Costa de Sinalfe) as Pliny hath lest recorded. And that hee erected altars neere the river In age of recentive, i trinspars, on the secondary as two justiness recent the secondary recent the secondary in the secondary when the secondary is secondary into Advis, (the Gulle of Fenice) Arifatle teachers in his Admirands. I suppose he means this of the Caustine rockes, (Caucasy scopuli.) Fabulous antiquity verily beleeved that the river Ister had iffue out into the Hadriaticke sea. Peradnenture mooned by that which Pliny in the fifteenth chapter of his fourth booke, hathmost fabulously written, that certaine filh called Tunies, breed in the Euxine fea , (Pontus Euxinus Mar musore) do fwimme vp the river ther, and from thence do paffe, by secret passages wider the ground into the Hadriaticke sea. And thus sarre of this gadding and rouing voiage by sea, which from their first ferting forward vntill their returne, as Apollodorus reporteth out of ancient recordes, was performed in the space of foure moneths. Which in my judgement seemeth not very probable: I beleeue he dreamed when he wrote this storie. For so many moneths would scarce be sufficient for one to saile up the river ster, against the streame, from his mouth where it falleth into Mer maiore, vinto Tergeste, (Trieste) vpon the Gulfe of Venice, much lesse could they be able in so flort a space to go so long and tedious a journey as this was described to be. More true and likely by farre are those wordes of Hypfipula to Islam, (for the intertained him into her house at the ile Lemnos (now it is named Stalamine.) Tertia messu erat, on 1977 passe or you, the meetanice mininto net none atterne Lembar (now it is raise or sammer), tert ampa et u, com is dare vecle costius, implish theory mis tale verbames: Abbert triplique; of dats media fast ecculy as it is the media dee, vir this lemper etc. Land tamen enbis granda elettur in also, Viats, or sinflem finus vier qu'experie. Thus in English by M. George Tuberuile: When third Autumne came on that thou of force were faine, To hoise thy failes, these words thou spakest with guthing teares amaine; Mine owne, I must depart: if fortune say Amen, From hence I passe thy spouse and will thy spoule repasse againe. The imp within thy wombe God grant that it may line 3 And we his parents both y seare a decent name may give. They which defire a larger description of this nauigation, which Philostephanus faith was made in one long lipper or with a many or falled of times the property of the control of phofis: Hyginus fables: Pindarus and Callimachus: and if he pleale, the hiftory of Dares the Phrygian. Appian in his Mithridaties writeth, That Cucius Pompeius after that he had pursued Mithridates, euen as farre as Colehis, that he went aland heere,

And the second s



to view the peregrinations and trauels of the Argonautes, and to fee the mount Caucafus, and the couch or bed of Prometheus. This is that which we heere in this mappe offer to the eie and confideration of the fludent defirous of this knowledge, with a great deale leffe to ile and trauell, and peraduenture with as much contentation and pleafure. Cydias the painter, drew this ftory of the Argonautes in a table focurtoufly that he fold it, as Pliny in the eleuenth chapter of his fine and thirtieth booke writeth, to Hortenfus the famous Romane Oratour, for 144 festerces.

That the Argonautes, which were otherwife called Minya, Dialenti, and Tyndarida, were in number fifty, Lucian in his Saltationes and Philostratus in his Icones do plainly testifie: Item, Valerius Flaccus in his seventh booke in these wordes: Quinquagitate Affam (padet hen) penetratuit Isfam Exabilishi. Betau lefanowin his hisfiy mases, I bluth to tell. Jodhirit letorial, I bluth to tell. Jodhirit letorial, I bluth to tell. Jodhirit letorial Affagrent. Orpheus reckoneth up two and fifty. D pdown Siculus and Appllomius foure and fifty. We, our of diuers and Affagrent. Orpheus reckoneth up two and fifty. fundrie writers, haue gathered together more than fourescore. And these are their names, with their authours by whom

All which, Philo Iudess faith, were gentlemen, free men borne, and of good parentage: allied to Kings, and of the bloud royall, as Farre in his fecond booke of Husbandrie writeth: The deare darlings of the Gods, as Theoritus in his feuen and

royall, as Tares in his fectord booke of Husbandrue written? The deare darlings of the Usods, as Theoritist in his leaves manth them? Whereuponthe poet Castillas until alterdethem. Heree fluore Doing genus: All haid brane woorthies borne of feed dutine.

Asfort the Arge (which Fluores called the faithers, the fortune teller! Lutins, Claudius and others laquacem, the practing fluore 1 and was at laft, as Man list reported, taken pinto heaven) of whom it was fo named, who made it, in what place of which wood, from whence it didn'the faith, See. Herenymus Claumins, in his Commentative you the fragment of Emiss, imprinted at Asme, hab most diligently gathered and felected out of all ancient writers, and followed to the full.

The Among the Man was the description of the property of the second of the description of the second of the description of the descripti

Thefe Argonautica, Martiall in his feuenth booke of Epigrammes, where he speaketh of the fragment or broken keele of this Argo, maketh of it, except he ieft, a true flory, not a feigned tale and fiction of the poets:

Fragmentă quod vile putas & inutile lignă. Quă nec Cyanea quondă potuere ruine. Secula vicerăt, fed quamuis cefferit annu, Fragere, nec Scythici triflior unda freti. Sanctior eft faluaparua tabella rate. Hacfust ignoti prima carina maris.

TEMPE THESSALICA,

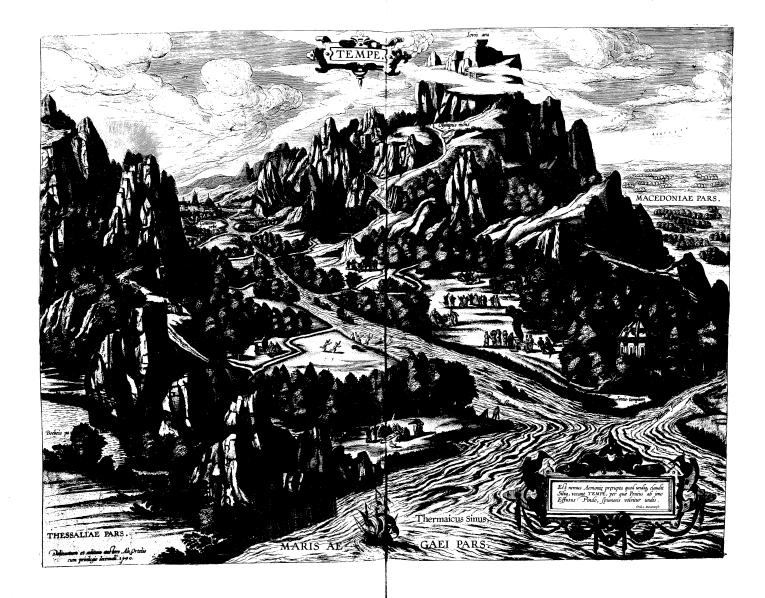
OR
The PARADISE of THESSALY.



Eing admonished in my sleepe by the Goddesse Follonia, (which they were wont to adore and pray vnto, that by reason of any great labour or farre trauell were faint and weary (F_0R) that after this long and tedious peregination outer the whole world, I should be think plet so slower before place of rest, where the painfull students, faint and weatied in this long and telle of lome place of reft., where the partial in thereins, I tain and weather in this roing and weather in this roing and weather there, might necessary the same that t by our more viskilfull penne we have annexed to the end of these our labours. They are si-

tuate in EMMONIA, as Ouid and Athenaus do testific: or THESSALIA, which is all one in the judgement of Solinus and Liny. But in regard that the river Peneus (Pezin, or Salampria) doth part Theffaly from Macedony, they feemerather to be fituate in the confines of both these countries, than to be conteined wholly within the bound of one. Strabo Fluy, Heradatus, Liny and Theon, the petifogger, by the indegement of Theopompus, do place these Tempe, or this large and pleasant plaine (through the middest of which the goodly cleareriner Peneus doth runne) between the two stately mountaines Offa, (Oliva, or Coffono) and Olympus, now called Lacha. Solinus also is of the same opinion, as appeareth by these his wordes: Peneus the river, which running between the mountaines of fix and Olympus, with the goodly hils rising and falling gently by degrees, and woody vales, doth make the pleasant Tempe in Thessalias Tempe, questifue cingunt super impendentes. The Tempe which the ouer-hanging groues do round inclose, as Catallus the poet in his Argo-nautickes, hath lest recorded. It is, as Pliny saith, about three lands breadths ouer, (sefqui ingerum, Aelianus calleth it Plethrum.) The length (which they do define to be from the mouth of the river Gannum, even vnto the bay, now vulgarly called Golfo di Salonichi, then Sinus Thermaus) is as Livy testifieth fine miles, or as AElianus faith, which is all gary Cauled one of the distriction that the distriction of the distriction of the distriction of the distriction one, forty fundors. Their mountaines, Law without a dailing of the eles, and craggy on all fides, that a man may feared looke downer from of the toppe of them, without a dailing of the eles, and giddinelled for the traine. The noise follows the distriction of t toppes of these mountaines, on enery side do rise by little and little vp higher into the aire, than a man may well discern. Within these hils the goodly river Peneus doth runne; which for his crystall waters, rowling ouer the smooth pebbles; the goodly meddowes and graffe alwaies fielh and green vpon the bankes: the ouerhanging groues and trees continu-ally refounding with the melodious harmony of fweet finging birds, is so pleasant and delightsome as any in the world beside. But because all these authours have spoken of it, as it were by the way, and not of set purpose: I thinke it not amiffeto fet downe in this place, the description of it, done by AElianus as you may read in the first chapter of his third booke De variahistoria, where it is most curiously and absolutely set out in his true and liuelie colours. These therefore

There is a place between Olympus and Offa, the two loftieft mountaines of all The flat, difficiend one from another, by the diume prouidence of eternal God, by a faire plaine or leuell running between them: the length of this plaine or by the dutine produce the content of the other in fome places, two or three lands breadths ouer, in fome places it is formewhat broader. Through the middelt of this valley runners the river Peneus: into which also other rivers falling and mingling their waters with his, do much encreafe the streame of Peneus. This place is most pleasant and deing an imaging their waters waters, with my collection to the collection of the coll till it come cuen to the verietoppe. In the fame places grow the aie-green yough-tree, which litting vp it felle aloft vpon the tookes, fhaddoweth the caues, holes and cliffes, which beneath lie lurking in the vale. All other things whatfocuer the totacs, inadouverint cares, inore and cares, which operate in territoring indice var. An other territory do flouristly, bloffome, and beare flowers are there to be feener this a most gallant and glorious thew for the cies to be hold. In the plaine, when the funne is at his height in finnner, you shall have manie goodlie shaddowie groues and divers places of the leter, into which travellers, defirous for to refresh their wearied limines from the violence of the heat and their noisome sweat, do betake themselues, as into the most pleasant and delightsomest innes and harboroughs that are in the world. Moreourer of ouerflowing wels and pleafant fprings of most coole and fresh waters running heere and there in fundrie places of this valleie, there are verie manie and diuers which if we shall beleeue the report of our fathers, haue been verie wholefome and foueraigne to fundtie forts of difeafed perfons that haue walhed the miclues in the fame. Againe, diuers birds he re and there dispersed in these groues and woods, do make the guests great mirth at their ban-Againe, outers ores increase underdujement in unity globes and wolvich made the globes and five quets, with their fivereftinging and pleafant times: effectably thick which have the low owdef and fiverent vinhthis their pleafe and hold the ears of the heares, that those which palle by this was are for autilited and delighted with this their midscle, that they inflandly forget all their treated and buffinelf. On chabase of the nuter fuch are the delights, plea-midscle, that they inflandly forget all their treated and buffinelf. On chabase of the nuter fuch are the delights, pleafures and recreations for the wearied trauellers, as before we have mentioned. Yet the river Peneus, going on leafurely, and smoothly like an oile, runneth quietly through the middest of the Tempe. About this river, by reason of the trees and impossible an one in the property in the property in the property of the p in one place and fometimes in another. Having done divine feruice and ceremonies in due forme and maner, they banquet and make merrie. Therefore those which do these seruices and performe these ceremonies being very many, it is no marvell though fuch as come hither to walke for recreation, those which travell by this way or faile up or downe this river vpon what occasion focuer, do continually finell a most sweet and fragrant savour. In this maner this place was confectuted with great honour & religious seruices. These things and many other hath Aelianus written of these Tempe.



Of thele also Presonus (although he nameth them not by name) hath written in his fourth booke De Aedif. Infiniant Ortmete and 17 resignmentationing in enameter their not by manifolding with the state of the large of the lar imperator a. There is a draw encurption of their praces in various in Surginatures. Sur a unitary good netto let down control dimers writers certaine fewerall things of their Tempt, as they are here and there disperfed in their works. Maximus Tyrus in his XXXIX oration, bathleft recorded, that diaine honour is olde time was done to the riner Fe-MEX. THE STATES OF THE STATES news, you are manucuous goodly occurred and latter implanting each expension and the latter into the brooke Eurotes, but fo as it fwimmeth aloft like oile; and having caried it fo for a into his channel the fireance of the brooke Eurotes, but fo as it fwimmeth aloft like oile; and having caried it fo for a amount channel the artest to the troops care may only a second model his filter freame with his filthy fincking certaine space, calleth it off againe, 2s refuling to quaint and intermeddle his filter freame with his filthy fincking cename space, cancer near againe, as remains to quanta manufacture of Laurell Polypody, Dolichus (a kinde of troubled a arers. The fame authout fayth, that here growth great plentic of Laurell Polypody, Dolichus (a kinde of troubled waters. I mename aumout raym, maturer growen great penne of Damons, on prouss. Domenus a kinde of beane) Wilde-time, and Water-hilly but this hath a black flower, if we may believe. Apaleius. Paulanius in his Phopeane) winder-time, and water-may continus that a mane toward, it was a peane strength of the cit, writeth that the temple of Apallo at Delphes was built of Laurell boughes which grew in this place. Mela and the eca, writern that the temple of a problem to repose was mine of peak of the same and the Poetedo (peak of the the mountaine memorable for the fabulous florie of the Giants: who also doe report, that the Poets do tjesk of Ups, the mountaine memorable for the radious stories of the Saints. What are our report, that the Lighths a people of The firsty, did forestime dwell here. In the fame mountain I reade in Pelyenus his fourth booke, Lapinas a people us treging, qui nomenime un entre de la trata di constante a case un a specimenta soutifi booke, tilia discander k ng of indica, (for fo I do rather yeeld to haue it read shan India, as hitherto the interpretours haue fet tilia discander k ng of indica, (for fo I do rather yeeld to haue it read shan India, as hitherto the interpretours haue fet that auxanoer a rigor mates, the total to same years or mach engineering many and the property of the footh, feeing that index is a country hard by Pontus, as Stephanus directly auterable by hewing downer the rangule toorth, leeing that insucass a countrey nard by ronsus, as separating directly auterieur) by newing downethe graggie cliffes of this mountaine, did make certaine small staires, which sequent ages called Alexanders ladder. Nere these Tempethere is a water defended by Senece and Pliny, which is fo illangued and filmy, that it will make any manaffray do look into it and which, they tay, will cat and confiame both braffe and yron. Parautius allo in the third chapter of his look into it i and which, they lay, will eat and contume both braile and yron. **Pirnaus** allo in the third chapter of his eighth book faith, That in Tessay there is a well or spring of running water, whereof no cattell will drinke, nor any mar of beast will once come neere; hard by this sountain; as tree which beareth a purple sower. Thus sa **Pirnaus**. Of the mounts Opmpus (which Homer; in the second book of his Odysse, called **The set of the Gods) Salams* out of the first the product streng a Planting of a strength of the set of the Gods. the mount of many (which roomer, in the recond booke of many) are the many of in Aemilia, by the authority of Kenggers; who measured it, hath left recorded. No bird nor femle dath file higher than the topp of this hill, as Appleius in his booke intituled De Dee Saratis, dochaffirme. In the very toppe of it there is an After built and enfected to topice, where it any of the entrals of beatls facilitied be left, they are neither blowen a bout by the blufting blafts of the roughest windes, not dislosted by the dampith airce washing thornie raines; but thenext years after, that time twelve month, looke how they were left, fo they shall find them: and at all times and tealings of the years, what our is there one conferred and offered to that God, is preferred from all pure faction of the years, what our is there one conferred and offered to that God, is preferred from all pure faction leatons of the yeere, what occur is the conce confectated and offered to that God, is preferred from all purted attention and corruption of the aire: Letters also written and drawen in the afters doe for remains writtle the extra (bleminy of the like rites and ceremonies the yeere following. The start of solid polytifer. Et mahbas intakinan Marcale mixture O-jappany: The Maccalonian braue admixt the Oppare to profes So high and flately, far about the highest clouds to be: So the start of the Australe of the Costs. Of the Source of the Source of the Gosts. Of this mountaine, Years, in his fixth sold professing a faith a control hash the Mississian care and Obstatical Costs. And thus for approximation which the Mississian care and of the Source of the Costs. booke De lingua Latina, noteth that the Mules were named Olympiades. And thus far generally of the Erempe, which from the beginning had northis forme and goodly countenance as all ancient writers doe conflantly with one confent affine: but the river Peneus, being inclosed with mountaines, and entertaining many rivers into it, diddl outerflow the valley, making it to standful of water like a seune or pond: and afterward when the mountaines Olympus and Olfa. which formetime did touch one another, were dilioyned and tent afinder (which happened by reason of an earthquake, as Straba, Senesa, and Atheness hase written others, as Herodons, Clausien, and Philippratus, do aferibe it to Nepumet others, as Diodorus and Lucine, to Hercules) and so by that meanes Peneus found an illus and way to valoud it selfs into others, as Diodorus and Lucine, to Hercules) and so by that meanes Peneus found an illus and way to valoud it selfs into the maine ocean; whereby it came to paffe that the valley was empired and cleane dried vp. By Stephanu in his broke the manic ocean; whereby a came to pane to take the variety was computed an ocean to the variety of Critics, I finde that this track and plot of ground was first called Lyyas, before this was disburdened of those waters of Critics, I finde that this track and plot of ground was first called Lyyas, before the was disburdened of those waters. Europiales in his tragedy initialed Trades, calleth it Seman charan, the facted and honourable country. Amongst the poets there is every where much freech of this most goodly coast: to wit, in Firgill, Onid, I brace, Catallas, Clauthe poets there is every where thruch speech of this most goodly coast: to wit, the right, ones, torsee, c. issues, E. usa-dian, Statins, Lucan, Flacess and Sentes, where you may observe these epithites attributed and poken of its some calling it Tempe The sides, Peneta, Heliconia, Phihainea; others, Tempe Frigida, Tenebrafa, Zemorfa, Ogaza, Gratissima, Indiano, Company, Ogaza, Gratissima, Charles, Oloria, and Tempe the sides, Company, Ogaza, Gratissima, Charles, Oloria, and Tempe the State of the S Lucenta, Utora, and Teamepla. In eparadue of Inellas, Penens, Helicon, Phimota: the coide, inadovy, woody, coole, kinde, fivanny and Teamefliam paradife; although this latter, with the fingular learned man Hermolaus Barbave, and the control belong properly to this place, but rather vnto another most delightfull place in Bestia, where we learne out of Paulmins, Straba, Stephans and Hefythans, that the mountaine Teameflui is feared. For Lutation the Commission Delicine to Delicine and the collection of the Commission Delicine to t we learne out or rangemen, strains, strains, strains, strains and engineers, that the place The city Teamofile. Neither is this altogether an wractule or med thing or vnufual amongst writers, especially poets, to we this word Tenge, and to speake it figuratively of other med thing or vnufual amongst writers, especially poets, to we this word Tenge, and to speake it figuratively of other med thing or vnufual amongst writers, especially poets, to we this word Tenge, and to speake it figuratively of other medium of the place of the pla med thing or viulual amongit writers, especially poets, to vie this word 2 coppe, and to speake it nguranusiy or other places, famous for their many delightfull pleasures; as you may fee by Itelaria Tempe, a place in Steislas, and another in places, tamous for their many designation persons of a you may use of starting sin the life of the Emperous Hadrian.
Thurtma sulfa Latif, a place in vila Itairiani i if you will gine credit to Spartiansin the life of the Emperous Hadrian. againe there was a College in Atheras knowen by this name. So Dienyjus and Prifeisus do name Daphin, the tiburbs againe tiete was a charge in anone knowed by unstance. So compassing a symmetry uniteraction in the administration of Antisch, Tempe, Platarch in Florinius describes haplace necret the river Affas (Spirasse or Free in Macedonia) for pleafannelle much refembling the Tempe. Of thefe and fuch like places I cannot but I mult needs adde the few owds of the Emperour Inline wro Liberture the Ophilter, and so to end my speech of this most goodly valley: Then, faith he, Ratus, a city of Melopotamia, did entertaine me: a place fuch, as, only Daphne, the fuburbs of Antibotion Systex excepting the tend, in all my life I neuer faw the like: Daphne which now is compared to Batus, when as before excepting the temple teo, man my me a menerawane me : sagame w mich now in compared to game, w men as sensor as expense and other and image, I would not doubt not only to compare it, but allofarre to preferre it, before offe, Pelion, Osympus, and the and image, I would not doubt not only to compare it, but allofarre to preferre it, before offe, Pelion, Osympus, and the The fillian valles See, (hemeaneth Tempe). The le Batna are fluate (flary man be defined to the Noval appropriate of the Managara and the See, (hemeaneth Tempe). The le Batna are fluate (flary man be defined to the Noval of Managara and See Man betweene detisely of Syris, and Carra. Thus fare of thele Tompe. But because I see that Daphne, the suburbs of Artieth in Syria, is of forme writers contained under this name, and that it is as pleafant a place as the Tempe, I will addresse my felic to describe and tricke this out also; but in the next page following, not in this.

DAPHNE,

The pleasant Suburbs of Antiochia in Syris.



A nux of Antiochiain Syria, vpon the river Orentes, that famous and pleafant Suburbs, which Antonianus called, nameumor Cambridgam, A delectable and gorgeous place, is diffant from the citie about froite furlougs. It is in compate found-re-foor furlougs (or, which is all one, tenne miles) as 5trabo writeth; who moreouer faith, that it is a pretry village, within a lunge darke groue, watered with diuters goodly brooks and minning waters. But rake this larger deficition of it, out of 5xemmen: It is a place, fayth he, round befer and thadowed with many Cyprefic trees, fand those of infinite height, as Philiptrass reporterly) yet here and there it is beetched with fundry other forts of goodly trees: by reason of the threathest of whose boughs and leanes, which by no means fulfered the Summe-beames to come wno the ground, it is all close concerdour with a thadow as it were with a rook. Voder thetrees, the earth, according to the featons of the yeere,

bringeth forth of all forts, most pleasant and sweet smelling flowers, one after another. Item, it is a place, both for the great plenty and pleafantnesse of the waters [Strabo calleth them, Running waters; Philostratus, Still or standing waters:] as also in respect of the temperature of the aire and kinde seasons of the yeere; lastly, in regard of the coole blastes and gales of windes which here doe ordinarily blowe, (yeelding alfo, as Califtus addeth, a fweet and pleafant whiftling noife) most delectable, and for all maner of pleasure and recreation, passing sit and commodious. Here is also a spring, which is supposed to fetch his waters from Castalius, a spring by Parnasius in Greece : wherefore some men haue attributed to it the vertue and power of dinination, and doe verily perswade themselves, that it was of equall force and nature with that at Delphos. The vulgar fort and common people to these do adde this fable; namely, That the daughter of Ladon (Ouid hath Peneus) a river in Areadis, did die hither from her louer, and here was transformed into a tree. Yet Apollo not thus quieted in minde, but crowning himfelfe with the boughes of that tree which he especially delighted in, and embracing the tree, and the place where it flood, beloued of him aboue all places in the world befide, did honour and grace it more than ener any other whatfoeuer. Gulielmus Tyrius, in the tenth chapter of his fourth booke, doth make mention of a fountaine or fpring called Daphmis; which, he fayth, by deuices and pipes into diners places is so cunningly conneyed, that it affoordeth, at certeine set times, great plenty of water. The firmation therefore and nature of the place, the argument and matter of the fabulous ftory, which was alrogether of loue, and applied vnto wantonnesse, of trimes did imprint in the mindes of corrupt and ill disposed young men (taking this flight occasion) twife so great a defire of this wanton life as by nature they had before. For they, repeating those matters, spoke of in those fables, as it were in defence and excuse of their follies, were the more inslamed and pricked forward to the same : so that, casting off all shame and honesty, they are in these their lascinious acts caried with such hear and violence; that by no meanes they are able to temper themselves, nor abide to see here any modest man in company with them. The nature therefore of this place being thus, it was held for a vile thing and great disgrace, for any honest and civill man to be seene in it. For if any men, of those places neere adjoyning, were by chance seene heere without his wench, he was counted for a very clowne or for, a man of no bringing vp, or good maners, nor fit for any gentle mans company. Thus farre Socomen. It was a defencible place, enclosed with a strong wall or rampart, as appeareth out of the fouen and twentieth booke of Trogus Pompeius, who writeth that Beronice betaking her selfe to this place for a refuge, was belieged by Seleucus, but might by no meanes be taken. Item, he maketh mention of the Enginers of Daphne, (Ballisfary Daphnenses.) Moreouer, it was allo, as Metaphraftes writeth in the life of Artemius, graced with many goodly buildings, houses and bather. In it was a chapell of very gorgeous and costly workemanship, wherein stood the brane statue or image of Apollo Daphnens, In twiss cooper overy gargeous and county worsemaning, wherein two due to raue trace or mage of appear copering, or, of the Dapheian god, as this at he Emperour termeth it; equaling, as Ammianus fayth, the great enflic connected of Impirer Olympias. Heere allo was a temple and Indianis of Diana, as Strabo etilifieth. Item, heere Germanical Action of kept his Courts, as Tacitus hath recorded: and here afterward, faith Suidas, Confiantine the Great built a palace, where he fee vp the statue of Helens his mother: (Augustale, he calleth it; which is, that I may note this by the way, as Quintilian, in the fecond chapter of his eighth booke of his Inflitutions, doth interpret it, Tabernaculum Ducis, The paulion of the generall.) The fame Confiantine caused this place to benamed after his name, Constantiniana Dapine. Callifus and Gregoras do report, that one Manianus, in the time of Zeno the Emperour, did build that place which was called ANTIFORVM. Here also was the church of Saint Euphemia, where S. Thomas the Abbat was buried. Item, the church of S. Michael, which, as Procopius in his fecond booke of the Perfian Inflory writeth, was burnt by Cofroes. That this was a most pleasant place, befide those things heere alledged, other histories also doe plainly shew : for Eutropius hath left recorded, That Cneus Pompeins being delighted with the pleasant nelle of the place, and great plenty of water, gaue vito the Daphnenses a certeine plor of ground, that they might therefarther enlarge the fame. Inlius Capitolinus writeth, That Verus, that voluptuous Empeorgiona, tractiney in gutturer armie entange tuctaris. The proposition where the proposition is compensationally from the Summer in Dephine, the reft of the yeere at Antiochia. Lampridus (1844), That Alexander Seater su executed fome of the Tribunes of his legions or companies, for that by their negligence they had fuffered diuters fouldiours to keeper for and take their pleafure too much in Daphine. In Valcatius I reade of Antidus Caffas, That he cauted proclamatic to the processing of the pr mation to be made, that every man should repaire to his Ancient, and to have caused billes to be set vpon every wall. That if any man were found in Daphne armed, (cinetus) he (hould returne from thence difarmed (discinetus.) (For Servius at that place of Virgill, Discinctus Mulciber Afros, doth interpet the word, Disc netus, id est, militia inhabilis.) Notwithstanding, it was of the Gentiles had in no leffe reuerence and estimation for the certeinty of those Oracles, which, as Suidas reporteth, were vitered and given forth in a coole and loft blaft, breathed forth of the waters there. For they fay that Hidrian who af-terward was Emperour, before fuch time as he was called to any publike office, having in a fountaine here dipped a Cypreffe leafe, did together with the waterfucke in a certeine faculty of distining things to come. Islianus in his Milopogonos writeth, That he had so many times and oft gone vnto this Oracle, that he could not possibly call to mir de how oft. In his time also, Sozomen, Theodores, and Saint Chryfostome do write, that this Oracle ceased to give any answer at all. For Gallus the brother of this Iulian, being elected Cafar by his father Constantius, because he was by profession a Christian, determined to cleanse and purge this place of that heathenith supersition, and that by this meanes: He commanded the coffin of Saint Ballyla, that constant Martyr, and of others, which in the perfecution of Numerianus suffered martyrdome with him, to be brought from Ant ochia thither: by whole presence onely, which Gallus before had truely deemed, that divell at an istant became wholly dumbe. Botthe forefayd Iulianus purpoling to make warre upon the Perfians, and according as his maner was, comming with great deuorion to this his Daphne, and killing many oxen and other cattell for facrifices, demanded of the Oracle what the eitent of this his warrewould be; answer was made him, by the idoll, that by reason of the neerenesse of the dead bodies



(meaning Babyla with the reft, although he named them not) he was never able any more hereafter to answer ought of things to come. Inlianus taking this hardly, commanded the Christians to cary away the coffin of Babyla from thence into another place: which was straightway accordingly performed. Not long after (the very next night, as one authour affirmeth) by chance the chapell was ter on fire, which confumed the roofe of the farme, and burnt the image to after. This was the end of chance the chapell was teron me, which continued the roote of the taute, and donn too image to antes. This was the end of this Apollo of Daphue, as also of his temple. Saint Chryfoftom writeth, that in his time the elbood one column corpillar of it firms and found, which neither any violent tempels of winde and weather, or trem hing earth-quake had lhaken or outerthrowen 1 for that he supposed that it expected and looked to be amended and repaired against by some succedent Emperours or others: And although Prospins affirmeth that this temple was reedified by Inflinian the Emperour, yet Cedreins (who liued long fince Sant Chryfoftome) fayth, that in his time there remained neither (ticke nor flone of it. Which also my good friend M. Isachimus Axonius Grautanus, a manfordiuers and fundry farre trauels vndertaken and performed by him, and especially for his skill in diuers strange languages very famous and honourable, an eye-witnesse of this same place, doth in the tobe rue: for he being by my felle demanded of the moderne efface of this place, plainly answered, that befide certaine to be true: for ne being by my time terminated of the modernecessive in practs, paring airmeted, that before trees, there is not any timing of it at all to beferent. But of the firing and burning downed of his temple, the report of diners writers is diners. Same Chrispfane kyth that it was done by the diuell. Many affirme it to have been kindled by thunder writers is diners. writers is queets. Same Conjugione rayur that it was noted by the distance of the distance of the control of th Milppegonos witeth, that it was defaced by the negligence of the warders or watchmen, and the desperate rathness of some autopogenous written, that it was detacted by the negligence of the wardings of watchings, and not edeptrate rathrolled oftone wicked and bafe fellowes. But the Sextens, Cliurch-keepers, and Priefles, as Thougher teelfflicht, when they were whipped for their negligence, fayd chainly, that the fire began not at the ground or bottome, but at the top, and 6 confequently by all likelihood, did tall from heauer. And the clowness and countrey-people which dwelt nor farrer off, affirmed that they faw Inchming fall from heaven you that place. But of this let ys heare Ammianus Marcellinus, who in his two and twentieth booke hash these words of it: Indianase had the Christians in a scalousse for the fact, moued thereunto, as he thought, by ensy 000ke pain their words of it: immunit that the same and the continuous and analysis of the same and their was although but lightly reported and of finalleredit, that this chapell was fired you this occa-fion: Afterplates the Philosopher comming to fee Inlanus the Emperous, flaying in thefe fuburbs, was woom whitherfornon: Apripatation the Printing from Comming to the Assault and the Assault and the Market of the Mar the feet of this idoll; and lighting torches and waxe candles, as the maner was, went his way: whereupon about mid-night, when no man could be there nor at hand to helpe, the sparkles slying vp gat hold you the old otten timber and the size being kindled and increasing greatly by reason of the ditnesse of the sewell, streamed vp ward and caught hold you whatfourer ir might reach, yea indeed were it neuer so high, and burnt it cleane downe to the ground. Notwithslanding, welearne out of Ricepterus Callifus, That this fame place from that time was not altogether for faken and contemned, but was woont of a

OF ACLES PROFILES. ABILITY. A THAT THIS TATING PLAYER AND ALL THE WAS NOT AN OFFICE TO THAT THE WAS NOT AN OFFICE AND ALL THE WAS NOT AN OFFICE AND ALL THE WAS NOT ALL THE WAS NOT AND ALL THE WAS NOT AL Claudian, the Christian Poet, calleth it Apollineum nemus, Apollo's groue: Dionysius, Sacra Tempe, The holy Tempe: and his old interpreter, Optima Tempe, The goodly Tempe: in ancient coines, we fayd before, they were called Confiantiniana insolutilepreter, opima i engre, integoonly tempe int ancienteomets, we try uperiore, they were audio conjunitable Tempe, Conflamine Tempe: in the fournall fee forth by Peter Pilotene, Palatina Ophne, The Palace of Ophne. But Hould not be intert the Everics of Petrantae Orbiter written of it? Nobile affines plantaes diffuderat combrat, Et bases though not be intert the Everics of Petrantae Orbiter written of it? Nobile affines plantaes diffuderat combrat, Et bases though no the Petrantae Orbiter written of it? Nobile affines plantaes diffuderat combrat, Et bases though no the Petrantae Orbiter with the Petrantae Orbiter written of it? Nobile affines plantaes diffuderat combrat. mounts not neer unert their venes of terronus Arbiter written of it e Youth agrins patanus apparers with bacts redimits Daphne, tremulagid Capreffus, Et circumtenfe trepidanti vertice pinus. Has inter ludelat agus errantibus Spumeus, & querulo vexabat rore capillos. Dignus amore locus. In fammer time the braid-leafel plane had east his flade about, agament, O queriew versuous rore capinos. Lighus amore toess. In Jammer time the bread-test plane that exist in supact. about, Brene Daphine commed was with bayes, freet Cypress, post and fout. And here and there the taller pines with rounded toppes look dant: Amid these ran a soming brooke, with wandring streams for soft, That all their lower boughs beneath with water were look dant: Amid these ran a soming brooke, with wandring streams for soft, That all their lower boughs beneath with water were

bedasht. This pleasant place who can but loue?

And thus much of the name, fittation, & nature of this place: now there do yet remaine fome things fomewhat pertinent to this mater, which I thought good to adioyne to those former. Saint Hierome, Eusebius in his Chronicle, and Sextus Rustus to this maner, which I mought good to anowne to moreomer. Same interest, engents in its substitute of a downer, that Pompey the Great, returning from Perfu, conferenced this gone, and the thereto adioprote goodly large forrest. Annaismas armibuted the building of the temple to Antiebus Epiphine: Securing, and Califus, to Selecus: The leaderst familiants armibuted the foundation of the temple to Antiebus Epiphine: Securing, and Califus, to Selecus: The leaderst familiant armibuted the foundation of the control o taith, that the image or itatie, within "28 or wood, but on the outline girt an over: in 18 and other activation and before cited, doth infifte to be true: a where he maketh a large defeription of the fame: Cederana affirment, that this image was the workmanlip of Brystde, or, Brystde, as I had arther reade with Firmains, Clemen Alexandrians, Calamella: and was the workmanlip of Brystde, or, Brystde, as I had arther reade with Firmains, Clemen Alexandrians, Calamella: and Filmy, who writted that he was one of the foure that canced the Manfielum, that is, the tombe of Manfielus king of Ceris, made Filmy, who writted that he was one of the foure that canced the Manfielum, that is, the tombe of Manfielus king of Ceris, made by his wife Artemifis. It was inhibited by proclamation, That no Cyptesse tree should be taken from hence, or cut downe, by his write arremija. It was minorice by proclamation, a train to Special tree includes the state monitoring, or us do so not do so and at wholocute thould fell any of them, was to be grieuously punished by an ad made by Theodogus the Emperodicate the representation. These Cyptell tereses were preference there, as a bildy state writersh, in memory of Cypariffus, a yong man of Affyria, turned into this tree. Suidar recordesh, that this place was the nation foile of Them the Philosopher and Stoicke, who wrote a defence to this tree. Suidar recordesh, that this place was the nation foile of Them the Philosopher and Stoicke, who wrote a defence to this tree. to this tree. Annual reconcerns that I have read in fome good authour, whole name I have forgotten, that there was one of socrates. I doe also remember, that I have read in fome good authour, whole name I have forgotten, that there was one of the Sibylla's borne here. Amniunus telleth of a monfter borne here, as he himselfe both faw with his eies, and heard with of the Suppar some nere. Animann tention of all the suppar some nere, animann some suppar some nere is and two very bis cares from the relation of others: namely, of achide haning two mouthes, two extent, a learned, four circle, and two very bis cares from the relation of Alicolan Damafenns, that from Paras, a King of India, form of little cares. In Strato I find recorded from the relation of Alicolan Damafenns, that from Paras, a King of India, morror nuce eares. In Serious a mode reconcessimilities retained or Accounts transparents, tractional variety, a single mode extraine Artholidations came hither to Angelous Celar. Proposition in the fecond book of his Perinia from the original profession of the Angelous Epiphanic did once Confessible king of Perina did here facinities to the Nymphes. With what pompe and traine Antischus Epiphanic did once Confessible king of Perina did here facinities to the Nymphes. With what pompe and traine Antischus Epiphanic did once come to this place, what shewes and bankers he made here, as also one Grypus at another time, if any man be desirous to see, berhim reade Athenaus his fifth and tenth books, and I doubt but he will greatly woonder. Of this Daphne, I would to God rectitureace average has the same term pooks, and a count our new in greatly woonner. Other samme, would to sode that work of Protagaride, which he wrote of the Daphnenfan Player, Fealts, and Affembles, whereof Athenas maketh neutron in his fourth book expected the with that or action written by Libanius the Sophitter, which InLas in his cpiffes tpeatestion in his fourth book expected the with that or action written by Libanius the Sophitter, which InLas in his cpiffes tpeatestion in the procure to his historic affirmed that he wrote the historic states are the same and ties of this Daphne in Hexameter verse. I sayd before out of Tatitus that Germanicus Casar kept his Court in this forrest, in whom, at this day in the 11 booke of his Annals, we reade these words: His tomb: was at Antioch, where his corps was burnt : his court he held at Epidaphne, in which place he ended his dayes. Here for Epidaphne I reade Daphne, or, at Daphne : For of Epidaphne, for the name of a place, I finde no mention in any hiltory, befide in Pliny, in his one and twentieth chapter of his fifth booke, where the half the lew ords: A statistical libers, Edglaphus cognominate as it this were a lynonyme or equivalent to Admission; yet being indeed as corrupt and fally written as that other, and ought to be thus amended. Anticidate libera apad Daphnen, Antioch by Daphne is free. That this is true, Strabo, Plutarch, Ammian, and others do fufficiently tellifie, as we have the wed more at large in the fecond edition of our Geographicall treasure, in the word ANT 10 CRIA.

Of the first FOVNDATION and

ORDER of the GERMANE EMPIRE in the West.

THE FIRST TABLE.



Fire that I v I v v C A E A I had by cominnall warre appealed aim off all the fe broiles and leditions quarels which for occurance yearse paled had much troubled the Romane thate, and had lem Pompey and those other vafortunate management of the pale of the p

places, where the died, in the year 90,0 after the building that to a flow government in the Senat houle wounded him in three & semity feueral places, where the died, in the year 90,0 after the building of the use of the contribution of the length of the place of the places of the what focus in former times we most beautiful and glorious, the Romane citizen is compelled to forfake that ancient and famous talle fol long entioned by them, and by means of this for incorrectable a dammage the name of an Emperour was forcer to an fined out of Italy. The cafethus Italian will be Romanes, etchewing of all helpes abones, and in vaine expecting the famous from the Greeks, who for their Empire contended them, these nody with Conflaminospley the Pope of Rome for defence of the Church was forced in this great different contract and of Charles, king of the Fankes, who alreavas due to the proper of Rome for defence of the Church was forced in this great different contract and of Charles, king of an accord Christian religion to the Fankes, who alreavas due the test language of the Part of the Rome of t adulted the Hamons, and at left with commanil was for afficked them that they were neutral read bloog gather head agains. The Normanes, Freines, Danes, Angels, Saxons, and other modelling his woodcristilly vexed and weakened. Haming on all idea greatly enlarged his Enpire, and for the space of lower centre years (seased the Gerpen, he woodcristilly vexed and weakened. Haming on all idea greatly enlarged his Enpire, and for the space of lower centre with the space of the contract of the process of the Clarkes, the digit y and relief of the Empire remained not amongst the Germane without continual warres and bloodfield. The third is a special point of the contract of the Empire remained not amongst the Germane without continual warres and bloodfield. The space of the Clarkes he give y and relief of the Empire remained not amongst the German without continual warres and bloodfield. The space of the Clarkes he give y and relief of the Empire of the Clarkes have been all advanced by the German was all and the property of the German was all and the space of the Clarkes have been and desired the space of the Clarkes have been all and the space of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the space of the Clarkes have been all and the space of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been and the contract of the Clarkes have been all and the contract of the Clarkes have been and the contract of the Cl HESSEN, the Earles of LVCHTENEVEG, and of ALSATIA. are Earles Provinciall; the other Foure, MEIDENEVEG, NVEVELEG, RENECK, and STOMEVEG, are Earles Machallor of the field.



Of the FOVNDATION and

ORDER of the GERMANE EMPIRE in the West.

THE SECOND MAPPE.



It rothe Fourth, or, as fome hause written, 0 x rother Third, of whom twee hause floken in the former Mapper, wnderflanding plate Gregory the Fifth, 1900 or flowine, whom he had not long fine promoted to that dignity, was driven to sure filled the second of the second

rours fouldiers made against him, at length yeeldeth the castle and himselfic to Oct who pretently com-mandeth Crefcentius the authour of this commotion to have his eies put out, his nofecut off, and to be caried on horsebacke round about the towne with his face to the horfetaile: This being done his fundement was to have his hands and feet to be cut off, and at the about une towne wan in acce to me noise characterists. It is seing cone in a magement was to make in his name and teet to be cont, and at it is owness end to the hinged you not printing you must have been been a fine to the printing was to pitfull you cont, and at it is gle him from top to on. Moreouse Poin olin, the value, being displaced, Gregory yelda and maintained by Otto, the Emperous authority chinghest printing the printin led. Then Gregory to requite the kindnesse of the Emperour and his Germanes, and with all that he might sufficiently reuenge himfelle of the Romanes for the intolerable wrongs that they had done vnto him, confuleth with the Emperoru abour a new law and forme of election of the Emperoru, to be made by the Princes of Germany, that this choice might only and for euer remaine in their power, and againethat they should alwaies choose one of their corporation or body, as it were, vnto that dignity, which custome remaineth euen to these our daies duely kept and observed. By vertue of this their choice, he is by and by vpon that their election to becalled only, CARSAR and KING OF THE ROMANES, but having received the Imperial diademe from the hands of the Pope, he was ever after to beare the title of IMPERATOR AVOYSTYS. But before the cordinances were published, Otto calling together the Princes and States of Germany, shewed them how confusedly and diforderly the choice and election of the Emperor had hithereto beene made, and how many there have beene, which have affaied by all meanes poffible to preferre their friends and kinsfolke vnto that dignity, which thing cannot but in continuance of time, breed great diffention and danger to the Christian commonwealth: and that it were therefore good that fome of the Princes of Germanie were chofen, which might haue the whole power and authority of this election; and withall admonifhent them, that the fewer there were of those Electours, so much lesse the contention authority of this execution, and within authorities the third in the property of the execution of the period of the property of the execution of the period of the property of the execution of the period of the period of the Empire, for that they of all other belt linew what was good for the body and first of that kingdome and empire. All men generally listing of that couries and counself by the improposed, the Emperour and the Pope nominated wrothern first, three cecleful that II Printers, bithops of Germany, which they wished might be the Lord Chiefe Chancellours. of the Empire, to wit, The billop of Manse, for all matters in Germany : The billop of Colen, for Italy; The billop of Trier, for France;

To the let hey adioined Foure Secular Princes, which should in all things aid the Emperour, attend you his perion, and that should acknowledge him for their Lord and Monarch of the World : viz. The Duke of Saxony, Sword bearer to his Maiefty, fignifying that hee is the fountaine of Iuftice: The Marquesse of Brancenburgh, Lord Great Chamberlaine: The County Palatine of Rhein, Sewer; and The King of Bohemia, Cup-bearer: thefe were to attend upon the Emperour and to gard his person. By these the King of the Romans was cholen, the Cæsar (or he that was next to be Emperour) was appointed: in their hands the whole right, interest and authority of choosing that king resided, lest any man heereafter, as heerecofore had beene vsuall, should challenge this dignity with himselfe as due by inheritance from his ancestours. Charles the Fourth many yeares after this comprised this instrument or act into a bullion or tablet of gold, which to this day is extant, wherein hee explaned enery particular more expressy and fignificantly. It is reported that this ordinance was decreed upon, and made in the yeare of Grace 1001 and did much discontent the Frenchmen, who tooke it heinoully as a great indignity offered vinto them. Yet beside these there were then, and afterward in succedent ages were, made many and sundry other ordinances and decrees in the Romane Empire, and duters other Offices appointed and erected for the state and and linery orner organizes and occrees in the normane impire; and undersource times approximate another form Liner, forme Surgeraues, Fource Earles, Fource Ear Rutticks, all which offices we have expressed in their true characters in these two mappes appointed for that purpose only. Norwithstanding other Emperours following, not content with these constitutions and ordinances, have daiely made new Dukes and Harles, yea and many that were but Earles before they have advanced to the title and honour of Dukes. To these forenamed dignaties, that they might, as much as was possible, strengthen the state of the Empire, they have adjoined certaine other new officers, to wit these they might, as much was possible, strengthen the state of the Empire, they have adioined certaine other new officers. To with the which follow: Four H 10 a Marsa at 2, as gapenheim, Galich, Messign 2, and Pussible Process of the 200 at 200 the same authour, he shalbe satisfied to his full content. Item Charles the Fourth, Emperour of Germany did make besides these many other constitutions. When the Emperour futeth in his Maiesty and chaire of Estate then the Archbishop of Trier stretch ouer against him, the Archbishop of Mentz vpon his right hand, and the Archbishop of Colen on his lest: The King of Bohemia taketh his feat vpon the right hand of the Archbishop, and by him the County palatine of Rhein placeth himselfe, the Duke of Saxony sitterh vponthe left hand of the Archbishop, and by him the Marquesse of Brandenburgh. But of these offices, diwers authours do write diverfly; wherefore it being not our purpose to make a large discourse of this matter, we send the Reader, for surther satisfaction heerin, to the forenamed Sebattian Muniter and other Historiographers of Germany, who have handled this argument more amply.





Olem Saxonio Duc Olemis st filus a principus Germanis Imperator Roma dictus, a Gregorio V pontif. Max. consanguinto fuebruno anteo Verbe politire Quare Otto irravum plenus maximis copie Italiam inpressuois Roman capit. Cresentium consulem dissofo aubtorne cum fui Copit. Copie politire Quare Otto irravum plenus maximis copie Italiam inpressuois Roman capit. Cresentium consulem dissofo aubtorne cum fui Copit. Copie politire Quare Otto irravum plenus maximis copie Italiam inpressuois Roman capit. Cresentium consulem dissofo aubtorne cum fui Copit. Copie politire Quare prepis autorne college at lalas, transfer suntificial impiratoris impiratoris maximis competitude a Germanis cinter Germanis quapue propter dectoriem nomiqual dissonsianti diffuse apud autoritar diginal Imperatoris posses septem Germanis Principle principal control in consultation autoritario diginal principal prossi septem Germanis Principle principal control in consultation autoritario diginal principal consultation autoritario diginal principal marculation mundi dictus faction bec asserunt salitus reflemantication september of the consultation autoritario diginal consultati

Nomina 4 Comitum et Militum Imperij superius omissa, hic legenda ponimus

4 Comites Imperij. Swartzeburgesis, Clivensis, Ciliæ, et Sabaudiæ.

ponimus 4 Milites Imperij Andelato, Meldingenjis, Strongendoch, Frauwéberg.



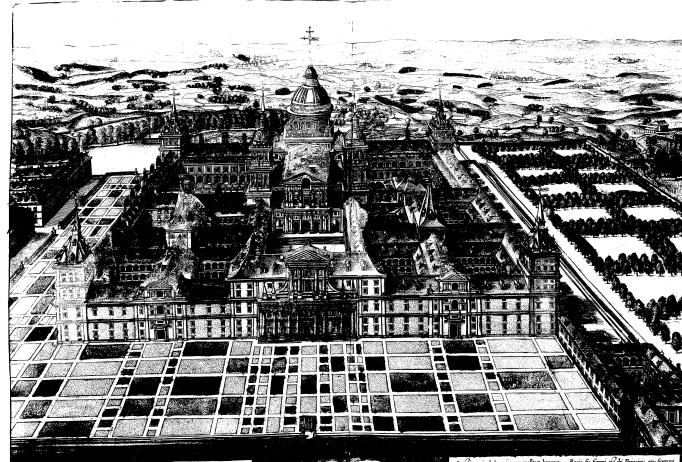
The KINGS MONASTERY

of Saint Laurence, for Friars of the order of Saint Hierome, in Escuriall in Spaine.



Ld flories do much talke of feuen wonders of the World, whereof hitherto it hath much bragged, yet Ald flories do much talke of feuen wonders of the World, whereof hishern oit hash much bragged, yet notwithflanding they, flich is the murability of fortune) at this day are all confiamed, and by trade of time, brought to nothing, to that now there tenaineth not any monument or mention of them at all. This our age alio hath certaine wonders and fit ange things equal for fiperiout to the molt of those. Spaine, amongift other, hath a most flately and prince(by building, a worthy worke of the Catholite King, office of the day of the certaine to hely and religious vies; to wit, a Church, not fuch as that was in finite cost and charges confectated to hely and religious vies; to wit, a Church, not fuch as that was in Affa, formetime dedicated to the Ephesian Diana, and at last fet on fire and defacted by Herofitanus, but one ag orgeous and fingmouses as that, confectated to Sain Laurence, that readous Marry and glory of the Spanish nation, of whom they crake fo much. The cause of the dedication, a sthey fay, was a vow. For the visities were one Sain Churinot, in the Metroolistican and chiefe city of Vermandois, vndertaken by the

as gongeous aniumnyumous as mis, connectated to Joann, Laurence, in the Europe Prince of the decidention, as sub-play, was no gongeous aniumnyumous as mis, connectated to Joann, Laurence, in the Europe Prince of the decidention, as sub-play, was a wow. For it could be the control of the theory the fector of Vermandois, vinderasken by the Gought between the Frenchema and the Burgundians, in the year of our Lord 1577. Voon the tenth day of Augult, in which the flower of chiualite and chiefe Nobility of France being flain and outercome, the videov per dain was missing to the state of the control of the control of the control of the prince of the control of the building. The Friars which do inhabite and polifie thefe Monafteries are of the order of Saint Hierome, who very demoutly enerly day atmost of the clocke in the quite of that Church of fing Pfalmes and power that prairies to Almighty God for the health and ayarune of the clocke in the quite of that Church of fing Pfalmes and power cuttheir prairies to Almighty God for the health and preference in the Professor of the Church of the Pfalmes and power cuttheir prairies to Almighty God for the health and preference in the Professor and Readers of Dinniny, Philosophy and other liberal licenser; but also for the Cholars and Rudents of the fame of the Professor and Readers of Dinniny, Philosophy and other liberal licenser; but also for the Cholars and Rudents of the fame of the Professor of the Profes up by a broad paire of flaires to go into the Clurch, and from thence you come vnto another floore, which leaded to othe croffle entry which is before the Church, from whence they of the Monaftery go one way, shole of the Colledge another way, into the church, the contraction of and the ypper Quite is as many foor higher, then the Church it felfe. The floor is laid checkerwife with white marble and a kind of halde (long, in like maner as the floores of the outer and inner Quites are: Here are to be feen editors and fundy Sentice books blacke (floor, in like maner as the floores of the outer and inner Quites are: Here are to be feen editors and fundy Sentice books had with the properties of the control of the con



AD PHILIPPVM II. HISPANIA RVM ETC.REGEM CATHOLICVM.

Michaelis weeder Hagen Astronog carmen. Cesareas moles, atty alta polatia Region Ne pollhac Lation, aut Grecia salec cours; Pramules, et aquadulus, mun Amphibeara, Es Cerca veterus Incipia Roma premat; Pricas Pales Illast util Maracala Munica Nam facinat nostra al Jecula, projea nini;

Vous crim Helperie Rex Maximus III. Philippus Miracila experients omnia condic opus; in Miracila experients omnia condic opus; in Miracila experient special experience and experient special experience special experience and experient special experience special experience and experience special experience specia



Sould operis dudom essernos molitur honores; Quo maine sittà liu Maximuse Orbis habet. Is Collegiam cim Augullum Regogle diomit. Laurenti Jacrum, tompus in omne, tità ; Coj cerso numero prasunt Herrosymiam: O felix Ordo, o corda, facrata Deo. Non eff hie alian qili Maqii Spouse Sionantis; Manes I ate. Dei terribulisque locus: Ef vivi Matchius, et Maqqiiyentia Regia Prodiga, unexhauftas et bene fundit opes,

Renie lie format of the Principie, aten figurent Numero, o qualite ploriet quade deve to specific proposed to the proposed to the con-ference of the proposed to the proposed Anythere ingrained specific proposed to Minchem Mandy folks et ille fact. Marke anima proposed to the principe to the Marke anima proposed to the principe to the Bage anterio of place tiples and proposed to lega anterio of place tiples and proposed to the Qua ruft tam Magno houl Profile tenta fores.

they goe into the chappell which is spon the Northfide of the church, where divers pretious reliques of Saints are kept inclosed in they goe into the chappell which is vpoor the North fide of the church, where duters pretious requires to Jamis are kept inclofed in their destrail chefts and boxes. Such another there is for all the world vpoor the South fide. Hardby the high late there is a little roome moft richly adorned, where the holy common insi administred. Within this roome by the high alter there is a clofer, where the Earth is they and reforced, be out most laterably with feuer pillars, of the best infiger, and the fatures of the twelve Apolitics, as the Sacrament skept and reforced, for our most flateshy with feuer pillars, of the best flat and parted (ryflat), which they call Crystall could be roughly a course might desire. The Doores of this boffer metal double pill and laid outer with each This most instant. curiouity wrongst as arte migrateuite. Inc Doores of tills coret made on increat and purest Crystail, winchtney call Crystail of the mountaines are enclosed and hanged in certaine hinges of call metral double gilt and laid out with gold. This work is thought of the mountaine, are encoused and nanged in certaine images or carriers and the property of the most curious and artificial that elewhere is to be from in all the world. The furnoyer and farmous architect of this building, to be the most curious and artincial that enewhere is to be terminatine worst. The turneyov and ramous arcinizer of mis building, Malter learnes Trezzo, was fixe whole yeares at the least in cutting and polithing of the iasper which was weld in this work onely. Moreover the high plant is a worke as could and curious as this, made in like maner of iasper and marble, and garnished with fundry moreover the high plant is a worke as could and curious as this, made in like maner of iasper and marble, and garnished with fundry

ate y precures and tratues. The Monas trains, or place of refidence for the monkes and frians, hath a very goodly *Steeple* wherein due hang a fine ring of THE OF ONA TEXTS, or place of reudence for the anomacs and mass, many very goodly oregize wherein one mang a fine ting of Bels, with a Clorke and Dull, with an Index thewing the Naturall and Plantary howese. The Wardrope, Hall or Roome where the flarely pictures and flarues. net, with a case and man, with an inner newing the coatman and reacting provides the various persons to ome where the monkes and fines do vie to dine and fuppe, with the fixtel, are most goodlify built with Sollers, Galleties and Walkes. Moreouser nonxes and thus do the to time and uppersonable practices and daily read in the middle forbis fuques is a very fine garden most artificiate is a faire Closifer or Square, where publike practices are daily read in the middle forbis fuques is a very fine garden most artificiate to the process of the process neere is a time clotter or oquare, where public practs are unity tead in the innovation square is a very une garden most armi-cially disided into beds and cursous knots. In the middeft of it is a goodly piece of worke, built eight fquare in maner of a temple, crainy dissided into been and currous knots. In the institute of the bed property works, usual eight square in maner of a tempte, with founcines of the bed infer. To this Cloffer is adjoining the Chapter houle, with another roome very like vinto it. The Seas with rouncames of the Dear Japon. A Double Rounci is amounting the Chaptersones, with amount adoptive very incevation. The Dears of the monks are round about by the fides: but the Seat of the Priour doth farre excell the reft; a famous piece of worke made of otter monacture round about by the lates a but the Season the a transformation that the sum of the marine, guerrousty is one with promoss and transmity and transmit and the first small the Liberall Sciences protrainteed. At the feet is 185, foot long, and 32, foot broad. It hash three lundre roomes in the first small the Liberall Sciences protrainteed. At the feet is 103.100x10mg, and 34.100x10mg. At the state of the sta Parchment books, wherein all manner of living creatures that are in all the whole world, elsewhereto be feene, are most curiouslie drawen and expetited in their true and linely colours. In the Second are onely manufeript Latine, Greeke and Hebrew books of Diuniversant experience in their true annumery curous. In the beginning of every booke is fet the picture and counterfet of the authour of the fame. In like maner the third rooms is unity. In the beginning of coast of book is not the potential and different argument in diners languages, to wit, Historio graphers, Po-furnished only with manuscript copies of fundrie writers, and different argument in diners languages, to wit, Historio graphers, Poes Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their aues, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. Thefe alio haue, where they might possibly be gotten, the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. The laboratory and the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. The laboratory and the linely portraitures and counterfets of their auest, Mathematicians &c. The laboratory and the laborato uing fometime beene Ambaffadour for Charles the fifth, Empreour of Rome, vinto the Venetians, received from the High country of Greece a hip full of manufcript Greeke copies: fo that excepting the Varieane in Rome, which is the Popes Library, there is not, as most menthinke, a more stately and better surnished library then this in all Europe.

I come now to the Valves siry, and the Kinos Palaces, both which are vpon the North fide. In the Valves siry there are three feutrall Schooles or Hals, where the three most famous and worthy artes Distinity, Law and Physicke are read by their there are intercuerant schoolers or mais, where the three most ramous and wortny arress training, Letward replace are read by fluid fourful and proper Lecturers, befide the other liberall Sciences which together with them are there taught and expounded wrothe yonger fort of fludents. To this is adioined a Free Schoolefor Grammar feholars, with fundry other courty ards, and hals or dining

The PALACE is folicuse, that from thence you may eafily goe vito the Church, the Colledge and monaltery. It were along difcourfe particularly to deferibe the feueral logings of the King, the Ambaffadours, Comprouders, Chamberlaines, Noblemens, oncourte particularly to describe the federal foughts of the Rings and Photomers, Comproducts, Lauriortaines, Voolentiers, Penfoners, Yeomen of the guard and other Officers belonging to the Court. The Kings Gallery openeth toward the North fide of Penfoners, Yeomen of the guard and other Officers belonging to the Court. The Kings Gallery openeth toward the North fide of Penfoners, Yeomen of the guard and other Officers belonging to the Court. The Kings Gallery openeth toward the North fide of Court fide of the do. Which picture doth fo lucilly express the whole story and curry thing in it as it was done, as it is wonderful. It she whole story and curry thing in it as it was done, as it is wonderful. It she whole thought the whole story and curry thing in it as it was done, as it is wonderful. It she went in what order, and how the maine battell was fer, where the Horsemen, the Footmen, the Pickmen, the Targeters, the Archers, which then were in great request, did fland, and how and where they feuerally charged the enemy. This piece of worke was made at the commandement of Philip the fectoral, king of Spaine, by an old patterned rawen in a piece of linner cloth of an hundred and thirtie foot long, found in the old Towre of Segoita, which was firld drawen at that time that this battell was fought. Moreouer you the Eaft and South fides of this building there is a most goodly and pleafant Garden, which is an hundred foot broad, and is fet out and beautified with dinerte knots, rare hearbs, floures and fountaines. To this garden is adioined an Orchard planted and fet with all maner of trees. Within the precinds of this monaftery there are more then forty fountaines. Such is the wonderfull number of Keies ner or trees. Vinding the precincts of this monatory tractage that there is a feueral and proper Officer for to looke to them and Lookes about this house, which do amount wito certaine thousands, that there is a feueral and proper Officer for to looke to them only, called . The mafter of the Keies. The former of the monattery is four-figure , and energy (de stwo hundred and twenty oney, cance, a ne matter of the release. In a forme of the monantery is fourte ignare, and curst not stew of unforce and eventy fourte pales long; only that fide except that is next to the Pallace, which of purpose was made florter then the other three, that the compasse or external forme of the Abbey might represent the fathion of the square of a gridion, for that S. Laurence, to whom this house was dedicated, was broiled to death your a gridion. The Monkes which are in number three hundred, and as I haue she wed before of the order of S. Hierome, do inhabite not paft the third part of this whole building. Their yearly renews do amount to 35000. Duckets. The other part of the reueneweethey doe beflow you the king and his family. That I may conclude, it is furto 35000. Duckets. The other part or the reuenewesting doe below you the sing and its rampy. A last 1 may conclude, it is included with formary Hals., Parlours, Chambers and other clotes and roomes for necessary vies in an bouse, that there is roome inough to emertaine and lodge four e Kings and their Courts at once, to that it may worthily challenge the full place amongst the greatest miracies of the whole world.

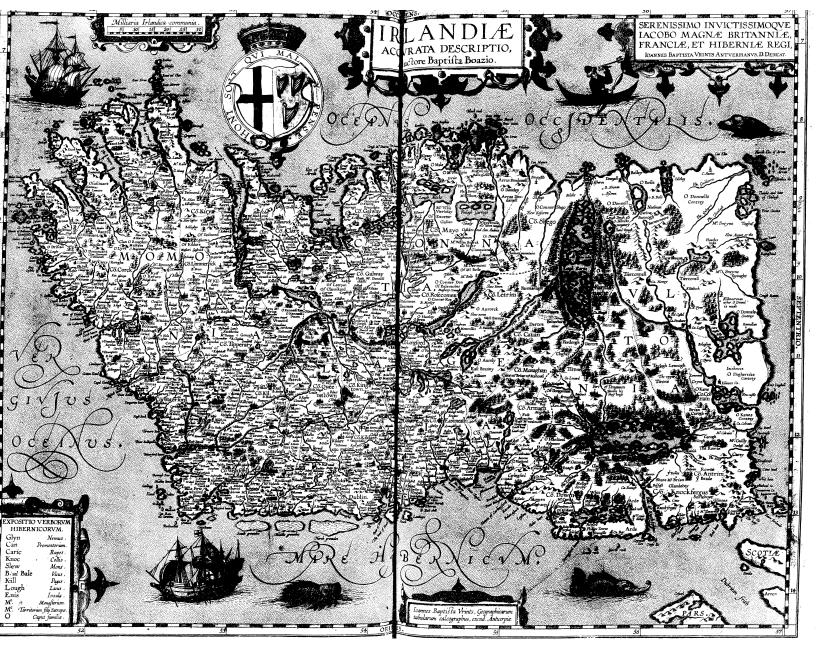
FINIS.

R E L



Iraldus Cambrenfis, a good Writer, that liued in the time of Henry the Second, & wrote aboue 400 yeeres fince, describeth IRELAND on this maner: HIBERNIA, saith he, post Britanper five possibility activities a set of the un nauigatione, collateralem habet: Britanniam Maiorem, ab Oriente: Solum Oceanom, ab Occidente: Ab Aquium munganora, seman dierum welyhoo curfu , borealium infularum maxima Iflandia iacet. That is : I r. r.-

LAND, the greatest iland of the world but Britaine, lieth in the maine sea, distant Westward from Wales about a dayes faile : but betweene Vitter and Gallaway, a prouince of Scotland, the Sea is not much more than halie fo faire ouer. The promontories, capes, or for lands (as you please to call them) of both these countries, may very easily, in a bright sunne-shinie day, from hence be seene and descried; yet these more plainer, those, by reason they are sarther off, more obscurely. Of all the ilands of Europe this lieth farthest into the West. Vpon the South side it hath Spaine, distant from it about three dayes and three nights faile. Vpon the East lieth Great Britaine. On the West side of it is nothing but the valt Ocean (ea. Vpon the North, three daies journey off, lieth Island, which of all the Northren iles is by farre the greatest. Againe, a little beneath he addeth: Hibernia quanto à cetero & communi Orbe terrarum semota, & quafi Alter Ore Is esse dignossitur: tanto rebus quibusdam, solito nature cursu, incognitis, quasi peculiaris ciusdom NATV-RAE THESAVRYS, the infigura of pretiofura ful feereta repofurit, offe videtur. Looke by how much Ireland is difioyned from the reft of the knowen world, and in that respect is commonly holden to be as it were ANOTHER WORLD: 60, for certaine things, by the common course of Nature, to others vinknowen, it seemeth to be a speciall and peculiar Treasurie or STOREHOUSE OF NATURE, where it hath bestowed and layed up her most excellent and rarest secrets. Orosius (and Isidore from him) reporteth, That Ireland is much lesse than England, but by reason of the situation, and temperature of the aire here, it is generally more sertile than England. Yea and reuerend Beda, our countryman, he sayth, That the aire in Ireland is more healthfull and cleare than it is in England. (Hiberniam tum aëris falubritate, qu'am sérenitate multum Britannise pressare.) Yet Giraldus denieth the latter. For (layth he) as France for thinnesse and clearnesse of the aire doth far excell England, so England for the same doth as far excell Ireland. For, this is certaine, the farther you go Eastward, looke by how much the aire is more subtile, pure and thinne, fo much is it more fierce, tharpe and piercing. On the contrary, the farther you go toward the South and Well parts of the world, by how much the aire is more thicke, cloudy and foggy, by so much it is more temperate, kinde and healthfull. For this countrey, lying in the midst indifferently seated betweene frozen Island, and parched Spaine, and by that meanes getting a meane temperature betweene hot and cold, aswell in respect of that temperature and holefommesse of the aire, is a most goodly & fertile iland. The champion fields do yeeld great store of corne; the mountaines do feed many heards of cattell, the woods affoord many Deere and other kind of wild beafts, the lakes and riuers great variety and plenty of good fish. Yet the soile of this iland is better for Pastorage than Arable-ground; for Graffe than Corne. Multam fruges in Hibernia, faith he, plurimam in culmis, minorem in granis sprin promittunt. Abunde fatis & campi vestiuntur, & borrea farciuntur, sola verò granaria destituantur. Here their corne, as long as it is in the grasse (ior Elbermia I read horbst) is maruellous good, but much better it feemeth to be when it is shot vp and spindled, only it faileth when it commeth to the threshing, then it is seldome found to be easily. In the field it maketh a goodly shew, yea ordinarily it is as thicke as may stand upon the ground, their barnes are crammed sull and mowed up to the top, only their garners are empty. Thus farre Giraldus: and because we have handled the generall description of this iland in another place of this our worke, we will conclude this discourse with a briefe description of some sew of their cities and principall townes, as we have learned of that worthy gentleman Richard Stanihurst, this countreyman bredde and borne. DVBLIN, fituate vpon the river Liffe, in the countie of Dublin, the Metropolitan and chiefe citie not only of Leynster, but also of all Ireland, for goodly faire buildings, multitude of people, civility, for sweet aire and situation, doth as farre excell all the other cities of this ile, as the lofty cyprefle doth the lowest shrubs. The Cathedrall church of S. Patricks was first founded by John Cinim Archbishop of Dublin, in the yere of our Lord God 1197. That great and goodly strong (aftle was built by Henry Loundres Archbishop also of Dublin, about the yere of our Lord 1220. This city is very ancient, and was in Ptolemeys time (as learned men thinke) called (mitas Eblana, The city Eblan. The next city in order and dignity is WATERFORD, a well gouerned towns, and one that hath been alwaies faithfull to England. It is very populous and ciuill, and (for that the hauen here is far better and more fate than that of Dublin) much reforted vnto for trade and trafficke, by merchants of forren countreys. The streets of it are very narrow and darke. Here no cutthroat-lewish vsurer is permitted to vse his diuellish occupation, that is, as Cato sayd, to kill men, or to liue by the sweat of other mens browes. The third is LIMMERICK, which in regard of the goodly river Shenyn whereupon it is leated and standeth, as also for the commodious situation of the same, might justly challenge the first place. For this river is the greatest and goodliest of all Ireland, whose depth and channell is such, that not with standing the city standeth at the least threescore miles from the maine sea, yet ships of great burden doe come vp euen to the towne walles: besides that it is woonderfully stored with great variety of fresh fish. King John did like the situation of this city so well, that he caused there a goodly castle and saire bridge to be built. The last and least is Corck, situate upon the river Leigh. This haven is one of the best in all Ireland, and therefore the citizens are very wealthy and great merchants. These three latter are all within the province of Mounster. But if thou desirest a larger discourse of these particulars, I wish thee to repaire to the foresayd authour Richard Stanihurst, he shall



G L A

Thelleof GREAT BRITAIN, as itstood about

the time of the entrance of the Normans, described by Nubimsu the Arabian.

The second section of the seuenth Climate.



N this fecond part of the feuenth Climate we comprehend a part of the 'Ocean fea, where 'E n o L A n D, which is a very great iland, in forme and faftion not much yolike to a 'Storkes head, itandeth apart from the relt of the world. In this lland; there are many 'populous Cities well inhabited, fteepe Hilles, running Waters, and goodly Champion grounds. Heere it is alwaies Winter. The neerest of maine land vnto it is Wady-flant, in the prouince of Flanders. Betweene this lland and the Continent, the passage is about * twelue miles ouer. Amongst the cities of this ile,

which are in the outmost borders of it Westward, and in the entrance of the narrowest place thereof, is the citie SIMSETER, which is distant from the fea twelue miles. From this citie vnto the citie GORHAM, by the sea shore, are threescore miles. Item, from the citie Subseter, vnto the outmost border of the iland Westward, are " three hundred and source ore miles. From it also vnto the hauen *DARTERMOVTH, are four effore miles. Then from thence ynto the *LANDSEND called Commellia, are an hundred miles. From the citie Stheter vinto the citie SALEBVRES within the land, Northward, are threescore miles. Item, from the citie Gorham vnto the liberties of the citie HANTONA, which standeth vpon a Greeke that falleth into the sea, are fine and twentie miles off: into this creeke there runneth from the East part thereof the riner of 'Hynfeter. From 'WYNSETER vnto Salebares, Westward, are fortie miles. From Hantona vato the citie 'S HOR HAM, are threefcore miles. This citie is neere the fea. From it, along by the sea coast, vnto the city "HASTINGES, are fitty miles. From it, following the shore Eastward, vnto the citie" DVBRIS, are fewenty miles. This city is at the head of the "passage whereby they passe from England vinto the maine Continent on the other fide ouer against it. From the citie Dubra vinto the citie LVMDRES, vpland, are forty miles. This city standeth vpon a great river which falleth into the sea between the city Dubris and the city GIARNMOVTH. From which city Giarmnouth vnto the city TAR-GHIN are fourefore and ten miles. This city Targhinnifeth vp higher into the countrey about the space of ten miles. From the city Targhin vnto the city A GRIMES, vpon the fea coast, are fourefoore miles. From the city Giarnmouth aforefayd the fea bendeth all at once Northward, in maner of a circle. And from the citie Agrimes afore-named vato the citie * EPHRADIK are fourescore miles. This city is farre from the occan fea, hard ypon the borders of the iland of Scotia, which is notwithstanding joyned to the ile Euge land. From the citie Ephradik vnto the fall of the river of * Wysks are an hundred and forty miles. * This WYSKA is a fortification vpon that river, vp higher into the countrey, from the sea twelve miles. From the citie Agrimes, before-mentioned, vnto the city NICOLA, vpland, are an hundred miles. A * river diuideth this citie in the middelt, and runneth from it vnto the citie Agrimes, and so ypon the South fide of it falleth into the fea, as we have fayd before. From Nicola an vpland citie vnto the city Ephralik, are likewife fourescore and ten miles. From thence, vnto the citie D V N E L M A, are fourescore miles Northward, vpland, and farre from the fea. Betweene the coaft of the Wild of Scatta, vnto the coaft of the ile IRELAND, are two dayes saile, Westward. From the coast of the ile England, vnto the iland DANAS, but one dayes faile. From the coast of Scotia, Northward, vnto the iland ROSLANDA, are three dayes faile. From the coast of the ile Roslanda, Eastward, to the ile "ZANBAGA, are twelue miles. The length of the ile Roslanda is 'foure hundred miles: the bredth of it, where it is broadelt, is but an hundred and fifty miles.

Annotations, by the Translatour, vponsome particulars, for the better helpe and direction of the Reader.

THe Arabicke Goography, imprinted at Rome, in the serve of our Lord 1923, fetour by Baptift Raymund, at the coff and charge of the most lituations Prince Ferdinand Medices, Granual Dake of Tildene in Itale, a bursan Abridgement of a greater works minded.

As because the server of the control of the server of the serv



the great Divine calleth it, Mare mognum, & naviganiibus horrendum, The Great lea, hideous and searcfull to Sailours and sea faring men: whereupon it was in former times thought to be a mixed on treange wonder for any man to palle their leasn the dead of Winter, as Julius Firmicus (northe Altrologer but another a Chrillian) in his Tractate of the errour of profane religions dedicated to the Emperours Confiance and min, far mongen un anoune a unitmon) mons statestic utilization of possine rengions occurate to the empelous occura-Constantius, in the few world soft planty teach or st. styrmen (gadaxte fallism of shapsand, no feet) instinents of seniorite tradit catalifus Oceans Britan-nici, fab remu orders. In English thus much; in Winter (which never herercolore was knowen to have beene cone, nor ever shall be done hereafter) by ftrength of men and fturdy oares you cut the raging fourges of the British Ocean. Thus farre out of M. Camdens Britannia, to whom you are beholding also for that which followeth.

you are chelolding, a lo lor that which followesh.

Meddeture, as the Spaniards, Italians and French do callit, that is, England, or The Angles land (lo named by Egbert, king of the Well-Saxons, about the year of our Lord 80.0) so if the chree the greateft, most ferrile & foundhing kingdome of this whole it is earlier to the whole. Neither is this any thange thing, not vide by any othere for Fire Angles and Marlainus, that adopted based Aphabetical References of Critics, Places, Mountaines and Rusers, to Carls Commentaires, doch part Angland Inflation and Angles Inflation. The Ile England and The Ile of England, of Pittamium, Divinition. Such is the manuel-loss greatened to this liand, that when it was firld effected by the Romans, they thought it almost well worry the name of A LITELYS OR. BIS. Another world. And he that made the Panegyricke oration to Conftantius, written that Iulius Cæfar, who first discourred it to the Romans, A LIVIM fo ORBINTERRAND foriffers reperify, tentemagnization arbitratus, venneuromofuja Oceans, fed complexa Oceanson widertus, del dwire vito his friends, that he had found Another World's happoint fet to be of hat wonderfull greatmentle, that it could not possibly be interested and foliated in the fed part to that the that for are remote frounds fooding, like as Thule, it was by poets and other ancient writers, intituled Vitima Britannia, Great Britaine, the farthest part of the world Northward.

Almanns, In Auren is a towle called of the Latines, Strathium, an Offrich; as Gerardus Cremonenfis, his interpretour, understandeth the word; and indeed the South part of the ile; the fea falling in betweene Wales and Cornwall, doth represent the necke and head of forth der hie way di and mided hie Soulh part of their let, the let alains (filted hie and the Arman) and Cormally, and the representation has described which their alains (filted hie and the Arman) and the representation of t in Scotland, 704 miles. So that by this account the circuit and compafe of Britaine is 1836 miles; which comment much fhort of that account of

Pliny, and is formewhat leffe than that of Cæfar,

The fift inhabitants which feated themselves heere presently after the universall floud in the dayes of Noc, came hither from France, as Necrenelle of place, Likenelle of maners, Gouernment, Cultomes, Name and Language, doe very demonstratively proone and cunce. And thereupon they call themselves Cumro, as come from Gomer the sonne of Lapheth (called of Historiographers Cimber) from whom are detected. the Celte or ancient Gauls, the inhabitants not only of France, but generally of all the Northwest parts of Europe. What thinke you then of that story of Brute? Many I thinke he wanted honesty that first innented that fable, and he wit that believe thit. But I ohn Wheathamsted, some time Abbat of S. Albans, a grave learned man and of good indgement, shall peake for me; Town ifte proceffin, faith he, de Bruto, pocious of penus quain higherian, spinning, mayin proper variae confus, quain realus: That whole difficult on the Ostrone, is rather to be accounted as a fable and fiction forged in post braine, then a true history, done and acted indeed. Item William of Newbury, a writer of good credit, not have the fair loved at the fametime with this Geffrey of Munmouth, did accole him to his face of forgery, and challenged him for the fame. For first, for the name of Britons they never knew what it meant vntill the entrance of the Romans, and was then as harlh vnto these Cumbrs, as the name of Welthman, is to them arthis day; which it is certeine divers of the vpland people do not acknowledge nor vnderfland what it flouldmeane. Againe, Ludouicus Vlues, Hadrianus lunius, Buchanan, Polydore Virgill, Bodineand other great men, do allioinity confeffe that there was neuer in the world being hand and the flaming of the world, when their lost flot Genriles were divided into their lands, as the Scripture speaketh, every man after his tongue, after their families in their nations, that is, That such men as by reafon of difference and dimetrity of language, a did (sparate intermediate from fuch as they understood not, and therefore could not converte withall, and their distributions and hords, did beare the name and denomination of their father and prince of that family, it is very plaine and manifest! but that any nation was named or called after the name of the chiefe leader and conductour of a colony, lye find not as outched by any good authour. It is most certaine and without all controuerse true , That divers countries have beene called by sundry names, by for evers and strangers, neuer knowen nor acknowledged of the nations themselves. Do you thinke that the ancient inhabitants of Spaine did cuer know what Hegets), notes those for skelsowedges to the manon incuments. Do you immertant only in another more statement of the manon incuments of the full, a part of Penbrooke filter in Wales which the Welchmen all Roffe, I ying betweene wo riturs, not fare off from Mellordhauen, are they not to this day diffinguithed, from their neighbours road about them by their peech and language of and because their peech doff much refemble the English, as not their countrey commonly called, of those which inhabit mere with other and their peech which when we for the mental between the Britin chony. which aboue eleuen hundred yeers fines cooke polledions of that part of France, which of them east fine hath been knowned by the name of Britains: Of the closely of the Ecotes in Ireland, and of the Irith meson was a will any that there is a like refinibility to the string of the Cooke of Laine, I will mithief it what their as a great arthur between the Welch and Arabicke, and againe that their acras like the one to other as an apple is not not lost. Moreover, the change of the contrast the unce the entities or the solomist rescene mandard yeers and more. As a names show two planting in which is the confined more than the confined more than the properties of the more than the more than the properties of the more than the mor dangerous and troublefome. Can it be thought credible that fuch a warlike nation as these Troians, having so lately got footing and feated themfelius in 10 goodly a countrey as Italy, would fo fuddenly remoute to farre off, to a place rulinowen? The Romans having fuch dangerous warres, and fuch occasion to vie men and braue commanders, would never have fuffered them in such troopes to passe out of their countrey. If it had tooke the name of Brutus, it should doubtlesse have been called Brutania, not Britannia, as Caefar nameth it, nor Bretania, Pretanice, or Pretanis, as the Greeks do write it. But lift what Cafar layth of this matter, Brstania pars interior, layth he, ab its intelligent, ques nates in infulatifumemoria prodisundants. As within a part of the qui preduce the limiterand confere Religior professor. The inner part of the tless inhabited of fuch people as were bred and borne there, a st they them, those do report from their ancet flower. The test cased its political of fisch as have come within terrors Plandees and thereabous, to robbe and foole the country. It this were all that was then knowen, and that Gluba Supiers and Venezalus Beds have noand utilizationing to the contrary, how cance this or authority on many bunder'd gereas and remembers and or encasous process new no-thing to the contrary, how cance this or authority, of many bunder'd gereas after them, to the knowledge of this loably local an history, before an only perions, places, and a distins are to distinstify fee down with their precife difference or time, a sifthey had beene done but yellerday? The historia, for things done in his source time, or not long before, is believed you his some word, but for fuch things as were done many gas be-fore he was borne, he muit bring his author to intilish this afferion. If there had beene any fuch tradition commonly delinered from man to man, it would questionlesse have beene intimated to Casar. Records can not be presented but by writing; and that knowledge came in with the Roand the design of the design o in defence of Gaultridus, left any man should thinke that I have all this while spoken against his person, I conclude with this saying of a learned man of out time; Cardamus, fight he, time status (express sateper emendacio of pidulus finile delibetare, see in concentionem neutrors) quas plana con-fungeres. Cardamus dayth, That the Historians and Writers of those times (between coure hundred and hundred yeares fince) were so much delighted with fables and lies, that they ftroug who flould lie fafteft, and win the whetftone. It was, you fee, the fault of the time and age wherein he hued, not of the man. The learned Orarour Tully, in the fecond booke of his Offices, as I renember, thus describeth the vertues of a true

Histoiographe: No qualifyli fruitre anden; No qual cerimon anden; No quamin frukesda full interm gratus; No quam immingis aftedat. A good Historian may not dure to write any thing that is falle; He nay not be a trayed to write any thing that is true; He must not these any partiality or Hidroun may not direct write any thing that is falle; He may not be atrived to write any thing that is true; He mult not like any partiality or source writing. He ought to be void of all affection and malice. Learned Amaquaries follow this good counted for the given Philosopher; Sell via no more clouder by the country of the country o

nore-easily careed away with ness and tables, than win truto. And now nare a matter it is to remove one room a series opinion, though neuer to a file and defined, any man meanly expensed other wey ellknow.

Tec Cater faith that Britained Loss [not importance and the authority of the provider of the size in England, is better them in France, the cold is nothing to bitter. That is, as the authority of the Partegyratic origin rande to Configurity the Emperous doct interesting the provider of the configuration of the partegyratic origin rande to Configurity the Emperous doct interesting the configuration of the partegyratic origin rande to Configurity the Emperous doct interesting the configuration of the partegyration rander of the configuration rander of the configuration of the partegyration rander of the configuration rander of the confi then in France, the cold is nothing fo bure. That is, as the authour of the Panegy rick oration made to Conflantius the Empérour dorbinerpretty, in a new regret of memor legent, new are rightus. In interither the cold of winners, nor the facts of finames is very excelling.

And Minnuss
Felts here written that, Paneath effects in fact compliants more interpretable. In England the Sume financial more than the protein the same financial covery hours, but that delt is regarded by a certain the safety of the size of the same of the value which alconded by out of the fact in time one this siliand on all fides round,

What place the flowful deep I does not for micro from the flowful with a siliand protein the same of the

Votar pace this monone up a unremover unremountly an area, remapane measurem, many on a versus arrangement of the country of bolloine, some fine or fix miles from Calais, finance point the sea country of bolloine, some fine or fix miles from Calais, finance point sea country of bolloine, some fine or fix miles from Calais, finance point sea country of bolloine, some fine or fix miles from Calais, finance point sea country of bolloine, some fine or fix miles from Calais, finance point sea country of bolloine, some fine or fix miles from Calais, finance point sea country of bolloine, some fixed or fix miles from Calais, finance point sea country of bolloine, some fixed or fixed by the country of bolloine sea country of

country of Bolloine, some fine or fixmiles from Calais, futuate your these coalt, built at the mouth of a small ruser, which peraduenture he calth Som; For in the Anticke congue Wade Jour, imported so much.
This is falle and by hindise contradicted if our manother place, if I be not deceived, he maketh it werny soe miles over wherefore I doubt
it has it take the meanch creeffer, in Gloodetheline, which the English miles: And this is somewhat neare the mask.
It is a manotine it will be the meanch creeffer, in Gloodetheline, which will uplay they now call Creeter. It is a manotine yielded of Producery Carminan,
of A attornic Dimensional of the Saxons Cyroscopier, taking the decommands of some time of Crimen, or Chimes, you which it is struct. The of Antonine Disconnessing, of the Saxons Cyrenesgier, taking the denomination from the near Cornum, or Charge, vpon which it is trusted in the decide value of its which acress online about, doe tellifies that it was fometime a very great citie. Many antiquities and annotent monuments deep lainly flees that in the time of the Romanis was a place of good rekoning. Now it is nothing to populous and well inhabited.

numents dee plainly flew that inthe time of the Roransit was a place of good rehoning. Now it is nothing to populous and well inhabited.

From the Sectione, I wheelthand, y which are new floade entertrineth the fall water a great way up into the conner, and the section of the

el han lott mount or max rormer beauty.

"I meditance is much too great, whether he meaneth the lands end in Cornwall, or the faither part of Wales Wetward, which I rather tim-

in Institutione is muen to og gest, whether he mement me lands end in Comwail, or the laither part of Wales Westward, which I tathe rine to. But oblivious this one to one of the lainest and distinction of the lainest and lainest and distinction of the lainest and lainest write it. In hauen is defended with two throng Catlets or Block-houles. It is very populous, well frequented with Merchanes, and hath many goodly all hipsychebologing too it. King John granted them certaine primitedges and cuery yeare to chufe a Maior for their inpreme magnifurate and governour in coill causite winder the King.

This sour Gamen call at this day: The Arabian termech it

To Figarli mini Ignation. The Westerne bound of the

and governour in coun causes waser the long.

The sor fearme call at this day 'The Arabian termed it in the fact of the fact o year of our Lord 1001; (although it resured againe a little after, about the time of William the First) was forsidern and abandoned by the critical care, who laid the foundation of the critical care in the contract of the

tection which it is at now at this day.

So y That, any to N (wenove callit,) builty por an arme of the feabetween two riners, is enclosed with a double disch and a faire flone year. They the terre defence of the Hauen Richard day Second caused a very goodly calle to be built all off ree flow. It is palling fine city year years that this day is called Saint Maries, was often fine. Calegorium, that anceint city mentioned by Antoninus, and the day the control of the c

1 This river, peradoenture, was anciently called We n v, and thereof the citie Wentchifer, happily tooke the name: like as the cite Coluche (4.7). Again Execution of the Control of th

this say knowledy the manner of Lie Studie Half at the uses of winding the control of the control of the work of the control of the work of the control of the work of the wor

is, commonly cancen a very store than a wind of the covariance of

helter: For small the time of Conflans and Conflanio Emperours of Rome, it was thought almost impossible to come hither from Rome, with an author to the conflanion of the con

Ships, and Dinas, a Citie: aniwerable to those places of Gracia Nanpallus, Nanhathms, &c. denominated of Ships. It is doubtlessed a very anci-Single, and Dissign A Case: a universable to shote place of Circaca Narapatan, Nationalism, See Genominated Obligat. It is doubtled learn region, each grain many Nationalism with thick, above the clinical variation of the case of the place of the control of the fided the I flames, so not the goodlieft must of Lurope, it is a tritin day a lurious variety real malmost price from the most increase alony mite double with fidelite. It has also this new, which are about the multi-micropally a not market, real malmost from the most real market means and the properties of the market from the most price of the most price of the most price of the most price of the market from the most price of t

Nind for a Charled all Church of Sami Paul was firl laid by Ethelben King of Kenn.

1 amount, as we now call it, a very goodly leatoure in the courty of Northolice, fitnate at the mouth of the riuse. Genne (Garieni, whereof trooke the name, and was inficialed immemore), and then by corruption in procelle of time Garmanth, and Tarmath. It is included almost on all fides with water, you the West with the river to foot all view to the first with the maine fee : only your the North it little does not the first land, you when the North it little open to the first land, you when he North it little open to the first land, you when he North it little open to the first land, you which fide it is defended in a land of the enemy by a very fitting wall, which to gether with the river doe make a kindle of Square figure long on one way then and other. On the East fide thanders to Block houle, we fitting the with person domance to defend the last tien and towne from pirates and fea robbers. It hath but one Church, but that is a marueillous faire great one with a very high Spire, seene far off

both by fea and land.

What this towne flould be, and where it flould fland I cannot fay for certaine. The letters in the Arabicke, and the proportion of diffance from Yamouth and Grynsby, doe directly point at Drayton in Northhampton-thire. But because it is too far of from thelea, and was neuer greater then now it is, and for that I finde him to often faulty in those accounts, I doe not beleeue that he meant that place. The name comment very neere to Tork (et , which is fituate you the Trent , and , as Matter Camdentath , although now it be but a small towne , yet in times pastir hath beene much greater and more famous. For in time of William the First, as appeareth by Doomesday booke, it had two hundred citizens. and enjoyed many great and large privileges.

" Gromby, in Lincolnshire, sometime a very great Marie towne, much resorted vinto from all quarters both by Sea and Land, so long as the hato propin. In Linconius, robotemia every grant harte convergent and the consistency of th

and the Second, hash greatly fourthed, in whose dates of a finall willage and a very few pooner filter-mens cottages it began to grow to that greatmedic, the of a fasiedant was not much inferiorate many prevents. From the property of the second prope norius Billiop of Rome, alterward aduanced vinto the dignity of a Metropolitane, or Archbilliopricke, which, beside the large inrisdiction that it

norms pump or nome, arrewar a summer or ne againty or a reteropourane, or arconomoprace, which, neme the large immalerton matric had beere in England, that allow order 14 Bootland.

"1176, it is called at this day. It rife in Richmond-fluire not farre from Whateleton Callet, as Christopher Saxto maketh me beleeve.

"1 finden on mention at all of this place, either in Malter Camden, or any other love. Onely in the fame Saxton rpon the forefaid river; fome two or three miles above Northalueron, I finde Dandy Title; but whether our authour meant this or not I cannot tell. But I would gladly learne of what place the Lord of Vefey, tooke his name.

**Lincolor, a large and large city, fituate now you the North fide of the riner Witham, called by Ptolemey and Antonine Lindy M, by Beda Linderellum, by the Normans, as Mafter Camden tellifieth, Niebol.

This is very falle: For this ruser having hitherto, from his fountaine, bent his course Northward as if it meant indeed to vnload it selfe at Grimesby, doth notwithstanding heere alter that determination, and turning it felfe cleane another way at length falleth into the fea at Boston;a place almost full South both from Lincolne and Grimesby.

"Durkum, fituate vpon the top of an hill, by the river Weare, which runneth almost round about it, and thereupon was called by the Saxons

Dun-helms, that is, if we shall interpret it into English, The hill-sle, is no ancient city: For the hirst stone of it, as our histories report was laid by the Monkes of Lindesferne, in the yeere of our Lord 997, before that we find no mention of it. William the First built the Castle vpon the top of the Hill, which fince that time was the Bishops palace.

1 Ireland, the greatest listed in the Seas, Brittain only excepted: for it runnels out in length from South to North about foure hundred miles: and where it is narrowell it is well never two hundred miles ouer. But of this we have fpoken in another place. Demants, (we now callt) is for the most part innironed and washed with the salt sea: and therefore he doth not greatly erre, in that he termeth

Island (if I be not deceived) which Solinus in the thirtie five chapter of his Polyhistor, faith, is two daies faile from Cathnesse, the North "/fload (41 he not accented) which Solimism the times much property or in Prolymynia, study, a Wood part for, for a Cardionia promotion of Today prevention before in the Cardionia property of the Cardionia processing of the Ca

So it is written apparently: But observe heere, That of the Arabicke letters, diverse in forme and shape of body, are the very same, and are only diffigurable on from another by preks or points, picked either outer the ads or mediated them. Here exposing its that Arabide word which there I all a subject to the picked with the pic

tame country which at this day we call Norway. fame country which at this day we call Norway.

"That our authorise did mean lightly did not a regument, this one were alone fufficient to proose it. For I doe not remember that any one of the ancient winters cuer tooks upon him to define I hale according to his length and breadth it only Prolemey and those other authors have pointed att, as we have heved before, and have follow the fine the best pirk longitude and latined of it, is a did not a fine of the state of the

the intuition of the control of the trouble thee any longer.

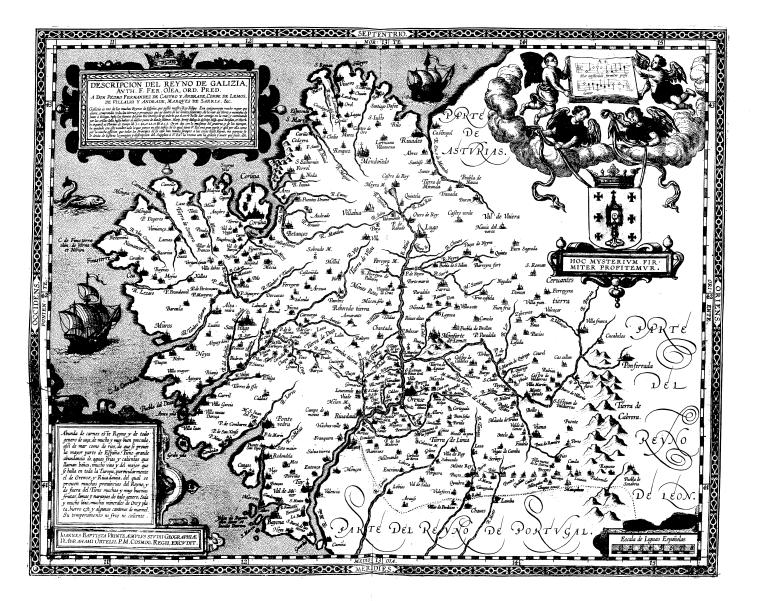
GALIZIA, a kingdome

of Spaine.



He kingdome of G A LIZIA is bounded upon the West and North, with the Ocean seas upon the East, with the Asturias and the kingdome of Leon : vpon the South, with the river Mino, and the Kingdome of Portingall. It was fometime, as Ferdinand Oica, the authour of this Mappe, writeth, much greater then now it is at this daie, and was then held to be one of the largeft kingdomes of all Spaine: For it extended it felfe Eastward vp as farre as the mountaines of Bifcaya, and the head of the great river Duero, (Durius Pliny calleth it) and so from thence it ranne all along by the banke of this river even till where it falleth into the maine fea, as our faid authour producth, by the testimony of Marius Aretius in his description of Spaine, of Annius Viterbius, and Floriano de Campo in the 40. chapter of his fourth booke; and likewife in the

third chapter of his fourth booke. It is very vneuen, and mounteinous, or euery where full of dry barrein hils and daless and therfore much of it, by reason it wanteth water, is waste and not inhabited. Their Villages and townes, (especially the greater and better fort of them,) are fittiate vpon the Sea, or vpon some great river not farre from thence, except Santiago, Lugo, and Mondonedo with one or two more. Yet, which is very strange, heere are bred such woonderfull store of horses, that that fable, which reporteth that hereabouts in Spaine the mares conceine with foale by vertue of the winde, may feeme to be formething probable. Yea and this our authour Fernandez Oica, faith, that it hath great flore of cattell, and of all manner of Decre aswell for necessary provision and mainteinance of the house, as for game and disporte for the nobility and gentry of the land. But of Fish heere taken, not only in the Seabut also in the fresh rivers, there is such variety and woonderfull flore that it is from hence conucighed to most places throughout all Spaine. It hath many hot bathes, and other springs and waters of rare and soueraigne vertues. It yeeldeth great plenty of wine, and that so good, especially that which is made about Orense and Riuadauia, that it is transported from hence farre and neere into all countries Christian. It offordeth much good fruite of all forts, but especially of Limons and Orenges. Silke and Flax, are verie great and gainefull commodities vnto the inhabitants. Heere were fometime, as Pliny testifieth, very rich Mines of gold. And Niger writerh that, amongst the Artabri, (who inhabited not farre from Cape finister,) theriuers and brooks did bring downe, after any great store of raine, Earth mingled with Siluer, Tynne and Gold-ore : yea and that the soile to trying downs, and any best once or lains, Latinaning own at substanting the order of the property of the order Galizia, of which these following are the most famous and renowmed, and therefore the more worthy the speaking of in this place. Compostella, a goodly city fituate betweene the two rivers Sar, and Sarela, is now commonly called and knowen by the name of SANTIAGO, Saint Jeamejes, forthat the body of the glorious Apostle Saint James, elder brother to Iohn the Euangelift, who first preached the gospel heere and planted Christianity amongst the Spaniards, lieth heere interred: and in honour of this blessed Apostle, by the consent generally of all, Prince, Nobles and Prelates, it was long fince adorned with the title and dignity of Metropolitan. This by-word is common among it the Spaniards, That there be three Apostolicall Churches in the world most renowmed and famous, Saint Peters in Rome, Saint Jeamses in Spaine, and Saint Iohns in Ephelus. They commonly hold, that the first Church that euer was built in Spaine, was that of our Lady in Saragofa, the fecond was this of Saint James. Heere also is a goodly Vinuerfity and schoole of good learning, where all the Liberall Sciences are professed and taught, and many students are brought up and maintained until they come to be of age and abilitie for publike feruice either in the Church or Commonwealth. The GROINE, is a very goodly towne, fituate in an ifthmos or demy-ile, betweene two baies or creeks of the fea, whereof the one is held to be one of the best hauens of the world: And therefore heere for the most parte of the Kings ships, in time of peace doe lie at anchor. Lv Go, one of the principall cities of all Galizia, standeth your the Mino, not farre from Castro de Rey where this river arifeth. It is very ancient, and was out of doubt, knowen to the Romans, at fuch time they bore the sway in these parts : yet there be some which doe thinke it to have beene built by the Vandals, long since the decay of that estate. MONDONNEBO is a faire city feated vpon a little river toward the Northren fea coast, not farre from Rivadeo. It was aunciently called Glandomiro. ORENSE, fittiate vpontheriuer Miño, is a very great and large citie. The wines that are heere made, are counted to be of the best, and equall to those of Rinadauia. Somethinke that it was in old time called neces in mae, are common to oc or the long, and expans on more of Mundatuth. Sometimate that it was in ou time called Attriz, yet the Romans, as it is probable, called it. Agant Calidar, of the horte bathes, which here are founde, and are now of the Spaniards called Burgar. Tvv, or, as forne writerit, Tayd, built allo yeon the ritter Mino, no farre from the maine Sea, was fift founded, a such yield below the mine that the more more than the properties of the spaniards called Burgar. Tvv, or, as forne writerit, Tayd, built allo yeon the ritter (mino, no farre from the maine Sea, was fift founded, a such public by common for the minor than the minor and the such properties of the spaniards and the such public by the such publ Marineus Siculus maketh Bv noos to be a city of Galizia. His words are these: Burgos, faith he, is a very famous and ancient city of Galizia in Spaine. It was sometime, as some authours reporte, called Mas burgi, Liconitiurgis, Brauum, and Muca, or as Pliny writeth it, Ceuca. It is a very rich and populous cirie, much reforted vnto by Gentlemen and Marchants : of the one force for pleafure, of the other for profit; and therefore it is every day greatly enlarged with goodly and sumptuous newe buildings. If thou desire more of this city, I wish thee to repaire to George Braun his Theater of the chiefe cities of the world : If more of this kingdome read Peter de Medina his Las Grandez as yeof as notabiles de Elpaña, of the strange and memorable things of Spaine; and I make no doubt, if not with truthes and good historicall discourses, yet with tedioustales and fables, thou shalt have thy bellie full.



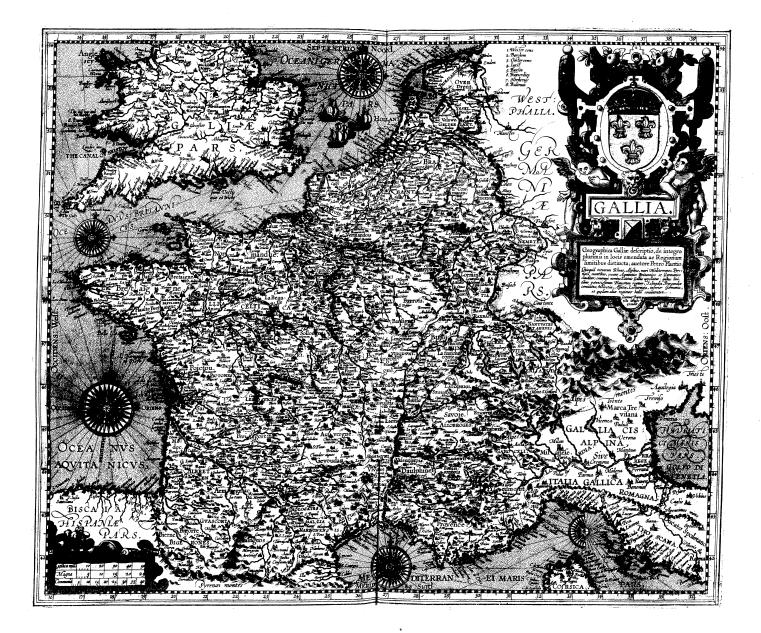
FRANCE.



RANCE (or GALLIA, as the Latines calledit;) at this day one of the goodlieft and greateft Kingdomes of Europe, hath notwithflanding in forepatfedages, beene much larger then now its. For in lutilists Carlist into its medical think We them part of the Maineland inhabited and poffelfed by the Refet, A quittent, Cetta and Itelest's, bounded youn the North Rhein, you the Welt by the maine Ocean Gaypon the South with the Pyrency mountaines, and younthe Ealt with the flately Alpes. For thus he writesh in the Fifth booke of his Commentaines of the warres of France: GALLIA glammic disajit in parter test: "Decrease visuasi incolar BLLOA, Salam AGVITANI, tertiam qui informa lingua CLLYAN, noffre GALLIA, pollmats. Galles ab Aguitanii Garunna flamen, 2 helgis Materons, et Sequana disajit. All

FRANCE is disuided into three parts: whereof the one is posselled of the Belga, the other of the Aquitani, the third of FAANCE is distinted into other parts: winercorne one is politicled of the Bulge, the other of the Aquitani, the third of those people which they in their language call Carlo, we consort soil. The Call (or Guites) are distinted from the Aquitane, by the riser Garonne's and from the Belge by the Marce and Seine. Item a little beneath he Eathbart at GALLIA. beginneth at the riner Rhofne, and it is bounded with the Garoane, the Ocean fea, and Belgium; moreouer toward the Sequani and Heluctij it abbutteth vpon the Rhein: It bendeth somewhat Northward. B & LO IVM beginneth at the outmost borders of Gallia; and from thence it costeth along by the inner side of the river Rhein: It lieth North and by East from the relt of Gallia. A QUITANIA artieth at the river Garonne, and 6 from thence it falleth downe to the Pyrency mountaines, and the Spanith feas: It liest West and by North from the rest of France. Nay beside this diussion, there was yet another much more large, extending the bounds of France beyond the Alpes which did include a good part of has yet another more interesting to the Romans named Gallia Clisal FINA, Fraunce on this fide the Alpes, or Italia Gallica, France in Italy. But of the fe and the like distifions we have in the former spoken plentifully, and therefore we now furcease France is tary. Dut or titles and unencommon we made in the owner spoken pientiting, and interture we now intrease to repeat them againe in this place. And we are not ignorant how much of this large compatible heere definibed is at this day fenered from the crowne of France, and hash their many yeers been gouerned by feneral It contained Princes. A great part of Gallia Belgica, a smanlly Flaunders, Brabant, Artois, Limburgh and other) belonged with the King of great part of Galita Beigica, as namely reaunous, bradoate, actions, Lumpurgu audounce; belongen vitto the hang or Spaine; Holland, Zeland, with the reft of the Low-countries are gonerned by the States: Luttreeland, Cleue, Lorrain, Alfas, Sauoy, Piemont, and some other produces are held of the Emperour, and are subject to their proper Princes; and Anas, sauoy, riemont, and ionic other pountes are incurrent emperous, and account of the property income one one foote, for ough I know, of Italy beyond the Alpesdoth belong now to the crowne or kingdome of France. The no one roote, for ought, know, of stary beyond the rapes done drong now to the crowne or known our transce. The feuerall Shires or Prouinces of this kingdome are very many, whereof the most principall are thefe. Boulennois, Ponthieu, Caux, Picardy, Normandy, Fraunce, Beauste, Betatigne, Aniow, Le Maine, Poitow, Lymofin, Santoine, Guien, Gal-Caux, Picardy, Normandy, Fraunce, Beauffe, Bretaigne, Aniow, LeMaine, Poitow, Lymotin, Santoine, Guien, Gal-coigne, Perigoc, Quercy, Champaine, Berrey, Galfinois, Sologne, Anuergne, Ninemois, Lyomois, Charrolois, Bour-bonois, Maine, Daulphein, Prouince, Languedocke, Bloys, or Bladis, Forram, Burgundy, La Franche Conte, Verman-dois and fome few others mentioned in this Mappe. The whole land generally is very fertile and withall paffing plediand and healthful! and and tercupon they vice for ythat Lombardy is the garden of Iday, and France is the garden of Europe. and nearmous : anotheremyon they visco say that company is the garden of trapy, and frame is the garden of burope. Yet fome places are more fertile for fomeone commodity then others are. Picardy, Normandy, and Languedocke are as goodly countries for Corne, as any in all Christendome befide. Some places doe afforde great flore offinits, some as goodly countries for Come, as any man Chautemoune of the Come of t Corne, Wine, Saltand Woad that is from hence transported into forraine Countries, doth bring in yeerely to the subiects and crowne of France twelue hundred thouland pounds of currant mony. And John Bodine affirmeth that Such fprings of Corne, Salt and wine doe heere flow to copiously, that it is almost impossible to empty them or drawe them quit dry. Another, a country man of ours, a worthy gendeman and of as good judgement, as the bell of them, faith that in the produce of Limofin, are the belf Benes: a bout Orleans, the belt Wines: in Austrage, the belt of them, faith that in the produce of Limofin, are the belf Benes: a bout Orleans, the belt Wines: in Austrage, the belf Swines and in Berry, the choiseft Mutton, and greateft flore of Sheepe. In France there are value Archbiftopprices: and one hundred and four Suffraganes, or Bifftops. Bodine faith that there are in France twente feuen thouland and fourch hundred Parith Churches counting to the product of the p area and route outragaines, or butnops. Docume vatur triar mere are in France twentie tenen thousand and route numered. Parith Churches, counting onely enery city for a Parith. The cities and walled townes in this country are very many, but of them all Paris is the chiefe, which doth as much excell the reft, as the lofty cedar doth the loweft fitnibles: And I haue heard fay, if my memory faile me not, that the King of France, being demaunded by an Embaffadour, how many have feared by it my memory rate memor, that meaning or trance, pening demanding of an innontation, how many cities there were in all that his whole country and thingtome, reckoned by a great number, and among fithern made no mention at all of Paris: and being againe asked the reason why he did not account that for one among the reft, asfive, red that Paris was another world. This towns is feated in the lle of France vpon the riner Sein, in as pleafant and fertile red that rarts was anomer worth. A this towners reacon time next granter vpoil the time; seen, in a pleasant and a place as ellowhere may be found in this whole kingdome. It is a very ancient city, called by Call Laterits, by Poolemey apace as enewmer may or romain time wrote angeome. He avery stretch try cancer by Catalonia Capellina Capellina Peri-Lucateria, and by Inlianus in his Miopogonus, Leucetta. Zofimus nameth it Parifoso, and Marcellinas, Capellina Periforum, The calleof the Parifij For this prouince which now they call properly France, or The Ile of France, was the paramy, inectaueoquer ramp: cor us promuce when now mey can property rrance, or the teor trance, was the ancient feat and hibitation of the Parish. The riner Sein, (3 equata) parting it felle into two fireames, disident his towne into three parts, to wit, The Barge vpo nthe North fide: The Parisaristy, you on the South: and The 18th, in the middent, in the illed societies, which seemen to be the old towns mentioned by Carlar. For thus he written in the second middett, in the ne atoreato, which recine in one the one towns mentioned by Catalia and the meaneth, Pariforum, postum inifiala booke of his Commentaries of the warres of France: Id oppidam (Luteita hee meaneth), Pariforum, postum inifiala Douge of the Commensates of the watersoot range: in supraban [Latent nee meaneth, Parijaram, populaminingual financia Stagana, Luteria that town of the Parifi, is flutate in an iland in the riter Sein. It list, as our learned country, man reporteth, tenne English milies about by the wals. The Viniterity was founded by Chades the Great in the year of our Lord eight hundred. For other particulars I wish there to look back to that which we have written before generating the properties of the particulars of the properties of the which we have written before generating the properties of rally of France, or particularly of diuers and fundry feuerall Provinces of the fame. And beside those authours before named, thou maieft adioine that our learned countrieman, who not long fince fet our a difcourfe of this kingdome inti-

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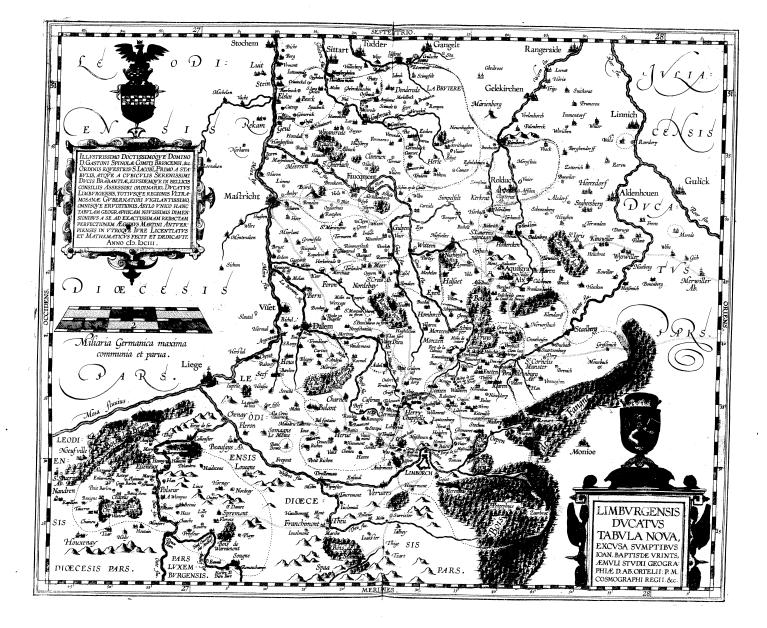
The Duchie of LIMBORGH,

in the Low Countries.



EMMANIA INDIANO, or, as we now call it. The Low countries, is at this day divided into the fice intencen promises: to wit, four Duckler, Brabans, Limbourgh, Lukenburgh & Guelderland in the fice intencent promises: the winter, or Earldown, Flanders, Artois, Heinaudt, Flolland, Zeland, Namur, and Zumhen: one Marquistics of the Secred Empire: fine Grand Signature, Fitzeland, Methlin, Vereck, Oue-tifle, and Groninghen. Of the mott of the the we have in the former plone intenzally and targe, onely of Limborgh, which although it be one of the leafly yet in hone and dignity northe fealty we have hither to plone little or not him. The Dukedom of L 1M 10 vs. or, therefore, is a very little promine, finance in the middle die between the Duckle of Guith, Gelderland, the Billoprice of Leege and Lurzeburger

The citie Limburgh, or as they vulgarly call it Lympurch, the chiefe towne of this prouince and whereof it tooke the name, flandeth ypon the river Weffe, or Wefdo, as they name it, and is diffant from Aix three leagues, but from Leige it is foure at the least or somewhat more. It is a very strong towne both by nature and arte: For being built vpon the rifing of a ftony hill, it is enclosed round with a very defensible wall, garded heere and there with diuers strong towers, beside a goodly large Castle all of free stone vpon the toppe of the hill. The situation and prospect of this citie is most pleasant and commendable. For at the foote of the hill, at the towness side, runneth the river, vnto which adioineth a goodly fertile plaine where daily great flore of cattell are kept and mainteined to the great commodity andgaine of the inhabitants round about. This city is not ancient, nor once mentioned by any old writer, as D. Remacle Fulfs, a learned to the inhabitatis foundations. This city is not accept, not once mentioned by any one writer, as Jackimsce Pfulfs, a learned phylician, this countriums home plainly confeifient, and yet he faith that he had diligently fearched and turned outer all authours, who either of fee purpofe, or by the way, have handled that kind of argument. The foile is very good and fetting, both for come and paffure, eigher call yabout Henry 2, a fine village not farre from Clermont. Onely wineir yeeldeth none at all i but in fled of that, they make of barley fleeped and fooden 3 a kinde of very flrong drinke, which will be a support to the property of the property which will affoone make the toffe-pot drunke, as the strongest wine in France. Lewis Guicciardine writeth thar, about halfe a Dutch mile off, from this towner, there is a Mineor quarry of flone, that is very like to mettall of Pliny, in the 10. Chapter of the foure and thirtieth booke of his Naturall historie it is called *Lapis erofus, Cadmia*, and *Lapis calaminaris* (if I be not deceived) The braffe stone, or Copper ore. D. Fusch testifieth that it hath also diutes eveines of Lead and Iron. A kinde of blacke stone cole, like vnto that which we heere call Seacoale, of a sulphurous nature, a good suell and much Video Farriers and Smitters, is a founders places of the country digged out of the ground in great abundance. Moreour heere are found diuers forts of flone, not much valike to Marble or Lafper party coloured, very beautiful and good for building. This country at the first was no more but a Country of Earslome: verill that Fredericke, furnamed Barbarosso. in the yeere of our Lord 1172. graced it with the title and dignity of a Duchie. The first Duke that enjoied this honor was Henry the First, lineally descended from Henry the Fourth, that valiant and religious Emperour. At length Henry the Second Duke of Limburgh, dying without heire male, Iohn the First Duke of Brabant, about the yeere after Christs incarnation 1293, by right of inheritance claimed the same, and by dint of sworde, driving out Reynold Earle of Gelderland, the Vimper, obscinced is finee whole daies it had been quietly polified by the houle of Brabant. Therefore for inflict in ciallicauties, not contributed by the properties of long to the diocesses of that Bishop of Leige. But beside this dukedome of Limburgh there are divers other Iuridictions and Signiories described in this Chartes of the which these following are the chiefe, whereof it shal not be amisse to speake a word or two. Faulconburgh, (Valckembourg it is called of the Dutch, but of the French, Fauquemont) is a very prety towne, which hash jurification and command ouer a large circuite of ground conteining many fine villages. It is three great Durch miles from Aix, and burtwo finall miles from Masticit. It was conquered and taken by John the third, Duke of Brabant; who ouercame Ramorthe Lord of Faulconburgh, a troublesome man, that at that time laid seege to Mashricht and had much and oft vexed the country round about him. DALE M is a prety fine towne, with a Caffle, but of no great ftrength. It is three long miles from Aix, and two from Liege: It was honoured with the title of an Earldome, and had iurisdiction and command ouer many villages and a great circuit of ground vp as high as the river of Mose. Henry the Second, Duke of Brabant conquered it and adioined it to his dominions. ROIDVCK, or, as Guicciardin calleth it Rhodele-due, is an ancient little towne with an old Caffle, about one long Dutch mile, as the forenamed authour would have it, from Faulconburg : yet this our Mappe maketh it about two. AIX or AIX LACHAPELLE, if we may beleeve Munfler, was that which the Latines called Analysis of the County of the Co Geography calleth Veterra, and where he faith the thirtieth Legion, called Vipia legio did refide. Limprand nameth it Pa-Liu de Grau, Rheginon, Palais de eaux, that is, the Water palace; which in my judgement seemeth most probable; because I find that that city in Prouence in France which the Romans called Aque Sextie, the Frenchmen do at this day call dix. This city is littrate betweene Brabant, Limburgh, the Duchie of Gulicke, and the Bithopricke of Liege. Some think that it was defitted and laid leadl with the ground by Artikaing of the Humes: other thinks that it was defitted and laid leadl with the ground by Artikaing of the Humes: others thinks that it was full goal of the Humes: others thinks that it was full goal of the Humes: others thinks that it was full goal of the Humes of the Humes and the Humes of the bleffed Virgin his mother, was built by this Emperour, and by him was endowed with great lands, priviledges, many holy and precious reliques brought thither from fundry places of the world. Beatus Rhenanus writeth that Charles the Great made it the head and chiefe city of the kingdome of France, and generally of all the whole Empire, the ordinary Court and place of refidence for the Emperout in these Westerne parts of the same. Moreouer he ordained that heere the Emperour thould, by the Bifthop of Collen, Metropolizan of this province, be crowned with a crown of Iron: at Millan, with a crowne of Silver; and at Rome with a crowne of Gold. Ouer one of the doores of the Towne-houle are written these six Latine verses, Carolus insignem reddens hanc condidit wrbem, Quam libertauit post Romam : constituendo, Quòdsis trans Alpes hic semper regia sedes: Ve caput urbs cuncta colas hanc, & Gallia tota. Gaudes Aquisgranum pra cunctus munere clarum, Qua prius impery leges nunc laurest almi. And ouer another doore, these two, Hiesedes regnitrans Alpes habeatur, Caput omnium ciuitatum, & prouinciarum Gallia. This famous Emperour hauing reigned ouer the Frenchmen 47. yeares and worne the imperiall diadem 14. ended his life in the yeere of our Lord 813. and was hecreenterred in a tombe of Marble, in our Ladies Church with this plaine epitaph; Caroli Magni Christianismi, Romanorum Imperatoris Corpus hocconditum of fepulchro. That is , the body of Charles the Great , Emperour of the Romans, lieth heere interred in this tombe. Thus farre Guicciardine, to whom I with thee to repaire if thou defire a larger discourse of these par-



AN EPISTLE OF HVMFREY LHOYD, WRITTEN TO ABRAHAM ORTEL, COSMOGRAPHER TO PHILIP.

the Second, King of SPAINE, wherein at large and learnedly he discourseth of the iland MONA, the anion seat of the DRVIDES.



O fausshe your request concerning the Name and fauation of the ile MoNA, most learned Ortell, and to set downe in writing what I have observed of that argument in the reading of ancient and moderne authours; what I have found by experience and trauell, and what I have gathered by the knowledge of the British tongue which to this day is spoken vulgarly by the inhabitants of this sland, were but so much as I consistent with the to your kinde love and manfold courtess; whereby you have many wayes eternally bound me vnto you: Notwithstanding in so doing I am sure to be

feuerely censured of many, condemned of some, and generally to be subject and opposed to the obloquy, and scandalous speeches of the baser sort, such I mean as have no maner of learning or found judgement. For a prejudicate opinion, though neuer fo falle and abfurd, nay even the groffest errors if they be once received and fetled in the heart, will hardly ever be removed, especially being patronaged and defended by the authority of Polydore Virgil, a graue learned man, and one that for those times was accounted very eloquent. But by their leave I may fay, That this man hath stuffed his Histories with many manifest errours, mille mendis & mendacijs, with a thousand faults and fallhoods; which he to linto, not only for that he wanted the knowledge of the British tongue, (which now the English, after the maner of the Germans, call Welfh, that is, Strange or Barbarous) without which even the very name of the iland can by no meanes be truely understood: But also either for that he neuer read the best of our Authours, or els for that he bearing a proud splene and malice against the Britons, (whom the best and most honorable of all the Romane Emperours did loue and greatly effectne) little weighed their authority, and haughtilie attributing too much to his owne, neglected the better, and followed the steps, poore blinde man, of one William Little, little in name and little in estimation and credit, as blinde a soole as himselie. But let this brasen saced diminisher of the Britons honour, burst himselfe if he will, and do what he can to the ottermost of his might and malice, fo long as Diodorus Siculus, Dion Cassius, twife Conful of Rome, Herodian, Plutarch, Paulanias, Ptolemey and Strabo, are extant amongst the Greekes; Carlars Commentaries, Tacitus his Annals, Eutropius, Suetonius, Orofius, Ælius Spartianus, Iulius Capitolinus, Ælius Lampridius, Flauius Vopilcus, Aurelius Victor, Ammianus Marcellinus, Sextus Rufus, The Panegyricks of Mamertinus and others, Pliny, Antonine, Mela and Solinus, amongst the Latines; beside the Annals of the three Gildases, Ninnius, and diuers other very learned men, written many hundred yeres fince in the British tongue, who before the comming of the English, (which our countreymen to this day call by their ancient name, S_{ax} . ons) haue learnedly penned the hiftories of this their natiue countrey : and beside Asserius, Obbern, Felix Monumetensis, Henricus Huntingtonensis, Malmesburiensis, Annouillanus, Iscanus, Neccham, Gyraldus Parifientis, Trenetus, and infinite others, which fince those Saxons conquered that part of the iland, (which they call England, but we, reteining the old name Lhoegria,) have done the like. Let, I say, this proud Italian burst himselse, and let him snarle at the worthy acts of the Britons, while so many, and such ancient authours do liue to found the trumpe of their honour, no impudent lying fellow shall ever be able with his calumnies to obscure the bright lusture of the Britons glory, to impeach the honourable same of their renowmed deeds, spread abroad by such worthy men, or to fasten the least infamy upon them. But now it is time to come to our proposed argument, and to speake more particularly of Monn, which Polydore Virgil, taking vpon him more than he well might, hath depriued of the ancient name, and leauing it namelesse, hath given both it and Menauia, to the sie of Man, as may thus be proved both out of the Greeke, Latine, and British writers, as also out of the language which here to this day is spoken by the inhabitants. It is apparent out of Carlar, Tacitus, and others, that Mona was an iland very neere to the coast of Britaine, betweene it and Ireland: In which Sea there are but two (befide the Hebrides) that are of any note and bignelle: Therefore it must needs follow, that one of those two is that MoNA which is so with mentioned in ancient histories: Wherefore I thinke it not amisse to set downe before your eyes the position of them both, and how they do lie from the coast of England & other ilands round about them, that by that meanes that which followeth may the better be understood. The first of these, which Polyslore calleth ANGLESEY, is very neere to that part of Britaine, which we call Conry, and the English, Waler, from which it is seuered by a very narrow frith or bay of the sea, (the countrey people call it Menai) which oueragainst the middest of the fland, is hardly a mile ouer. Vpon the East side of this ile there is a very strong callle, and a prety fine citie, called Beaumarish, (Bellum mariscum) both built by Edward the First, King of

England. On the other fide of the iland, opposite to this city, there is a maruellous convenient place to take shipping for Ireland, and therefore it is much for that purpose resorted vnto and frequented by the English. They call it Holy-nead, but of the Welth men it is called Caërgybi, that is, Gubchester, or, The citie of Kybi. In this iland is Aberfraw, which within these three or source hundred yeeres was the chiefe seat where ordinarily the King of Northwales, (Guynedia, or as some barbaroully write it Venedocia) did refide and keepe his Court. This iland, for the bigneffe of it, mainteineth and breedeth much cattell and sheepe. It yeerely yeeldeth fuch plentie of wheat, that in respect of that sertility it is commonly called, The mother of Wales. They have little wood here growing: yet every day the bodies of huge trees, with their roots, and firretrees of a woonderfull length and bignesse, are heere by the inhabitants found and digged out of the earth in divers places, in low grounds and champion fields. The people speake the Wellh tongue, and for the most part they do not understand one word of English: not withstanding they have for these three hudred yeeres and more beene subject, as the rest of Wales hath beene, to the Kings and Crowne of England. But now let vs come to the other iland, to which also Polydore Virgil hath not long fince without any ground or good authoritie, given the name of MONA. That standeth in the middest of the maine sea, diffant from the neerest place of England at the least fine and twentie miles. It is almost as bigge as that other, but it is farre more barren and waste, and those men that are borne and bred there, are weake and nothing fo fit for the warres and feruice in the field, only those excepted that are sent thither by the Earle of Darbie, to whom this ile doth by right of inheritance from his ancestours belong. They do speake the Scotilhlanguage, or the Irish, as you please to call it, for they be both one. The one is as farre from Ireland as the other. These things being taught and conceiued, let vs now heare what the Romans haue written of Mona. The first authour that euer made mention of it, as I remember, was Cæsar; next after him, Pliny and Dion Cassius: But they doe but name it only, and withall affirme it to be situate in the maine sea betweene England and Ireland. Thus much we both confesse. Cornelius Tacitus, a very learned man, and one that by meanes of Iulius Agricola, his father in law, very well knew the ftate of Britaine then, of the situation and distance of Mona from the Continent, teacheth vs many things making much to this our purpose. Therefore let vs hiten awhile to that which he speaketh in the sourcecenth booke of his Annals: But then thus Panlinus Suctionius Lieutenant of Britaine, one that for his great experience and knowledge of militarie matters, popular fame, and estimation amongst the meaner fort of men, (which for the most part suffereth no man of rare virtues and qualities to line without a compere) did alwayes contend with Corbulo, labouring by all meanes possible to match that bis honourable fertuce in conspering Armenia, by our comming and quieting those Rebels which in these parts did stand out against the Romans. Therefore he maketh great preparation, and provide thall things necessarie for the assault and taking of the iland Mona, a place not only by nature, but also by reason of the multitude of people which do there inhabit, very strong and defencible, and is indeed the fanctuarie and place of common refuge for all fuch as runne away from their Capteines or Commanders. He aufalbouts to be made with flat bottomes, because the sea there neere the shore is verie shallow, and euerie where full of slats and fleif. Thus they conneyed over the footmen, the horfmen followed them partly wading thorow the foods and shallow places, and partly swimming where the waters were more deepe. Vpon the shore, to empeach our landing, a very great armie, verie well appointed and armed for all affaies, flood close thronging together, intermedled with women running to and fro betweene the rouks with torches in their hands, in mourning commes and their haire about their eares, of all the world like to the Furies or madde women. The Druides also on enerie side with hands listed up to beauen, powring out many bitter curses and deadlie imprecation, with the frangeneffe of that fight frooke the fouldiers into fuch a dampe, that they flood flone fill, not once mooning their lodies, as if they had willingly offered their throats to the enemie; yet at length by the exhortation and encouragement of the Generall, and one animating and heartening on another, that they might not feeme to be afrayd of a companie of seelie women and other frontike people, they advance forward the standard, display their banners, and fuch as offered to refist, they beat to the ground, and force them to runne into their owne fires. This being done, he placed garrifons in their townes and villages, and caufaltheir woods to be cut downe and otterlie deftroyed; which, by reason of their cruell ceremonies and superstitious sacrifices there offered, were by them esteemed holy. For they accounted it lawfull to embrue their alters with the blood of their captines, and to feeke to know the feeret counfell of the eternall God and events to come by the entrailes and bowels of men. Thou hearest, gentle Reader, how the footmen followed the horfmen in the foords and shallowes, and where the water was more deepe, they swomme ouer with the horses. The same Authour also, setting forth, in the life of Iulius Agricola, the fame Agricola's voyage into this iland, writeth on this maner : MONAM infulam, cuius poffessionen renocation Paulinum, &c. Thus translated by the learned Sir Henrie Sauile (for I know not whether Great Tacitus (corneth any other interpretor or no) He deliberated to conquer the iland Mona: from the pof-Jession whereof, as before I have rehearfed, Paullinus was revoked by the generall rebellion of Britanie: But as in a purpose not purposed before, ships being wanting, the policie and resolutions of the Captaine denised a passage, commanding the most choise of the Ailes, to whom all the shallower were knowen, and who after the efe of their countrey were able in swimming to governe themselves with armon and horses, laying aside their caringe, to put over at once, and suddenly to muade them. VV hich thing so anufeel the enemie, attending for flow, and fuch promision by fea , that farely bedeening nothing could be hard or invanible to men. Which came fo minded to warre, they bumbly intreated for peace, and yielded the Hand. Thus Agricola at his full currence into bis prounce (which time others confiame in white offentation and ambitious feeking of ceremonies) entring withall into labours and dangers, became famous indeed and of great reputation. Here thou feelt againe, how the fouldiers gat into Mona by fwimming without the helpe of any ships or boats. Neither did this our authour heare this from the

report of any obscure fellow of little knowledge and lesse understanding in these matters, but even from the mouth of Agricola himselte, his wires father, a man very famous, and one that was the Generall and chiefe commander in this voyage. But marke, I pray you, how Polydore Virgil answereth all this: For thus he writeth in the first booke of his Historie of England. This sometime (he speaketh of Mona) was seuered from Britaine by a very narrow arme of the fea, fo that fo oft as the fea did ebbe, which heere at all times maketh very high tides, it was so neere to the Continent, that men might go thither without boats. And againe, a little beneath he writeth thus of it : See, fayth he, what continuance of time can bring to paffe, That iland is now fine and twentie miles from any part of England, which fometime was scarse one mile from it. What will not malice, and a croffe humour alwaies opposing it selfe against other mens opinions, although neuer fo much turning to his owne difgrace and difcredit, yea euen in the best wits, force a man to do 1 This Italian dreameth of a strange inundation and overflowing of the sea, whereof never any Hiftorian, Latine, English, Irish or Scotish euer spake, I dare auouch, one word : and that which is most ftrange of all, the countrey people neuer haue heard, as feemeth, from their ancestours, of any such kinde of drowning. He complaineth also of the straightnesse of that other iland, and of the scarsitie of Corne and Wood. Where also I could wish that the Authour had had a little more discretion and honestie: For this iland (I meane his Anglifea, which indeed is the true Mona) is about fine and twentie English miles long, and fixteene miles ouer, euery mile containing one thousand and two hundred Geographicall pases. Therefore it containeth in compaffe well neere threefcore and twelue Italian miles: For in some places it is not full fixteene miles ouer. That which he speaketh of the scarsitie of wood here, it is very true : For Tacitus reporteth that the woods were cut downe and destroyed by the Romans, an infinite number of the bodies of which, as I haueshewed before, couered with earth and hid within the ground, are at this day by the countrey people found in fundry places of the ile. And that there have beene woods here within these foure hundred yeeres or thereabouts, it is very manifest by our histories. Of the barrennesse of this Iland I know not well what to fay, feeing that he is not ashamed to write that which all men do know to be most false: For such is the fertilitie of this iland, that our people vse to say prouerbially, that Anglesey is the mother of Wales (Mon mam Gymry.) Moreouer, the inhabitants (for their proportion, and state of our countrey) are verie wealthie, and withall, frout and valiant, as appeareth out of the English Historiographers: For the English men haue oft times assaulted this iland by sea, and laboured to get the possession thereof, but all in vaine: For they have been alwaies there flaine, or put to the worft. This, Hugh Earle of Shrewfburie and Arundell there flaine, can testifie to be true. This also Henrie the natural sonne of Henrie the First, with many noble men with him there flaine can well testifie. [How true this is I can not tell; but this I finde, that two Hughs of the Norman blood, the one Earle of Chester, the other Earle of Shrewsburie, did enter this iland, greatly vexe the inhabitants; and that they might the better retaine them in due obedience, did build the castle at Aber Lhienioc: and of these two, Hugh Earle of Chester was indeed there flaine : but how? not in the entrance or affault of the ile, but in the defence of it after he had gotten quiet possession of the same vect not by the Welsh men, but by the Norweighians, who under the conduct of Magnus their Generall landed heere, flew many of the people, robbed the countrey, and departed with great spoile. Of that Henrie I finde not one word in others.] What should I say more ? Polydore Virgils Mona diffant from the coast of Britaine twentie fine miles, no whit bigger than this, but much more barren, and fuch as breedeth a weaker kinde of men descended from the Irish, euen by the judgement of Polydore himselfe, doth now renounce the title of Mona. But what other men also do thinke of this matter, let vs heare in few words. Ptolemey the Prince of Geographers, vpon the East fide of Ireland placeth foure ilands, Monarina (or as other copies do reade, Monaida) Mona, Adros and Lymnos. The two latter are very well knowen vnto vs at this day; for that indeed they doe still reteine those auncient names. Adros of our countrey men is called Ynys ador, that is, as the words doe fignific, The iland of birds. Lymnos they now call Enlli, which the English men call Bardefey, that is, as he would faine interpret it, Infula Bardorum, The Bardes iland. [But I doubt whether our Saxons did euer understand what the Britons Bardi meant: yet of this I am sure, that the learned M. Camden in his Britannia is of another opinion.] Of the other two then, the one must of necessity be our Mona, the other Polydores Mona. Monaria is by Ptolemey placed much farther Northward than Mona, and Mona hee maketh to lie fomewhat more Eafterly than Monaria: For this, Monaria, I meane, or Monaœda, as Ptolemeyes copies vulgarly haue it, lieth, as he writeth, from the Canaries Eastward 17 degrees and 40 minutes, but up so high into the North, that the pole there is eleuated about the horizont 61 degrees and 30 minutes : when as the other, to wit, Mona, lieth from the Canaries but 15 degrees, and from the North but 57 degrees and 40 minutes. Polydores Mona leaneth both more toward the North and East than ours doth : Therefore it is Ptolemeys Monaria that he speaketh of, not Ptolemeys Mona. And this our Mona shall still reteine that ancient name of Mona, which Ptolemey gaue vnto it in his time. This we have collected out of forreine histories: Now let vs come to our owne Writers, who I thinke, in a matter of names of places in their owne country and language ought rather to be beleeued than an Italian, a meere stranger borne and brought vp beyond the seas, farre from this our countrey. But that these things may the better be understood, some few lines are here by the way to be inserted. All men do know and confesse this to be true, that the Britons, before the entrance of the

English or Saxons did possesses whole iland : untill such time as being by them conquered and subdued, they were forced to abandon the better part of the fame, leaving it to the possession of their enemies; and to content themselues with the Western parts only: And they being thus seated, were called by the names of the places were they dwelt, as for example those which possessed Cambria, were named Cambri: those which inhabited Cornoua, were knowen and called by the name of the Cornounj. Yet the English men did, after the maner of the Dutch (who name the French and Italians, Welfh) call them all generally Welfhmen: Adding for difference fake the names of the countries, as it is manifest by those histories, which yet are extant, written in the Saxon tongue. For those our Brits, are in them called Wale: and the Cornouij, Cornwale; not, as the vnlearned do thinke, Cornwallie. Neither can I with filence ouerpaffe that shamelesse impudencie of Polydore, who braggeth that he was the first that ever found this out, and committed the same to writing; when it is most certaine that he stole this etymologie and reason why this our countrie was called Wales, out of Syluciter Giraldus. But, that I may returne vnto that where I left, the Welshmen being thus cooped vp into a corner, did notwithstanding reteine the ancient British tongue: so that the Countries, Cities, Riuers, Ilands, and people of Britaine, are by the Welfhmen called by those names whereby they were knowen and called at fuch time as they possessed the whole. For our countrey people, such I meane as are borne and brought up farre within the land, do not know what the name of an English man doth meane, but all the English they do generally terme Saiffon, that is, Saxons, (for they have no x) England they call by the ancient name Lhoëger: Wales, Cambri: Cornwall, Cornin : Scotland, Alban: Ireland, Yuerdbon: and indeed some old Writers do write the name of this iland not Hibernia, but Iuernia, as M. Camden theweth at large in his Britannia. So also we doe still call all the Cities of England by those names whereby they were fometime called before the entrance of the Saxons. But let vs come againe to Mona. Our countreymen and the inhabitants of this ile (speaking now at this day the ancient British tongue) doe know no other name of it than Mon, for fo they all generally call it. Polydore Virgil calleth it Angle-SEA, that is, The English ile. I grant that this iland being subdued by the English men, was beautified and graced with their name, and that the English men do so call it I do not denie. But, I pray thee, did the English men first descrie this iland, was it neuer seene before, or had it no name at all before their comming? Heare it hou Polydore, bethinke thy felfe; thou mayest aswell say that England is not that land which was fometime called Britannia, nor that was not Gallia, which now we call France. Nay, which is a greater matter than this, and more strange, the inhabitants of this ile (notwithstanding they be subject to the crowne of England) do neither know what England or an English man doth meane: For an English man they call Sais, (but in the plurall number speaking of more than one, Saisson) and this their native countrey they name Mon. Moreouer, that faire citie built upon that arme of the fea or frith, aboue mentioned, on the other fide ouer against the West part of this iland, is called Caeraruon, that is, The citie vpon Mon: For Caer, in our language fignifieth a walled towne; (Kir, in Hebrew is a wall, and Kartha, in those Easterne tongues is a walled citie:) Mr, is as much to fay, as V pon : and as for the v, in the last fyllable, for m, that is the proprietie of the language in some cases: for in all words beginning with m, in consequence of speech, that letter, after some certeine consonants is changed into v, for which our nation doth alwayes vse f: because that v, with them is euermore a vowell: So we call Wednesday (Diem Mercury) Die Mercher, but Wednesday night Nos Fercher. Mary, we call Mair; but for our Ladies church we write and pronounce Lhannair. Neither is this citie only thus named, but even that whole tract of the continent of Britaine that runneth along by it is called druon, that is, Opposite or oueragainst Mon. But let it be, that this iland was not that Mona to oft mentioned by the ancients, then ought Polydore for his credits fake haue found another name for it, and not to haue left it wholly namelesse. Now let ys come vnto the other, which our countreymen do call MENAW: and which all the inhabitants generall, as also the English and Scots (reteining the Welsh name, but cutting it somewhat shorter) MAN. Therefore there is no man, for ought I know, beside this proud Italian, and one Hector Boethius, a loud liar, that euer called this iland by the name of Mona. But leauing these demonstrable arguments, which indeed do make this matter more cleere than the noone day, let vs come vnto authorities and testimonies of learned men, which in some cases are rather beleeued than any other arguments whatfoeuer: by thefe I doubt not but the true and proper name shall be given to ech of these ilands, and the controuersie decided without any maner of contradiction. There is a piece of Gildas Britannus, that ancient writer, a man euery kinde of way learned, at this day remaining, in the Librarie of the illustrious Earle of Arundell, the only learned Noble man of his time; in which he hath these wordes: England hath three ilands belonging to it: Wight, ouer against the Armoricanes, or Bretaigne in France: The second lieth in the middest of the sea betweene Ireland and England. The Latine Historians doe call it Eubonia, but vulgarly in our mother tongue we call it MANAW. Thou hearest, gentle Reader, a naturall Welsh man speaking in the Welsh tongue: For thus we call Polydore Virgils Mona in our native language euen at this day. Moreouer, the reuerend Beda, that worthy Englishman, samous thorow all Chriitendome in his dayes for all maner of literature and good learning, in the ninth chapter of the second booke of his Historie writeth thus: At which time also the people of Northumberland (Nordan Humbri) that is, all that nation of the Angles which did inhabit upon the North fide of the river Humber, with Edwin their king, by the preaching of Paulinus (of whom we have spoken a little before) was converted vnto

the faith of Christ. This king in taking of good successe for his enterteinment of the Gospel, did grow so nughtie in Christianitie and the kingdome of heauen, and also had that command ypon the earth, that he ruled (which neuer any king of the Englith did before him) from one end of Britaine to the other, and was king not only of the English but also of all the shires and provinces of the Britons. Yea and he brought vnder his subjection, as I have shewed before, the iles of Man (mfale Menanice.) Here I do thinke, that for Mename, it ought to be written Menaule: feeing that there is such small difference betweene an n and a n, that they may earlly be miltaken, and one put for another. Moreouer, Henry Archdeacon of Huntingdon, a worthy Hilloriographer, who wrote about the yeere of our Lord 1140, one that followed Beda in many things almost foot foot, doth seeme also to correct this fault, and cleere the doubt. For he setting forth the great command and conquests of this Edwine King of the Northumbers , brusteth out into these words: Eduwyn the king of the Northumbers ruled ouer all Britaine, not only ouer that part which was inhabited of the English, but ouer that also which was possessed of the Britons, Kent only excepted. Moreouer, he brought the ile Menauia, which lieth between Ireland and Britaine, and is commonly called MAN, under the obedience of the Kings of England. Here observe, that this English man did give also to this iland (which Polydore Virgil falfly calleth Mona) the English name : for it is commonly, fayth he, called Man: by which name it is knowen & called at this day of all the English. Besides this also Ranulph of Cheiter in the foure and fortieth chapter of the first booke of his Polychronicon, doth thus speake of those ilands which are neere neighbours vnto Britaine: Britaine, fayth he, hath three ilands lying not farre off from it (befide the Orkney iles) which doe seeme to answer vnto the three principall parts of the same : For WIGHT lieth hard vpon the coast of Loggia, which now is called England (Anglia:) MONA which the English call Anglisea, perteineth vnto Cambria, that is, to Wales: But the ile EVBONIA, which hath two other names, Menauia and Mania, lieth oueragainst Scotland. These three, Wight, Man, and Anglisea (Vecta, Mania, Mona) are almost all of one bignesse, and conteining the like quantitie of ground. Thus farre Ranulph of Chester. The reason why Gildas and others have called this iland Eubonia, I take to be this; because it was first inhabited of the same nation (to wit, the Irish) of the which the Eubonie, the West iles, commonly of the Historians called Hebrides, are. The reuerend Beda and Henry Huntington, in that they write it Menania, do seeme to allude to the Welsh name Manano: but this is it which we would have thee diligently to obserue, that none of them do call it Mona. By these arguments and testimonies it is manifest that Mona is that iland which the inhabitants (as I haue shewed before) doe at this day name Mona, or Mon, acknowledging no other name, and is that which of the English is called Anglisea: but the other, which Polydore Virgil, and fuch as doe loue with him to wallow in the mire, rather than to feeke for the cleere ftreames, doe call Mona, is of Gildas called Eubonia, of Henry Huntington Menania, and of others Mania. Here I will conclude this discourse with this one testimonie, which may indeed woorthily stand for many; to wit, this of Syluester Girald a Welsh man borne, a man no lesse famous for his learning, than for his noble birth: For he was descended from that noble house of the Giralds, to whom the Kings of England are beholding for that footing which they have in Ireland. Moreover, he was greatly beloved of Henrie the fecond King of England, and was afterward Secretarie to King John his sonne; whose name also is very tamous and oft mentioned in the Popes Decretals: For being but bishop of S. Dauids in Wales, he did notwithstanding contend with the Archbishop of Canturburic about the prerogative & primacy: This man, I fay, in that his booke which he intituled Itinerarium Balwini Archiepifcopi Cantuarienfis, crucem in infideles per Cambriam predicantis, The Iournall or trauels of Baldwin Archbishop of Canturbury, when as he preached the Gospell and crosse of Christ against the Infidels thorowout all Wales (whose company he neuer for soke in all that peregrination) writeth thus of the ile Mona. On the morrow we passed by the castle of Caeraruon, and from thence thorow the valleys and steepe hilles and mountaines we came vnto Bangor, where we were most kindly enterteined of the bishop (whose name was Gwian, who was almost constrained to take up the crosse of Christ) with a great lamentation and shout of all forts of people both men and women. From thence, crossing a vety narrow arme of the sea, we passed ouer to Mona, an iland lying about two miles off from the maine land. Here Rothericke the yonger sonne of Owen came very deuoutly with all the people of that ile and of the countreys round about him, to meet vs. There they making as it were a theater of the craggie rocks, by the preaching of the Archbishop, and of Alexander the Archdeacon of that place, many were wonne unto the croffe and to beleeue in Iclus Christ, but certeine yong men, luftie-bloods, of the feruants and followers of Rothericke, which fate oueragainst vs, would by no meanes be drawen to beare the crosse. Of these some, within a little while after, following certains theses or freebooters, being flaine outright, others hurt and dangeroufly wounded, did of the rowne heads lay a worldly crosse one vpon anothers backe. Rothericke was married to Prince Reese's daughter, who was allied to him in the third degree : her, by no admonitions, he could be made to put away from him, hoping that by her meanes he should the better be able to defend himselfe against his brothers children, whom he had disherited and put by their lands and possessions: notwithstanding it sell out contrary to his expectation, for within awhile after they recoursed all againe out of his hands. This lland hath three hundred three and fortie villages or farmes, yet it is esteemed but at three Cantreds. Britaine hath three ilands lying not farre off from it, all almost of like quantitie and bignesse: VVight, vpon the South ; Mon, vpon the West;

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and Man, upon the Northwest. The two former are very neare to the continent, the armes of the sea by which they are seuered from England, being but very narrow and not farre ouer. The third which is called Man, lieth mid way betweene Vliter, a prouince of Ireland, and Gallawey of Scotland. Mona, or Mon, of the inhabitants, by reason of the great plenty of wheat which it yeeldeth ordinarily euery yeere, is called The mother of Wales. And a little beneath, the same Authour writeth thus of this iland : Hugh Earle of Shrewsbury and Arundell, with Hugh Earle of Cheffer, entring this iland by force, did flut dogs all night in the church of Fetridanke, which the next morning were found all starke madde; and he himselte afterward by the inhabitants of the Orkeney iles, comming thither as pirats and fea-robbers, under the leading of Magnus their captaine, being fhot in the eye (which part of his body only was ynarmed and fubiect to the elemies weapon) fell from dead from the decke of the shippe into the sea: which Magnus beholding, cried out in the Danish language, Leit loope, that is as much to say in English, Let him leape. Moreouer, Henry the Second, going into North-Wales with an armie of men, joyned battell with the aduerfarie at Calefhull in a narrow straight betweene two woods, and withall fent a faile of ships into Mona, which spoiled the forefayd Church with other places there: wherfore they were almost all flaine, taken, dangerously wounded, or put to flight by the inhabitants of that ile. There were in this company two noble men, and his vacle which wrote this story, with other mo fent hither by the King, to wit, Henry the sonne of Henry the First, and the vncle of Henry the Second, begotten of the honourable lady Nesta, daughter of Reefe, Theodore's fonne, borne in the confines of South-Wales, I meane in the skirts of it next ynto Demetia or Welt-Wales, and the brother of Steuen, brother to Henry by the mothers fide, but not by the fathers, a man that first in our dayes, breaking the way for others, not long after this, attempted the entrance and conquest of Ireland, whose worthy commendations the prophicall history doth at large set foorth. Henry being too venturous, and not being feconded in time, was killed at the first encounter with a pike. But Kobert ditrutting his owne strength and doubting whether he should be aided or not, sled, and being fore wounded, very hardly recoursed the shippes. This iland outwardly appeareth as if it were barren, rough, and ouergrowen, like as the countrey of Pebidion neero Menauia doth, although indeed it be very tertile of many things in divers places. Thus farre Gyraldus. What could ever be fooken or written more plainly and euidently of the name, fituation, fertility and valourous inhabitants of Mona; as also of the fituation and name of that other iland? The same authour in his description of Wales, thus speaketh of this lland: In North-Wales betweene Mona and Snowdon hilles is Bangor the bifhops fea. As of all Wales, the South part about Cardigan shire, ((eretican regionem, he calleth it) but especially every where in West-Wales, (Dimetia) by reason of the champion plaines, and commodiousnesse of the marine coasts, are farre the more pleasant and better: so North-Wales (Borealis Venedotia) is knowen to have many countries and places farre more ftrong and better fortified by nature and fituation, many more goodly braue men, euerie where to have much better and more fertile ground: For like as Snowdon hilles are thought to be able to finde patture for all the cattell in Wales if they were all driven thither, fo it is reported that the ile Mona (Anglifea) may for a time finde all Wales bread-corne; fuch is the woonderfull store of wheat that it doth yeerely yeeld. What man is he that is fo blockifh and void of understanding, that shall read and consider these arguments and allegations, that will make any doubt whether Polydore's Anglisea be the true Mona. that ancient feat of the Druides, so renowmed by the Romane warres, and oft mentioned in their histories? Moreouer, who can doubt, whether that other Iland, which the Welfhmen call Manaw, and the English Man, which he and some other learned men (chusing rather to drinke puddle water from a neere channell, than to feeke farther for a cleere streame or pure fountaine) haue falfly named Mona, or whether we ought not rather with Ptolemey to call it Monaria, or Monaida ; Eubonia, with Gildas ; Menania, with Beda and Henrie Huntington; or Mania, with Gyraldus?

Many more arguments and testimonies of learned men I could in this place have alleaged : but lest I should be too tedious and troublesome to the Reader, I will at this time with these content my selfe: nothing doubting but these, to any learned man, or any one well acquainted with the Welsh histories, shalbe thought sufficient to stop the mouth of the scandalous adversary, and to answer all the cavils of the malitious enviours of the Britons glory. Therefore I must entreat thee, most learned Ortell, for that thy kindneffe and humanity which thou art wont to flew to others, to take this in good part, and in that thy goodly Theater, to set out this our Mona, in the ancient colours, to the publicke view of the world : And I hope before it be long to fend you a more absolute description, not only of this our Mona, but also of all Wales, illustrated both with the ancient names yield by the Romans and Britons, and also with the moderne English, whereby they are knowen at this day of that nation. Moreouer, I haue a Geographicall Chart or Map of England, described according to the moderne situation and view, with the ancient names of rivers, townes, people and places, mentioned by Ptolemey, Pliny, Antonine and others, that those grosse and shamelesse lies of Hector Boothe may by that means the easilier be descried : against which Hector Boothe our Leland, that famous and learned Antiquary wrote this most worthy Epigramme: Hectoris historici tot, quot mendacia scripsit , Si vis vt numerem, Lector amice, tibi ; Me iubeas ctiam fluctus numeraremarinos , Et liquidi stellas communerare poli. Would'st have me, gentle Reader, tell I he lies that Hector Boothe did write? I may afwell count fand of fea, Or flarres of heaven in eleverft night. I have also a very exact description of the marine tract or sea coast of ScotIand: all which when I shall come up to London (which God willing shall be before the end of April next)
I will send vnto you: Whereby the manifest and palpable errours of certeine learned men shall be disconsered: who in their Geographicall Chart, trusting too considently to certeine vilearned mens relations and writings haue most tally and erroneously fet downe the names of diuers places, cities and tiuers, to the great prejudice and danger of such as shall gine heed vito them. In the meane time I bid you heartily starewell, befeeching you, of all loues, if there be any thing wherein I may pleasure you, not to entreat it, but to command it, by the law of friendship and league of learned scholars. Richard Clough, a verie houest man, and one that was the cause and procure of this our loue and acquaintance, aswell your friend as mine, shall both bring your letters from you to me, and mine to you, that interest is know we both haue in him. Againe farewell, most kinde Op Textle: from Denbyth in Gapatals or North-Wales this fish of April, in the year of our Lord God clo. 10. LEVIII.

Thine to his vitermost power, HVMFREY LHOYD of Denbigh in Wales.



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